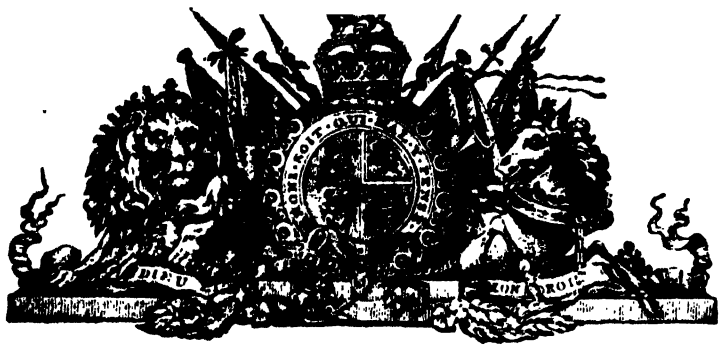
REGISTERED No. C 207. **No. 36 of 1918.**



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1918.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Tour Programme of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL during August and September 1918.

Date and day.	Standard time.	Station	Remark
September.	HOURS.		
4th September, Wednesday to 5th September, Thursday.	...	Halt at Calcutta.	

Date and day.	Standard time.	Station.	Remarks.
September.	HOURS.		
*6th, Friday ...	16-0	Leave Calcutta ...	By special train.
7th, Saturday ...	13-0	Arrive Darjeeling.	

NOTE.—(1) The party accompanying His Excellency will be—

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary. (Dacca to Calcutta only.)

Mr. W. R. Gourlay, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.

Captain H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary.*

Captain R. W. Hyde, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain D. Balfour, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain C. B. Lyon, Aide-de-Camp.

(2) All letters and telegrams should be addressed to Governor's Camp, Bengal, *without the addition of the name of any post town.*

(3) Arrival at Pabna will be public. All other arrivals and departures will be private.

(4) The timings of the river portion of the tour are approximate.

* Will leave Dacca on 28th and arrive at Calcutta on 29th August 1918.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
DACCA:
16th August 1918.

H. G. VAUX, CAPTAIN,
Military Secretary
to H. E. the Governor of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

No. 4641A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

GENERAL.—*No. 4540A.—The 2nd September 1918.*—Babu Bhabataran Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Faridpur, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. G. Dunlop, I.C.S., or until further orders.

Faridpur.

No. 4549A.—The 3rd September 1918.—The services of Babu Sharat Chandra Ghosh, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Mymensingh.

No. 4589A.—The 3rd September 1918.—Mr. R. F. Lodge, I.C.S., Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Asansol, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. P. H. Waddell, I.C.S., or until further orders.

Burdwan.

No. 4591A.—The 3rd September 1918.—Babu Gopendra Kumar Ghosh Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Asansol, Burdwan, is appointed temporarily to have charge of that subdivision.

Burdwan.

No. 4593A.—The 3rd September 1918.—Babu Raj Mohan Gangali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tippera, is appointed to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of that district.

Tippera.

No. 4595A.—The 3rd September 1918.—Babu Niranjan Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tippera, held charge of the Sadar subdivision of that district from the afternoon of the 9th July 1918 to the forenoon of the 13th August 1918.

Tippera.

No. 4599A.—The 3rd September 1918.—Babu Mani Mohan Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Dinajpur district.

24-Parganas.
Dinajpur.

No 4602A.—The 3rd September 1918.—Babu Mohit Chandra Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is transferred to the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24-Parganas district.

Jessore.
24-Parganas.

No. 4627A.—The 3rd September 1918.—Babu Jatindra Nath Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Darjeeling district

Jalpaiguri.
Darjeeling.

POLICE—*No. 4509A.—The 31st August 1918.*—Mr. J. M. Mackenzie, Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Dacca Range, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. K. B. W. Thomas, or until further orders.

Dacca.

PROMOTIONS.

GENERAL.—*No. 4553A.—The 2nd September 1918.*—The following confirmations and promotions are sanctioned in the executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service :—

Confirmed in the first grade.

Babu Shashi Bhushan Bose, with effect from the 16th August 1917, *vice* Rai Bansidhar Banarji Bahadur, C.I.E., *seconded.*

Promoted substantively to the first grade.

Babu Brajadurlabh Hajra, with effect from the 16th June 1918, *vice* Babu Prakash Chandra Singh, retired.

Confirmed in the second grade.

Mr. Mahimanath Bhattacharji, with effect from the 18th March 1918.

Babu Rakhal Mohan Banarji, with effect from the 16th June 1918, *vice* Babu Brajadurlabh Hajra, promoted to the first grade.

Promoted substantively pro tempore *to the second grade.*

Babu Ashutosh Banarji, with effect from the 16th June 1918, *vice* Babu Rakhal Mohan Banarji, confirmed.

Confirmed in the third grade.

Babu Jagadish Chandra Sen, with effect from the 18th March 1918.

Babu Jyotish Chandra Sen, with effect from the 16th June 1918, *vice* Babu Rakhal Mohan Banarji, confirmed in the second grade.

Promoted substantively pro tempore *to the third grade.*

Babu Debendra Prasad Ray, with effect from the 16th June 1918, *vice* Babu Jyotish Chandra Sen, confirmed.

Confirmed in the fourth grade.

Maulvi Afzal-ur-Rahman, with effect from the 18th March 1918.

Babu Bhujendra Nath Mukharji, with effect from the 16th June 1918, *vice* Babu Jyotish Chandra Sen, confirmed in the third grade.

Promoted substantively pro tempore *to the fourth grade.*

Babu Amarendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri, with effect from the 16th June 1918, *vice* Babu Bhujendra Nath Mukharji, confirmed.

Confirmed in the fifth grade.

Babu Sarada Prasanna Ghosh, with effect from the 18th March 1918.

Maulvi Shamsuddin Muhammad Abdul Aziz, with effect from the 16th June 1918, *vice* Babu Bhujendra Nath Mukharji, confirmed in the fourth grade.

Babu Banamali Bagchi, with effect from the 28th June 1918, *vice* Babu Jogindra Nath Pal, deceased.

Promoted substantively pro tempore *to the fifth grade.*

Babu Surendra Mohan Basu, with effect from the 7th April 1918, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Mahmud, *seconded* while on deputation to military duty.

Maulvi Abdul Majid, No. I, with effect from the 16th June 1918, *vice* Maulvi Shamsuddin Muhammad Abdul Aziz, confirmed.

Babu Jogendra Lal Nandi, with effect from the 28th June 1918, *vice* Babu Banamali Bagchi, confirmed.

Confirmed in the sixth grade.

Babu Madhusudan Das, with effect from the 18th March 1918.

Mr. Rabindra Nath Ray, with effect from the 18th March 1918, *vice* Mr. J. W. McDermott, *seconded.*

Babu Hemendra Nath Nandi, with effect from the 16th June 1918, *vice* Maulvi Shamsuddin Muhammad Abdul Aziz, confirmed in the fifth grade.

Babu Satish Chandra Guha, with effect from the 28th June 1918, *vice* Babu Banamali Bagchi, confirmed in the fifth grade.

Promoted substantively pro tempore *to the sixth grade.*

Babu Rebati Nath Chatarji, with effect from the 7th April 1918, *vice* Babu Surendra Mohan Basu, promoted substantively *pro tempore* to the fifth grade.

Babu Karali Charan Gangali, with effect from the 16th June 1918, *vice* Babu Hemendra Nath Nandi, confirmed.

Babu Mani Mohan Ghosh, with effect from the 28th June 1918, *vice* Babu Satish Chandra Guha, confirmed.

Confirmed in the seventh grade.

Babu Binode Chandra Sen, with effect from the 12th July 1918.

Maulvi Abdul Jalil, with effect from the 18th March 1918.

Babu Akshay Narayan Mitra, with effect from the 16th June 1918.

Babu Jamini Prasanna Ray, with effect from the 28th June 1918.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—*No. 4538A.—The 2nd September 1918.*—Mr. J. G. Dunlop, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, Faridpur, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th September 1918, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Faridpur.

No. 4587A.—The 3rd September 1918.—Mr. P. H. Waddell, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is allowed leave for six weeks, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th September 1918, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Burdwan.

No. 4625A.—The 3rd September 1918.—Babu Bisweswar Bhattacharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who was granted privilege leave for two months while on deputation with the Military Accounts Department, is allowed an extension of the leave for one month and fifteen days, viz., privilege leave for twenty-two days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th July 1918, and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period, under article 336 of the Regulatio

POLICE.—*4544A.—The 2nd September 1918.*—Mr. W. S. C. Macpherson, Superintendent of the River Police, Narayanganj, Dacca, is allowed leave for twenty-three days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th September 1918.

Dacca.

No. 4507A.—The 31st August 1918.—Mr. K. B. W. Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Dacca Range, is allowed leave for six weeks, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th September 1918, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Dacca.

JAILS.—*No. 4488A.—The 30th August 1918.*—Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. C. Thompson, I.M.S., Superintendent, Presidency Jail, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th September 1918.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 7062L.A.—The 2nd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48 (*1*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of the land, bounded as below, measuring 0·011 of an acre, which was notified for acquisition under Declaration No. 3918, dated the 21st May 1917, published at page 726, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, as amended by Erratum No. 7061L.A., dated the 2nd September 1918, and required by the Mymensingh-Bhairab-Bazar Railway for Fattehpur station siding in the village of Mirapur, pargana Baradakhat, zilla Mymensingh:—

Mymensingh.

North, East and South—By the land acquired for the Mymensingh-Bhairab-Bazar Railway.

West—By Fattehpur Bazar.

No. 7085L.A.—The 2nd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48 (*1*) of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894), the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of the piece of land, measuring, more or less, ·014 of an acre, which was notified for acquisition under Declaration No. 3838L.A., dated the 18th May 1917, published at page 725, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, and required by the Howrah Municipality, for the construction of a road at the southern end of Kundu Bagan Bustee, in the village of Shibpur, pargana Boro, district Howrah.

Howrah.

No. 7078Agri.—The 2nd September 1918.—Mr. Jatindra Nath Chakravarti, Superintendent of Agriculture, Rangpur Dairy Farm, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* as Superintendent of Agriculture, Rajshahi Division, with effect from the 30th June 1918, with his head-quarters at Rangpur, *vice* Dr. Nagendra Nath Gupta, on special duty in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Rangpur.

Rajshahi. Chittagong Divn.

No. 7079Agri.—The 2nd September 1918.—Babu Kalidas Roy, Farm Superintendent, Rajshahi, is promoted substantively *pro tempore* from class I of the Subordinate Agricultural Service to the Provincial Agricultural Service, with effect from the 1st July 1918, *vice* Dr. Nagendra Nath Gupta, on special duty in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, and is appointed substantively *pro tempore* as Superintendent of Agriculture, Chittagong Division, with effect from the 2nd August 1918, *vice* Mr. Dwija Das Dutta, on special duty at the Dacca Farm.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Hooghly.

No. 7016L.A.—The 30th August 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Hooghly for a public purpose, viz, for the extension of Khanakul-Nabasan village road, under the Arambagh Local Board, in the villages of Nabasan and Dharampur, pargana Jehanabad, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two plots of land altogether measuring, more or less, 1·37 acres, bounded on the—

PLOT NO. I—*Village Nabasan.*

North—By the pond of Ashutosh Kundu, cultivated land of Surendra Khan, Abinash Chandra De, Anukul Chandra Mitra, Kangal Nandi, Bagal Set, Purno Chandra De, Jogendra Nath Kundu, Khanda Set, Sairabi Dasi, Bagal Set, Golam Set, Abinash Chandra De, Esa Hoq, Jiban Chandra Mitra, patit land of Rasik Madak, cultivated land of Khelaram Hari, Bolai Kundu, Santosh Kundu, Sajed Ali (Shaik), Purno Chandra De, Sadhan Set, Durlov Set, Rakhal Pal, Akhoy Kundu and Srinibas Kundu,

East—By Khanakul-Nabasan Local Board road,

South—By the pond of Romanath Nandi, cultivated land of Surendra Khan, Abinash Chandra De, Anukul Mitra, Kangal Nandi, Bagal Set, Bhutnath De, Durlov Set, Purno Chandra De, Jogendra Nath Kundu, Khanda Set, Sairabi Dasi, Bagal Set, Golam Set, Fakir Pal, Abinash Chandra De, Haridas Batabyal, Jiban Chandra Mitra, Khelaram Hari, Satish Chandra Pal, Bolai Kundu, Baburam Kundu, Sajed Ali (Shaik), Sadhan Set, Durlov Set, Rakhal Pal and Srinibash Kundu,

West—By the cultivated land of Momrej Khan,

PLOT NO. II—*Village Dharampur.*

North—By the cultivated land of Momrej Khan, Kailash Pal, Molla Ainal Hoq, Kailash Pal, Bihari Pal, Kailash Pal, Fakir Pal, Golam Chand, Dhanu Malik, Taleb Mallik, Dhanu Mallik, *patit* land of Dhanu and Taleb Mallik, khal (*patit*) of Nibaran Chong,

East—By the cultivated land of Srinibash Kundu,

South—By the cultivated land of Momrej Khan, Kailash Pal, Molla Ainal Hoq, Kailash Pal, Bihari Pal, *patit* land of Ainal Hoq, cultivated land of Taleb Mallik, Dhanu Mallik, Taleb Mallik, Dhanu Mallik, *patit* land of Dhanu and Taleb Mallik, khal *patit* (property of the Madrassa),

West—By the compound of Junior Madrassa, Dharampur,

are required within the aforesaid villages of Nabasan and Dharampur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Hooghly.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Chittagong.

No. 7029L.A.—The 2nd September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of latrines attached to Sub-Inspector's and Constables' quarters at Kutubdia, in the village of Borghope, thana Kutubdia, zilla Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·47 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By thana compound,
East—By thana compound and dispensary compound,
South—By part of cadastral survey plot No. 3247,
West—By part of cadastral survey plot No. 3247 and plot No. 3245,

is required within the aforesaid village of Borghope.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Chittagong.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Bakarganj.

No. 7032L.A.—The 2nd September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Bakarganj for a public purpose, viz., for the excavation of a tank at Raghunathpur, in the village of Raghunathpur, pargana Buzrugumedpur, zilla Bakarganj, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·89 of an acre, bounded on the—

North and East—By homestead and *nal* land (survey plots Nos. 2415 and 2398) of Soleman Bibi and Aminjan Bibi,
South and West—By *nal* land (survey plot No. 2398) of Soleman Bibi and Aminjan Bibi,

is required within the aforesaid village of Raghunathpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Bakarganj.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Bakarganj.

No. 7035L.A.—The 2nd September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of quarters for the Deputy Superintendent of Police at Pirojpur, in the village of Pirojpur, pargana Selimabad, zilla Bakarganj, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·94 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the lands of Samir Sheik, Kamaraddi, Jabanullah and others,
East—By the lands of Jabanullah, Karimuddi and others,
South—By the lands of Kamaraddi Chowkidar, Karimuddi and others,
West—By the District Board road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Pirojpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Pirojpur and of the Collector of Bakarganj.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

24-Parganas.

No. 7038L.A.—The 2nd September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Manicktolla Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of Sasteetola Basti in the village of Narkeldanga, pargana Dihi Panchannogram, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·024 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the lands of Saurabmoni Dasi and the remaining land of Srish Chandra Mitter.

East—By Gouri Sanker Ghosal Lane and land of Srish Chandra Mitter.

South—By the land of Sarat Chandra Das and the remaining land of Murti Bewa.

West—By the land of Murti Bewa and the private passage.

is required within the aforesaid village of Narkeldanga.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Commssioners of the Manicktolla Municipality.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

DECLARATION.

Khulna.

No. 7041L.A.—The 2nd September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Khulna Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a road in the village of Baniakhamar, pargana Khalishpur, zilla Khulna, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·2 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the lands of Faiz Shaik and Jatindra Nath Singha.

East—By Municipal road called Foraji para road and land of Jatindra Nath Singha.

South—By the lands of Jatindra Nath Singha, Nathulla Shaik and Brojo Lal Ghosh.

West—By Hari Das Babu's Road and the land of Nathulla Shaik.

is required within the aforesaid village of Baniakhamar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Khulna.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

24-Parganas.

No. 7045L.A.—The 2nd September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government, at the expense of the Rajpur Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for opening a lane of the Rajpur Municipality, in Ward No. II, in the village of Harinavi, pargana Medammollah, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·022 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the land of Bama Charan Bachaspati.

East—By the land of Surendra Nath Bachaspati, Kedar Nath Bachaspati and Beni Madhab Bachaspati.

South—By the existing Bachaspati para Lane and the land of Amrita Lal Ghosh.

West—By Hara Mohan Ghosh's Street and the land of Amrita Lal Ghosh,

is required within the aforesaid village of Harinavi.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Municipal Commissioners of Rajpur.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

24-Parganas.

No. 7048L.A.—The 2nd September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Baranagar Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a dumping ground, in the village of Bonhugly, pargana Calcutta, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·112 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the land of Durga Ch. Mukharji.

East—By the drain and land of Nafar Ch. Ghosh.

South—By the drain of Hedger Road.

West—By the drain of Nimai Ch. Moitra's Street.

is required within the aforesaid village of Bonhugly.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Municipal Commissioners of Baranagar.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

Mymensingh.

No. 7061L.A.—The 2nd September 1918.—In lines 5—6 and 14 of the Declaration No. 3918L.A., dated the 21st May 1917, published at page 726, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd *idem*, in respect of the acquisition of land required for Fattehpur Station siding in mile 15 of the Bhairab-Bazar-Gouripur section of the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar Railway, in the district of Mymensingh, *for* "village of Fattehpur" *read* "villages of Fattehpur and Mirapur."

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dacca.

No 6992Regn.—The 28th August 1918.—This Government Notifications Nos. 6759Regn. and 6760Regn., dated the 20th August 1918, appointing Maulvi Abdul Aziz, II, as Muhammadan Registrar and Kazi of police-station Munshiganj and of Unions Nos. I, II, III, IV, VIII and IX, of police-station Tangibari, in the district of Dacca, published at page 1184, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, of the 21st August 1918, are hereby cancelled.

Chittagong.

No. 7006Regn.—The 28th August 1918.—The Sub-Deputy Collector stationed at Kutubdia, in the district of Chittagong, is appointed to be *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of the Sub-Registry Office at Kutubdia, with effect from the 3rd July 1918.

No. 6993Regn.—The 28th August 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Wahid Buksh temporarily as a Muhammadan Registrar within police-station Munshiganj and within Unions Nos. I, II, III, IV, VIII and IX of police-station Tangibari, in the district of Dacca, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Aziz, transferred. This cancels Notification No. 6600Regn., dated the 14th August 1918.

Dacca.

No. 6994Regn.—The 28th August 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Wahid Buksh to act temporarily as the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies in police-station Munshiganj and in Unions Nos. I, II, III, IV, VIII and IX of police-station Tangibari, in the district of Dacca, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Aziz, transferred. This cancels Notification No. 6601Regn., dated the 14th August 1918.

Dacca.

No. 7055Regn.—The 2nd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Chaudhury Muhammad Abdul Jabbar to be a Muhammadan Registrar within police-stations Pandua, Dadpur and Dhaniakhali, in the district of Hooghly, *vice* Maulvi Khondker Ali Naqi, deceased.

Hooghly.

No. 7056Regn.—The 2nd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Chaudhury Muhammad Abdul Jabbar to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within police-stations Pandua, Dadpur and Dhaniakhali, in the district of Hooghly, *vice* Maulvi Khondker Ali Naqi, deceased.

Hooghly.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2435S.R.—The 27th August 1918.—Rai Sahib Lalit Mohan Sen, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Dacca, is allowed leave, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months and four days, with effect from the 21st October 1918.

Dacca.

No. 2436S.R.—The 27th August 1918.—Mr. M. R. Cox, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Dacca, is appointed to act as a Superintendent of Excise and Salt, during the absence on leave, of Rai Sahib Lalit Mohan Sen, or until further orders.

Dacca.

J. DONALD,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2447S.R—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*3*) of section 14 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), as amended by the Bengal Excise (Amendment) Act, 1914 (Bengal Act VII of 1914), and with effect from the 1st October, 1918, the Governor in Council is pleased—

(1) to direct that, in the Sadar and Serampore subdivisions of the Hooghly district and the whole of the Howrah district (with the exception of areas included in the Calcutta district), no *tari*-producing tree shall

be tapped and no *tari* shall be drawn from any tree, except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a license granted in that behalf by the Collector; and

(2) to declare that the order contained herein shall not apply to trees tapped for the production of unfermented *tari* or to unfermented *tari* drawn therefrom, provided that such *tari* is drawn in vessels freshly coated internally with lime or into which sufficient lime to prevent fermentation has been dropped before they are attached to the trees.

No. 2448S.R.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, sub-section (*2*), clause (*b*), of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), as amended by the Bengal Excise (Amendment) Act, 1914 (Bengal Act VII of 1914), read with section 22 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Bengal Act I of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in Notification No. 596S.R., dated the 30th March 1915, namely:—

After item (*b*) in column 1 of paragraph 9 of the said notification, insert the following as item (*bb*):—

"(*bb*) section 13, clause (*a*) (grant of licenses for the manufacture of an excisable article) in respect of licenses for the manufacture of fermented *tari*."

No. 2449S.R.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), as amended by the Bengal Excise (Amendment) Act, 1914 (Bengal Act VII of 1914), read with section 22 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Bengal Act I of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules published with Notification No. 595S.R., dated the 30th March 1915, namely:—

At the end of rule 79 of the said rules *insert* the following as an additional proviso:—

"Provided further that, in the case of shops for the sale of fermented *tari* in any area in which a notification under section 14 of the Act is in force, the said rules shall apply subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(*i*) the list prescribed by rule 73 shall be prepared by the 15th May;

(*ii*) extracts from the said list shall be published as required by rule 74, clauses (*b*) and (*c*), and opportunity for the expression of opinion shall be given as required by clause (*d*) of that rule, before the 20th May;

(*iii*) the Chairman of each Municipality and Local Board shall cause a copy of the extract sent to him under rule 74, clause (*b*), to be conspicuously affixed at the central office of the Municipality or Local Board for a period of not less than seven days expiring before the 4th June and shall send to each member of each Ward Committee (if any) and, in the case of Local Boards, to each elected member, not later than the 25th May, a copy of so much of the extract as relates to shops situated in his ward, or in the area for which he has been elected as a representative;

(*iv*) all objections and opinions with respect to the proposals contained in the list referred to in rule 73 must be sent so as to reach the Collector by the 5th June;

(*v*) the local Committee referred to in rule 78, sub-rule (*1*), shall be formed by the 5th June;

(*vi*) the Collector shall submit the list referred to in rule 73, as revised by him under section 54, to the Commissioner of the Division on or before the 20th June;

(*vii*) the Commissioner of the Division shall forward the list to the Excise Commissioner on or before the 30th June."

No. 2450S.R.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), as amended by the Bengal Excise (Amendment) Act, 1914 (Bengal Act VII of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for regulating the manufacture and supply of fermented *tari* in local areas specified from time to time by notifications under section 14 of the said Act, as amended, namely:—

Rules.

1. (*1*) Tree-tapping licenses may be issued by the Collector on the application—

(*a*) of persons licensed to sell *tari* by retail;

(*b*) of tappers on their own application, provided that such application is accompanied by an application for a pass for the transport of the *tari* drawn to some particular shop and that the latter application is countersigned or acknowledged to be correct by the shop-keeper to whose shop the *tari* is to be taken;

(*c*) of tree-owners (for not more than five trees in any period of twelve months ending the 30th September) for the drawing of *tari* required for domestic consumption but not for sale.

(*2*) Such licenses may be issued—

(*i*) in cases (*a*) and (*c*), in the name of the applicant himself or of his nominee;

(*ii*) in case (*b*), in the name of the applicant only.

2. Any person wishing to apply for a tree-tapping license must pay in advance the fees, or the first instalment thereof, as the case may be, payable in respect of the trees which he desires to tap, into the District Treasury or a Sub-Treasury.

3. Applications for the grant of such licenses must be made in the prescribed form to the Superintendent of Excise. Forms may be obtained free of charge from the District or Sub-Divisional Office or from the Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors of Excise. The *chalan* or money-order receipt for the payment of the fees, or the first instalment thereof, must be attached to the application. Applications may be either presented personally or sent by post.

4. Every person applying for the grant of a license under these rules shall be responsible to Government for all sums payable as fees in respect of the trees for the tapping of which the license is required.

5. On receipt of an application, the Superintendent of Excise shall at once, unless there is any special reason to the contrary, take steps for the marking of the trees by an officer superior in rank to excise petty officers and for the grant of the license. Applicants for such licenses shall point out to the marking officer, when required by the latter to do so, the trees in respect of which their applications are made. Should they fail to do so after reasonable notice, the fees paid by them shall be liable to be forfeited at the Collector's discretion.

6. The Collector may, from time to time, prescribe the minimum number of trees to be entered in an original application by a retail vendor. He may also direct that the trees situated in one mauza only shall be included in an application.

7. No *tari* shall be drawn from any tree, nor shall any pot be attached to any palm tree, until the tree has been marked as provided in rule 5.

8. Tree-tapping licenses shall be in force from the 1st October or any subsequent date to the 30th September immediately following.

9. A fee of Rs. 2 shall be payable on account of each palmyra or date tree for the tapping of which a license is applied for, and shall, unless the Excise Commissioner shall otherwise direct, be payable in the following instalments:—

Period within which the license is applied for.	Instalments in which the fee is to be paid.
Between 1st October and 30th April.	One-half at the time of application and the other half on the first of the second month following.
Between 1st May and 30th September.	The whole at the time of application.

10. Applications shall be received from 1st September, but the preparation of spathes shall not be permitted before 15th September, nor shall pots be attached to trees before the evening of the 30th September. In the case of date trees the process of preparation may be allowed from the 15th September, but the incision required for the insertion of the drip leaves shall not be allowed before the evening of the 30th September. In no case shall *tari* be drawn except during the currency of the license.

11. All *tari* drawn under tree-tapping licenses shall, as soon as the pots containing it are removed from the trees, be immediately conveyed direct under a transport pass, to be granted free of charge by the Superintendent of Excise, in the case of licenses granted on applications made under clause (*a*) or (*b*) of rule 1, to a licensed *tari* shop, or, in the case of licenses granted on applications made under clause (*c*) of that rule, to the house of the tree-owner. If a tapper desires to change the shop to which his *tari* is to be taken, the pass will be altered on application duly countersigned or acknowledged to be correct by the licensee of the new shop and on prepayment in cash of two annas in addition to the Court-fee stamp of one anna to be affixed to the application.

12. No *tari* drawn under these rules shall be sold except to a licensed retail vendor of *tari* or at a regularly licensed shop. Tree-foot sales or sales in the open are absolutely prohibited.

13. Unless the Excise Commissioner otherwise directs in any local area, no *tari* shall be drawn or kept, between sunset and sunrise, by a person holding a license granted under these rules in the garden or field in which the trees which he is licensed to tap stand, except the *tari* contained in the pots attached to the trees.

14. No person holding a license under these rules shall employ or permit to be employed as a tapper or carrier any person who has been convicted of a non-bailable offence or of an offence under the Excise or Opium laws, except with the written permission of the Collector.

15. The duties imposed by these rules on the Superintendent of Excise may, with the permission of the Collector, be delegated to an Inspector.

No. 2454S.R.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 90 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), read with section 22 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Bengal Act I of 1899), and in modification of paragraph 37 of Notification No. 596S.R., dated the 30th March 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following order:—

For clause (*2a*) of paragraph 37 of Notification No. 596S.R., dated the 30th March 1915, as subsequently amended, *substitute* the following:—

"(*2a*) Subject to the conditions prescribed in the proviso to this clause the following preparations containing cocaine upon which the full tariff duty has been paid, are exempted from all the provisions of the Act:—

1. Mist. Hepatica Compound.
2. Pigment Cocaine and Hydrarg: Perchloride.
3. Ampoules containing not more than 1-3rd grain of cocaine each in admixture with Adrenalin, Hemisine or Epinine.
4. Coca Cordial.
5. Elixir Damiana Compound.
6. Ixidama and other similar palatable preparations.
7. Kola Compound.
8. Kola Cordial.
9. Tonic Coca Wines.

} Containing not more than half a drachm of Ext. Coca Liq. in each fluid ounce.

10. Cocaine hypodermic and other tablets:—

(*a*) Homatropine and cocaine.

(*b*) Atropine and cocaine.

(*c*) Pilocarpine and cocaine.

(*d*) Aromatic throat tablets containing menthol, myrrh, krameria, and cocaine 1-32nd gr.

(*e*) Asaptoids, Dr. Macnaughton Jones, each containing 1-16th gr. of cocaine hydrochloride.

11. Ointments containing cocaine or other derivatives of coca in admixture with other drugs and rendered nauseous to the taste.
12. Ophthalmic tablets containing not more than 1-20th gr. of cocaine hydrochloride in each tablet.
13. Other preparations containing cocaine or other derivatives of coca in admixture with other drugs containing in the aggregate not more than such quantity of cocaine hydrochloride or other derivative of coca per tablet, trochiscum, pastille, solube, sterule, enule, lamella or fluid drachm, or so blended as to render it impossible for any such preparation to be taken for the effects of cocaine or any other derivative of coca alone.

Provided as follows:—

(*i*) every bottle, package or other vessel containing any such preparation shall bear a label stating the name of the manufacturer;
(*ii*) the exemption shall not extend to preparations manufactured by any maker or firm whose produce may be declared by the Local Government to be excluded from the scope of these orders;
(*iii*) the exemption shall not extend to the importation of the preparations from outside British India by sea through the post."

No. 2505S.R.—The 2nd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7, sub-section (2), clause (*b*) of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Kshetra Mohan Basu, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Bogra, to be Superintendent of Excise in that district to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties conferred and imposed on a Collector by the portions of the said Act specified in paragraph 9 of Notification No. 596S.R., dated the 30th March 1915.

No. 8691Misc.—The 3rd September 1918.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in the rules for the regulation of appointment in the Clerical Service of the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal and attached offices, published under Government Notification No. 4122Misc., dated the 24th November 1911, at pages 1619-22, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th *idem*, as subsequently amended, viz.:—

Delete rule 6.

No. 8702Misc.—The 3rd September 1918.—The following list shows the names of the candidates who have passed the recent examination for clerkships in the lower division of the Secretariat clerical service of this Government and attached offices:—

(1) Maulvi Zohadur Rahim.
(2) Babu Manindra Nath Basu.
(3) Panch Kory Sen.
(4) Muhammad Korban Ali, B.A.
(5) Muhammad Abdul Latif.
(6) Maulvi Anisor Rahaman.
(7) Syed Hassan Erteza.

J. A. L. SWAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4199Com.—The 31st August 1918.—Mr. D. B. Mann, Inspector of Factories, Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd September 1918.

No. 4176Com.—The 2nd September 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section II of the Bengal Mining Settlements Act, 1912 (Bengal Act II of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for rule 35 of the rules published under Notification No 4100, dated 19th August 1913, at pages 1317-26 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 20th August 1913, namely :—

"35(*1*) The Board may provide, and may maintain burning-ghâts and burial-grounds and may approve burning-ghâts and burial-grounds maintained under the provisions of section 6 or by any person

(*2*) The Board may, by general or special order, direct that in the whole or any specified part of the Mining Settlement corpses shall not be burnt or buried or otherwise disposed of at places other than the burning-ghâts and burial places maintained by, or approved by, the Board under rule 35 (*1*)."

J. A. L. SWAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

24-Parganas.

No. 2217Medl.—The 28th August 1918.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Leventon, I.M.S., is appointed to be Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Sealdah, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st August 1918.

Calcutta.

No. 2249Medl.—The 30th August 1918.—The undermentioned passed students of the Medical College, Calcutta, are temporarily admitted into the service of Government as Assistant Surgeons with effect from the dates mentioned against their names, viz :—

(1) Babu Lalit Kumar Ghosh, M.B., 20th July 1918.
(2) " Kali Das Bhattacharjee, M.B., 19th August 1918.
(3) " Nitya Ranjan Gupta, M.B., 19th August 1918.
(4) " Surendra Mohan Lahiri, M.B., 20th August 1918.

No. 2252Medl.—The 30th August 1918.—Major A. Denham White, I.M.S., Second Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, and Officiating First Resident Surgeon of that Hospital, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to hold the latter appointment, with effect from the 22nd August 1918. He is also appointed, until further orders, to hold charge of the duties of the Second Resident Surgeon in addition to his own.

Midnapore.

No. 2255Medl.—The 30th August 1918.—Senior Assistant Surgeon Pramatha Nath Banerji, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Midnapore, is confirmed as a Civil Surgeon of the second class, with effect from the 18th December 1916, *vice* Rai Ananda Lal Basu Bahadur, transferred to the supernumerary list, under the orders contained in the Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 39 of the 12th April 1917.

2. This Department Notification No. 13T.Medl., dated the 26th April 1917, is hereby cancelled.

Burdwan.

No. 2257Medl.—The 30th August 1918.—Senior Assistant Surgeon Satish Chandra De, M.A., M.B., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Burdwan, is confirmed as a Civil Surgeon of the second class, with effect from the 7th February 1917, *vice* Babu Ganesh Chandra Mitra, retired.

2. This Department Notification No. 966Medl., dated the 11th April 1918, is hereby cancelled.

Khulna.

No. 2259Medl.—The 30th August 1918.—Senior Assistant Surgeon Surendra Nath Datta, M.B., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Khulna, is confirmed as a Civil Surgeon of the second class, with effect from the 5th February 1918, *vice* Rai Bharat Chandra Dhar Bahadur, retired.

J. A. L. SWAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2232Medl.—The 2nd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by article 3 of the Statutes of the Bengal State Medical Faculty, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be the Governing Body of the said Faculty, namely:—

President.

The Hon'ble Major-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal.

Members.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Calvert, M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb.), I.M.S., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician to the College Hospitals.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Stevens, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Leonard Rogers, KT., C.I.E., M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, and Bacteriologist to Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Leventon, I.M.S., Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Sealdah.

Major H. B. Steen, M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician and Surgeon, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. R. Newman, C.I.E., M.D. (Cantab.), I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Dacca.

Rai Upendra Nath Brahmachari Bahadur, M.A., M.D., D.SC., PH.D., Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Sealdah.

Rai Bahadur Sir Koilash Chunder Bose, KT., C.I.E.

Dr. Suresh Prosad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., M.D.

Mr. M. N. Banerjee, M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Assistant Surgeon Barada Sankar Bhattacharji, Teacher of Medicine, Dacca Medical School.

No. 2271Medl.—The 2nd September 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by article 6 of the Statutes of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal (published under this Government Resolution No. 2545Medl., dated the 11th August 1914, at pages 1553—1562 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the schedule (as revised by Notification No. 424Medl., dated the 2nd March 1915) annexed to the said Statutes, viz.:—

1. In line 5 of the provision made under the heading "Examination for Membership of the State Medical Faculty" *for* the words "twice a year at such times" *substitute* the words "once a year at such a time".

2. In clause (*1*) under the heading "Examination for a Licentiate of the State Medical Faculty—The Primary Examination" *for* "Rs. 8" *substitute* "Rs. 12".

3. In clause (*1*), under the heading "Examination for a Licentiate of the State Medical Faculty—The Intermediate Examination" *for* "Rs. 12" *substitute* "Rs. 16".

J. A. L. SWAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4642A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 4486A.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon each of the gentlemen, named below, the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and

24-Parganas.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Budge-Budge Bench in the said district:—

Mr. Edward John Pithie. | Babu Uma Charan Ghosh.

No. 4492A.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon each of the gentlemen, named below, the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Burdwan, for a period of three years from the 11th September 1918, and

Burdwan.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Raniganj Bench in the said district:—

The Revd. Ashutosh Banarji. | Babu Bhagwan Das Marwari.

No. 4494A.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Atul Chandra Banarji the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Hooghly, for a period of three years from the 14th September 1918,

Hooghly.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Bhadreswar Bench in the said district, and

(*c*) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 4496A.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Jitendra Nath Mukharji the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Hooghly, for a period of three years from the 15th September 1918,

Hooghly.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Baidyabati Bench in the said district, and

(*c*) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 4498A.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Basanta Kumar Mitra the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Hooghly, for a period of three years from the 6th September 1918.

Hooghly.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Serampore Bench in the said district, and

(*c*) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2232Medl.—The 2nd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by article 3 of the Statutes of the Bengal State Medical Faculty, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be the Governing Body of the said Faculty, namely:—

President.

The Hon'ble Major-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal.

Members.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Calvert, M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb.), I.M.S., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician to the College Hospitals.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Stevens, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Leonard Rogers, KT., C.I.E., M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, and Bacteriologist to Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Leventon, I.M.S., Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Sealdah.

Major H. B. Steen, M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician and Surgeon, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. R. Newman, C.I.E., M.D. (Cantab.), I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Dacca.

Rai Upendra Nath Brahmachari Bahadur, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., PH.D., Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Sealdah.

Rai Bahadur Sir Koilash Chunder Bose, KT., C.I.E.

Dr. Suresh Prosad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., M.D.

Mr. M. N. Banerjee, M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Assistant Surgeon Barada Sankar Bhattacharji, Teacher of Medicine, Dacca Medical School.

No. 2271Medl.—The 2nd September 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by article 6 of the Statutes of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal (published under this Government Resolution No. 2545Medl., dated the 11th August 1914, at pages 1553—1562 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the schedule (as revised by Notification No. 424Medl., dated the 2nd March 1915) annexed to the said Statutes, viz.:—

1. In line 5 of the provision made under the heading "Examination for Membership of the State Medical Faculty" *for* the words "twice a year at such times" *substitute* the words "once a year at such a time".

2. In clause (*1*) under the heading "Examination for a Licentiate of the State Medical Faculty—The Primary Examination" *for* "Rs. 8" *substitute* "Rs. 12".

3. In clause (*1*), under the heading "Examination for a Licentiate of the State Medical Faculty—The Intermediate Examination" *for* "Rs. 12" *substitute* "Rs. 16".

J. A. L. SWAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4642A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 4486A.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon each of the gentlemen, named below, the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and

24-Parganas.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Budge-Budge Bench in the said district:—

Mr. Edward John Pithie. | Babu Uma Charan Ghosh.

No. 4492A.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon each of the gentlemen, named below, the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Burdwan, for a period of three years from the 11th September 1918, and

Burdwan.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Raniganj Bench in the said district:—

The Revd. Ashutosh Banarji. | Babu Bhagwan Das Marwari.

No. 4494A.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Atul Chandra Banarji the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Hooghly, for a period of three years from the 14th September 1918,

Hooghly.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Bhadreswar Bench in the said district, and

(*c*) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 4496A.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Jitendra Nath Mukharji the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Hooghly, for a period of three years from the 15th September 1918,

Hooghly.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Baidyabati Bench in the said district, and

(*c*) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 4498A.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Basanta Kumar Mitra the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Hooghly, for a period of three years from the 6th September 1918.

Hooghly.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Serampore Bench in the said district, and

(*c*) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

POWERS.

No. 4502A.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Babu Harish Chandra Sarkar, a Magistrate of the first class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, to order, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on any person referred to in that sub-section, that the residence or change of residence of such person after release shall be notified as provided by the rules made under sub-section (*3*) of the section.

24-Parganas.

No. 4514A.—The 31st August 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Rai Charu Chandra Chaudhuri Bahadur, an Honorary Magistrate of the Sherpur Bench, in the district of Mymensingh, to take cognizance under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of that section of cases occurring within the limits of the Sherpur and Nalitabari thanas in the said district.

Mymensingh.

2. This cancels Notification No. 3454A., dated the 6th June 1918, published at page 921 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th *idem*.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 3259J.—The 2nd September 1918.—Babu Mahendra Nath Das, Munsif of Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at the sadar station. He is also vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Hooghly.
Faridpur.

No. 3262J.—The 2nd September 1918.—Babu Haripada Mazumdar, Munsif of Faridpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Subordinate Judge of Rangpur.

Rangpur.
Faridpur.

No. 3265J.—The 2nd September 1918.—Babu Banku Bihari Bhaduri, B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Serampore.

Hooghly.

No. 3269J.—The 2nd September 1918.—Babu Haripada Banarji, Munsif of Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Subordinate Judge of Hooghly.

Burdwan.
Hooghly.

No. 3271J.—The 2nd September 1918.—Babu Ganendra Kanta Nag, B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at the sadar station.

Burdwan.

No. 3273J.—The 2nd September 1918.—Babu Prabodh Chandra Basu, Munsif of Malda, in the district of Rajshahi, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Subordinate Judge of Howrah, in the district of Hooghly.

Rajshahi.
Hooghly.

No. 3275J.—The 2nd September 1918.—Babu Rohini Kanta Mitra, Munsif of Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Rajshahi, to be ordinarily stationed at Malda.

Midnapore.
Rajshahi.

No. 3277J.—The 2nd September 1918.—Babu Keshab Chandra Sen, B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at the sadar station.

LEAVE.

No. 3244J.—The 21st August 1918.—Babu Bagala Prasanna Basu, Munsif of Bolpur, in the district of Birbhum, is allowed leave from the 30th August to the 2nd October 1918 (both days inclusive), under articles 260 and 275 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Birbhum.

No. 3245J.—The 21st August 1918.—Babu Hira Lal Mukharji, Munsif of Rampur Boalia, in the district of Rajshahi, is allowed leave for one month, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 7th August 1918.

Rajshahi.

No. 3246J.—The 24th August 1918.—Babu Bishnu Pada Ray, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Munshiganj, in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave on medical certificate from the 24th July to the 20th September 1918 (both days inclusive), under articles 233 and 336, Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 2nd August 1918.

Dacca.

No. 3247J.—The 24th August 1918.—Mr. Abus Sobuh Muhammad Ziyaur Rahman, Munsif of Basirhat, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed leave on medical certificate for fifteen days, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

24-Parganas.

H. P. DUVAL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 6849P.—The 31st August 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15, sub-section (*1*) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to impose in the Jalapahar Cantonment, Darjeeling, on every place used for any of the following purposes, an annual tax at the rate mentioned opposite thereto, in the second column thereof :—

Darjeeling.

The Schedule.

Trade or occupation for which the place is used.	Rate of tax. Rs. Per annum.
For every place used for melting tallow, boiling offal or blood, skinning or disembowelling animals, as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing-house, or a tannery ...	12
For every place used as a slaughter-house	10
For every place used as a kiln for making bricks, pottery or tiles	10
For every place used as a kiln for making lime	10
For every place used as a manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise ...	50
For every place used as a yard or depôt for trade in hay, straw, or wood	6
For every place used as a yard or depôt for trade in thatching grass, jute or other dangerously inflammable materials	1
For every place used as a store-house for the storage of 100 gallons or more of kerosine-oil, petroleum, naphtha or any inflammable oil or spirit	1*
For every place used as a store-house for rags, or bones, or both, or as a shop for the sale of meat, or as a lodging-house or a serai	2

*For every 100 gallons or part of 100 gallons stored for a year or a part thereof

No. 6850P.—The 31st August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15, sub-section (*2*), of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply for the collection and recovery of the tax imposed in the Jalapahar Cantonment, Darjeeling, by Notification No. 6849P., dated the 31st August 1918, the provisions of sections 113, 115, 120, 129 and 133 and section 279, sub-section (*3*), of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), in the following modified form:—

Tax when payable.

Bengal Act III of 1884, sections 133 and 279 (*3*).

1. The tax imposed by the said Notification shall be payable—

(*a*) in respect of a trade or occupation for which a license is required to be taken out under rule 172 of the Cantonment Code, 1912, at the time when such license is taken out, and

(*b*) in any other case, in advance on the 1st April of each year.

Ibid, section 113.

Application for review.

2. Any person who is dissatisfied with the amount assessed upon him, or who disputes his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Cantonment Authority to review the amount of the assessment or to exempt him from the tax.

Ibid, section 114.

Procedure upon review.

3. Every application presented under rule 2 shall be heard and determined by the Cantonment Authority, which, after taking such evidence and making such inquiries as it may deem necessary, may pass such orders as it thinks fit in respect of such application.

The decision of the Cantonment Authority in such cases shall be final.

Ibid, section 115.

Limitation of time for application of review.

4. Unless good cause shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority for extending the time allowed, no such application shall be received after the expiration of one month from the date the tax becomes due, or after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of the service of the first notice of demand for payment of the tax in respect of which the application is made, whichever period shall last expire.

Ibid, section 120

Bill and notice of demand to be presented.

5. At any time within six months after any sum has become due on account of the tax, the Cantonment Authority shall cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the said sum, which shall contain a statement of the period for which the tax is in arrear. If the amount mentioned in such bill be not paid on presentation thereof, a notice of demand in the form marked A in the Schedule annexed to these rules, with copy of the bill appended thereto, shall be served on the person liable to pay the same, and such notice of demand may be served at any subsequent time:

Provided that no charge shall be made in respect of the service of such notice.

Ibid, section 121.

If not paid in fifteen days, process of distress may issue.

6. If any person, after service upon him of the bill and notice referred to in rule 5 shall not, within fifteen days of the service of such notice or from the date of any order made on an application for review under rule 2, pay the sum due either to the Cantonment Authority at its office, or to some person authorized by it to receive the money, or show to the Cantonment Authority sufficient cause for not paying the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale shown in the table of fees marked B in the Schedule annexed to these rules, may, at any time within three months after the date of service of the said notice, or of the order made on an application for review as aforesaid, be levied by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter, except ploughs, plough-cattle, tools or implements of agriculture or trade, wherever found, or of any moveable property belonging to another person, subject to the same exceptions, which may be found in possession of the defaulter.

If the said property or any part thereof belongs to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner thereof for any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress, or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same.

Ibid, section 122

Distress how to be made.

7. Every warrant of distress and sale under rule 6 shall be issued by the Cantonment Authority, and shall be in the form marked C in the Schedule annexed to these rules.

Distress shall be made by actual seizure of moveable property, and the officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall be responsible for the due custody thereof.

Such officer shall make an inventory of all moveable property seized under the warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the Cantonment, and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the form marked D in the Schedule annexed to these rules:

Provided that if the property is of a perishable nature, it may be sold at once with the consent of the defaulter, or without such consent, at any time after the expiry of six hours from the seizure.

Officer may break open door

8. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant may, under the special orders of the Cantonment Authority, between sunrise and sunset, break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, in order to make the distress, if he has reasonable ground for believing that such house contains any moveable property belonging to the defaulter, and if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance: Bengal Act III of 1884, section 123

Provided that he shall not enter or break open the door of any room appropriated for the *zenana* or residence of women, which by the usage of the country is considered private, except after three hours' notice and opportunity given for the retirement of the women.

Sale how to be conducted.

9. If the sum due be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Cantonment Authority, the moveable property seized shall be sold by auction at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible, and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and costs. Bengal Act III of 1884, section 124

The surplus sale-proceeds (if any) shall be credited to the Cantonment Fund, and may be paid on demand to any person who establishes his right to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority or in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

The tax-collector, or other officer authorized in that behalf, shall make a return of all such sales to the Cantonment Authority in the form marked E in the Schedule annexed to these rules.

Certain persons prohibited from purchasing at sales.

10. All officers and servants of the Cantonment Authority, and all chaukidars, constables and other officers of Police, are prohibited from purchasing any property at any such sale. Bengal Act III of 1884, section 125

Penalty.

Whoever (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code) contravenes the provisions of this rule shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine, or with both.

Cantonment Authority to keep account of distresses and sales.

11. The Cantonment Authority shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied, and sales made, for the recovery of the tax under these rules. Bengal Act III of 1884, section 126.

Sale of property beyond limits of Cantonment.

12. If no sufficient moveable property belonging to a defaulter, or being upon the premises in respect of which he is assessed, can be found within the Cantonment, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, or any other Magistrate having jurisdiction over the Cantonment, may, on the application of the Cantonment Authority, issue his warrant to any officer of his Court for the distress and sale of any moveable property or effects belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate exercising jurisdiction within the territories administered by the Governor of Bengal, and such other Magistrate shall endorse the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed, and the amount, if levied, to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant, who shall remit the same to the Cantonment Authority. Bengal Act III of 1884, section 127.

Distress or sale not unlawful for want of form.

13. No distress or sale made under these rules shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any error, defect or want of form in the bill, notice, summons, warrant of distress, inventory or other proceeding relating thereto. Bengal Act III of 1884, section 128.

Bengal Act III of 1884, section 129.

Cantonment Authority may bring suit instead of distraining or on failure of distress.

14. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize thereby the whole or any part of the tax, the Cantonment Authority may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Bengal Act III of 1884, Fourth Sch., Form A.

Form A.

(*See* Rule 5.)

NOTICE OF DEMAND.

To

Cantonment of Jalapahar, Darjeeling.

Take notice that the sum of Rs. , being the amount due from you, as shown in the accompanying bill, is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within fifteen days, pay the same to an officer authorized to receive payment, or into the office of the Cantonment Authority, the amount, together with costs, will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels, or otherwise as provided by law.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Secy., Jalapahar Cantonment Committee,
Darjeeling.

[The following note will be added at the foot of the above notice in those cases only in which the notice is to be addressed to a person who has not already paid one instalment of the tax at the rate at which the demand is made :—

NOTE.—If you have any objection to make against this demand, you may, instead of paying the amount which is hereby demanded, present a petition to the Cantonment Authority praying for a review of the amount assessed. Such petition must be presented within fifteen days of the service of this notice, otherwise it will not be received. If you present such petition no amount will be levied from you until the Cantonment Authority shall have passed an order on your petition ; but after fifteen days from such order the amount due by you, with such costs as the Cantonment Authority may direct, will be levied unless it has been previously paid.]

Bengal Act III of 1884, Fourth Sch., Form B

Form B.

(*See* Rule 6.)

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE UPON DISTRAINTS.

Sums distrained for						Fees	
						Rs.	A.
Rupee Under 1 rupee					... ...	0	4
Rupees 1 and under 5 rupees					... ...	0	8
" 5 " " 10 "					... ..	1	0
" 10 " " 15 "					... .	1	8
" 15 " " 20 "					.. ...	2	0
" 20 " " 25 "					... ...	2	8
" 25 " " 30 "					... ...	3	0
" 30 " " 35 "					... ...	3	8
" 35 " " 40 "					... ...	4	0
" 40 " " 45 "					... ...	4	8
" 45 " " 50 "					... ...	5	0
" 50 " " 60 "					... .	6	0
" 60 " " 80 "					... ...	7	8
" 80 " " 100 "					... ...	9	0
Above 100 rupees.					... ...	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man. If the amount demanded be paid, or the warrant discharged before the sale is held, so that no sale is necessary, one-fourth of the fees specified in the above table shall be remitted.

Bengal Act of 1884, F. Sch. Form C

Form C.

(*See* Rule 7.)

DISTRESS WARRANT.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant).

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of rupees due for the tax on trades and occupations for the period mentioned in the margin, although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said , and fifteen days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand;

This is to require you to distrain the moveable property of the said wherever it may be found within the Cantonment, except ploughs, plough-cattle, tools or implements of trade or agriculture, or any other moveable property, subject to the same exceptions, which may be found within the holding specified in the margin to the amount of the said sum of and the further sum of to defray the charges of taking, keeping and selling such property; and, if within ten days next after such distress, the said sum of shall not be paid, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of and the charges of taking, keeping and selling such property, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall have found in possession of the said property, and if no demand be made, to pay the same to the Cantonment Authority. If distress cannot be made of sufficient property of the said , you are to certify the same to us in returning this warrant.

A. B.,

Secy., Jalapahar Cantonment Committee,
Darjeeling.

Form D.

(*See* Rule 7.)

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

(*State particulars of goods seized.*)

TAKE notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of due for the tax mentioned in the margin, and that unless you pay to me or into the office of the Jalapahar Cantonment Authority, Darjeeling, the said sum of and the further costs of this distraint as specified below, within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing the warrant of distress.*)

Costs of distraint

Dated this day of

Bengal Act III 1884. Fourth Form E

Form E.

(*See* Rule 9.)

REGISTER OF DISTRAINTS OF PROPERTY AND SALES HELD ON ACCOUNT OF ARREARS FOR THE MONTH OF IN .

1. Name of defaulter.
2. Number on register and specification of the holding on account of which the arrear is due.
3. Amount of arrears due.
4. Amount of costs and penalty.
5. Total amount to be realized.
6. Inventory of property seized under distress.
7. Date of distress.
8. Date of sale.
9. Details of articles sold.
10. Amount realized on each article.
11. Purchaser's name.
12. Total amount realized.
13. Amount paid into the Cantonment Authority's office on account of arrear due, with date.
14. Amount paid into the Cantonment Authority's office on account of costs and penalties.
15. Surplus proceeds of sale remaining after deducting the amount of arrears, costs, penalties due.
16. How the surplus was disposed of, with date of such disposal.
17. Balance of arrear still remaining unrealized, if any.
18. On what date such remaining balance was realized or written off by authority.
19. Remarks (explaining why the property seized was released without sale, if not eventually sold, etc., etc.).

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL POLICE.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of rule 4 (*b*) of the revised rules for the appointment of Deputy Superintendents of Police, issued with Appointment Department Notification No. 756A., dated the 5th February 1916, it is hereby notified, with the approval of Government, that an appointment of Deputy Superintendent will be made by direct recruitment with effect from the 2nd January 1919, and that nominations will be made from the Rajshahi Division. Applications of candidates desirous of nomination should reach the District Magistrates of that Division not later than the 30th September next in the following form :—

1. Name of candidate in full and address in full.
2. Father's name, profession or occupation, and address in full.
3. Religion and caste or race.
4. Date of birth (day and month to be given).
5. Educational qualifications and places of education during the preceding four years with dates.
6. Other information regarding the candidate (physique, moral character, present occupation etc.), including a declaration whether or not he has at any time been pronounced unfit for Government employment by the Medical Board at the India Office or any other duly constituted medical authority.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 30th August 1918.

No. 83.—In supersession of this Department Notification No. 71, dated the 25rd July 1918, Mr. R. W. Corytou, Superintendent, Governor's Estates, Bengal, is attached to the Second Calcutta Division as temporary Engineer in charge of alterations and repairs to "Belvedere", with effect from the 13th July 1918, until further orders.

No. 84.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 59, dated the 2nd July 1918, Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Thomas Cuerden, Supervisor, 1st grade, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer.

No. 85.—In supersession of Bengal Government Notification No. 86, dated the 5th September 1917, Mr. R. C. Hodgson, Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th September 1917.

The 31st August 1918.

No. 86.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterji, Assistant Engineer, Burdwan Division, passed the Professional Examination held on the 12th August 1918.

C. P. WALSH,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 3rd September 1918.

No. 87.—Babu Paresh Chandra Shome, Head Assistant, is, on return from leave, reappointed to officiate as Registrar of the Public Works Department Secretariat, with effect from the 28th August 1918.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 2nd September 1918.

No. 87 Marine.—It is hereby notified, in pursuance of section 19 of the Chittagong Port Act, 1914 (Bengal Act V of 1914), that the following gentlemen have been elected, in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the said Act, to be the Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong, with effect from the 2nd September 1918 :—

1. The Hon'ble Mr. E. A. Martin of Messrs. Bulloch Brothers & Co., Limited, Chittagong. 2. Mr. H. W. Fox of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Limited, Chittagong.	Elected by the Chittagong Chamber of Commerce.
3. Rai Upendra Lal Ray Bahadur of Messrs. Krishna Das Omar Chand Ray of Chittagong.	Elected by the Indian Merchants' Association, Chittagong.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 2nd September 1918.

No. 88Marine.—It is hereby notified, in pursuance of section 19 of the Chittagong Port Act, 1914 (Bengal Act V of 1914), that the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the said Act, to appoint Mr. A. R. Leishman, a representative of the Tea Industry, to be a Commissioner for the Port of Chittagong, with effect from the 2nd September 1918.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 3rd September 1918.

No. 89Marine.—In pursuance of section 50, sub-section (*2*) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, the following abstract account of receipts and expenditure of the Hospital Port Dues Fund, Chittagong, for the year 1917-18, is published for general information.

It forms a supplement to the abstract account of the receipts and expenditure of the Chittagong Port Fund for the year 1917-18, published in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th May 1918 :—

Abstract account of the receipts and expenditure on account of the Hospital Port Dues Fund at the Port of Chittagong during the year 1917-18.

	Amount.			Total.		
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on the 1st April 1917 ...	5,496	0	1			
Hospital Port Dues collection ...	3,367	5	0			
GRAND TOTAL ...				8,863	5	1
EXPENDITURE.						
Pay and allowance of Port Health Officer	1,578	14	10			
Fees of Additional Health Officer ...	24	0	0			
Health Officer's boat establishment ...	652	13	7			
Pay and allowance of dooly-bearers ...	116	0	0			
Contribution towards the maintenance of the General Hospital at Chittagong ...	2,000	0	0			
Bacteriological appliances	800	0	0			
Miscellaneous, contingencies and stores	135	4	11			
				5,307	1	4
Balance on the 31st March 1918 ...				3,556	3	9
GRAND TOTAL ...				8,863	5	1

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 28th August 1918.

No. 81.—Babu Girija Prasanna Basu, Overseer, is granted, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for one month in extension of the leave previously granted.

No. 82.—Babu Girija Prasanna Basu, Overseer, is, on return from leave, posted to the Eastern Circle.

C. P. WALSH,
Chief Engineer, Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 4643A.

No. 4604A.—The 3rd September 1918.—The following confirmations and promotions are sanctioned in the Subordinate Civil Service :—

Confirmed in the second grade.

Babu Hari Charan Banarji, with effect from the 11th January 1918, *vice* Babu Purna Chandra Das, retired.

Promoted to the second grade.

Babu Jagadish Chandra Lahiri, substantively *pro tempore* with effect from the 11th January 1918, *vice* Babu Hari Charan Banarji, confirmed, and substantively with effect from the 16th March 1918, *vice* Babu Shashi Bhushan Bhattacharji, confirmed as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the seventh grade.

Babu Sharat Chandra Lahiri (No. 11), substantively *pro tempore* with effect from the 12th January 1918, *vice* Babu Shashi Bhushan Bhattacharji, appointed to be a substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the seventh grade and from the 16th March 1918, *vice* Babu Jagadish Chandra Lahiri, confirmed.

Confirmed in the third grade.

Babu Priyalal Trivedi, with effect from the 11th January 1918, *vice* Babu Hari Charan Banarji, confirmed in the second grade.

Babu Akshay Kumar Mukharji, with effect from the 16th March 1918, *vice* Babu Jagadish Chandra Lahiri, confirmed in the second grade.

Promoted substantively pro tempore *to the third grade.*

Maulvi Din Muhammad, with effect from the 11th January 1918, *vice* Babu Priyalal Trivedi, confirmed.

Maulvi Abdul Latif Chaudhuri, with effect from the 9th April 1918.

Babu Kamini Mohan Das Gupta, with effect from the 12th January 1918, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Jalil Khan, appointed to be a substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the seventh grade.

Confirmed in the fourth grade.

Maulvi Tasmimuddin Ahmad, with effect from the 11th May 1918.

Babu Rebati Raman Barua, with effect from the 22nd February 1918.

Promoted substantively pro tempore *to the fourth grade.*

Babu Manindralal Banarji, with effect from the 4th January 1918, *vice* Maulvi Khwaja Abdul Fattah, reverted as a Sub-Registrar.

Babu Kailashpati Ghosh, with effect from the 11th January 1918.

Mr. Kali Charan Som, with effect from the 12th January 1918.

Babu Dwijadas Mazumdar, with effect from the 12th January 1918.

Maulvi Nurul Haq, with effect from the 28th February 1918, *vice* Babu Binode Mohan Chakrabatti, *seconded*, while employed as Inspector of Co-operative Societies.

Maulvi Khalilur Rahman Khan, with effect from the 31st March 1918, *vice* Maulvi Bazlur Rahman (No. 1), *seconded*.

Babu Apurba Ranjan Barua, with effect from the 13th April 1918, *vice* Babu Akshay Kumar Basu, *seconded* while employed as Inspector of Co-operative Societies.

Confirmed in the fifth grade.

Mr. Taylor Macdonald, with effect from the 7th March 1918.

Babu Dhurjati Kumar Datta, with effect from the 24th April 1918.

Babu Shashi Bhushan Ghosh, with effect from the 15th January 1918.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 328.—The 30th August 1918.—Babu Purna Chandra Ray, Sub-Registrar of Magura, in the district of Khulna, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and eight days, with effect from the 1st September 1918.

Khulna.

No. 329.—The 30th August 1918.—This Department Notification No. 309, dated the 19th August 1918, appointing Babu Nibaran Chandra Das, Sub-Registrar, grade III, on leave, as Sub-Registrar of Lohajang, in the district of Dacca, is cancelled.

Dacca.

No. 330.—The 30th August 1918.—Qara Hussain Qaisar Mirza, Sub-Registrar of Hasnabad, in the district of the 24 Parganas, under orders of transfer to Lalbagh, in the district of Murshidabad, is allowed leave on medical certificate for sixteen days, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave already granted to him in Notification No. 322, dated the 26th August 1918.

24-Parganas.

No. 331.—The 30th August 1918.—Maulvi Khondkar Abdul Bari, Sub-Registrar, grade IV, of Murshidabad, was appointed to act as Joint Sub-Registrar of Kandi, in the same district, from the 1st July 1918 to 6th August 1918.

Murshidabad.

No. 332.—The 30th August 1918.—Babu Nripendra Nath Mustafi, Sub-Registrar of Adamdighi, in the district of Bogra, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Jangipara, in the district of Hooghly, with effect from the 26th August 1918, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jnanendra Nath Guha, or until further orders.

Hooghly.
Bogra.

No. 333.—The 2nd September 1918.—Maulvi Muhammad Qumaruzzaman, Sub-Registrar, grade IV, is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Kandi, in the district of Murshidabad, with effect from the 26th August 1918.

Murshidabad.

No. 334.—The 2nd September 1918.—Maulvi Siddique Ahmad, Sub-Registrar of Tazumuddin, in the district of Bakarganj, is allowed leave for two months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he is relieved.

Bakarganj.

No. 335.—The 3rd September 1918.—Babu Bankim Chandra Ghosh, Clerk of the Sultanpur Joint Sub-Registry office at Tengra, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Sultanpur (Ghateswar), in the same district, with effect from the 22nd August 1918, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Surendra Nath Sen, or until further orders.

24-Parganas.

P. N. MOOKERJEE,
Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 13401, dated Calcutta, the 27th August 1918.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Tinkari Acharji did supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, from the 20th to the 22nd August 1918, both days inclusive.

No. 13417, dated Calcutta, the 28th August 1918.—Fourth grade Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mathura Mohan Barori of the Bengal Establishment, now employed on temporary Military duty in India, having completed his five years qualifying service in his present grade, is temporarily promoted to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 29th August 1918, subject to reversion to his former grade if he does not pass his promotion examination within one year from the date of his return to civil employ.

No. 13449, dated Calcutta, the 28th August 1918.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Rajani Kanta Chatarji, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, is granted leave on medical certificate without allowance for two months, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

No. 13581, dated Calcutta, the 2nd September 1918.—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Bibhuti Bhusan Barat, Demonstrator of Biology, Medical College, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

W. H. B. ROBINSON, C.B., I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bengal.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

BABU BAKULAL BISWAS, Munsif of Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to be a District Delegate under section 235A of Act X of 1865 and section 52 of Act V of 1881, within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

HIGH COURT.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—CIVIL.
The 26th August 1918.

By order of the High Court.
N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU SARADA KUMAR SEN GUPTA, Munsif of Sealdah, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 250, within the local limits of that portion of the Sealdah Munsifi which lies outside the limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court proper at Sealdah.

HIGH COURT.
CIVIL:
The 30th August 1918.

By order of the High Court,
N. G. A. EDGLEY.
Registrar.

BABU ROHINI KANTA MITRA, Munsif of Malda, in the district of Rajshahi, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 250, within the local limits of the Malda Munsifi, and under section 19, sub-section (2) of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (XII of 1887), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), with powers to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000 arising within the local limits of the executive district of Malda.

He is also appointed to be a District Delegate under section 235A of the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), and section 52 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881 (V of 1881), within the executive district of Malda.

HIGH COURT,
CIVIL:
The 30th August 1918.

By order of the High Court.
N. G. A. EDGLEY.
Registrar.

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VII, Act IX of 1887 (the Provincial Small Cause Court Act), that, for the months of October, November and December 1918, until further orders, the Judge, Small Cause Court, Serampore and Howrah, and 1st Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, will hold his sittings as detailed below:—

	1918.		
	October.	November.	December.
Hooghly ..	1st	6th to 13th	1st to 11th
Serampore .	2nd	14th to 20th	12th to 20th
Howrah .	3rd	21st to 30th	21st to 31st

Sundays and holidays are excepted.

MONMOHAN NEOGI, *Judge, S. C. Court.*

SERAMPORE, *the 19th August 1918.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The 27th August 1918.

No. 73P.—Babu Manmatha Nath Mukerji, a Lecturer in the Dacca College (class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service), is declared to have acted as Professor in that College and in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, for the period from the 26th February 1918 to 31st March 1918, *vice* Babu Abinash Chandra Mazumdar, on deputation.

No. 74P.—Babu Benimadhab Das, Head Master, Sanskrit Collegiate School (class VII of the Provincial Educational Service), is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months, with effect from the 1st July 1918, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 75P.—Babu Ashutosh Sarkar, Assistant Head Master, Sanskrit Collegiate School (class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Head Master of the same school and in the Provincial Educational Service, on the usual acting allowance admissible under the rule, *vice* Babu Benimadhab Das, on leave.

The 31st August 1918.

No. 76P.—Babu Monmotha Nath Rudra, Librarian, Bengal Library (class VI of the Provincial Educational Service), is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for 36 days, with effect from the 3rd September 1918.

No. 77P.—Babu Sarat Chandra Sen, Head Clerk, Bengal Library (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Librarian, Bengal Library, and in the Provincial Educational Service, on the usual acting allowance admissible under the rule, *vice* Babu Monmotha Nath Rudra, on leave.

W. C. WORDSWORTH,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

BOARD OF REVENUE, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2962Misc.—The 30th August 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Pensions Act, 1871 (XXIII of 1871), the Board of Revenue, with the consent of the Governor in Council, hereby makes the following amendment in the rules for the distribution of the interest on rupees two lakhs of the Lucknow Amanati note separated from the *corpus* of the Sibtainabad Imambara Fund, published with Notification No. 1994Misc., dated the 15th June 1918, at page 953 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th *idem*, namely :—

For Rule 1 of the said rules *substitute* the following rule :—

"1. The distribution shall be made only to such of the issues of Malka Kishwar as are descended from her son the late Wajid Ali Shah, the late King of Oudh, and are heirs under the Muhammadan Law."

F. D. ASCOLI,
Offg. Secy., Board of Revenue, Bengal.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 23For.—The 24th August 1918.—Babu Mahim Chandra Chaudhuri, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Buxa Forest Division, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th August 1918, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Buxa.

No. 24For.—The 26th August 1918.—Mr. M. A. T. Marchant, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is posted to the Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts Divisions as an attached officer with headquarters at Chittagong and Rangamati, respectively, for each Division, with effect from the 11th April 1918.

Chittagong. Chittagong Hill Tracts.

This office Notification No. 15For., dated the 8th July 1918, is hereby cancelled.

H. A. FARRINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the power vested in me under Government Order No. 168P.D., dated the 22nd April 1913, I appoint the following gentlemen to be non-official visitors of Kalna and Asansol Subsidiary Jails, in the district of Burdwan, for a period of two years :—

Kalna Subsidiary Jail.

1. Dr. E. Muir.
2. Babu Kshetra Nath Chatterji.

Asansol Subsidiary Jail.

1. Mr. Angus Graham Mackay.
2. „ Nibaran Chandra Sarkar.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 28th August 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

BABU SURENDRA CHANDRA ACHARJI, Sub-Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is posted to Howrah.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 27th August 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 36190.-VII—6.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, at a bye-election held on the 20th August 1918 Babu Sasanka Mohan Naha was duly elected to be a Commissioner in Ward A of the Comilla Municipality, in the district of Tippera, in place of Munshi Abdul Helim, deceased.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG DIVN., CHITTAGONG, *the 27th August 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that the next general election of Commissioners of the Bankura Municipality, in the district of Bankura, fixed for the 30th August 1918, has been postponed to the 30th November 1918.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 29th August 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2347M.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, at the general election of the Municipal Commissioners held on the 3rd August 1918, the following gentlemen have been duly elected as Commissioners of the Dinajpur Municipality:—

Ward A or No. I ...	1. Babu Tarakeswar Chakravarty. 2. Kazi Abdul Sattar. 3. Babu Purnendu Narayan Roy.
Ward B or No. II ...	1. .. Chandra Kanta Mitra. 2. .. Saskaran Dugar. 3. .. Lalit Chandra Sen. 4. .. Sarada Kanta Roy.
Ward C or No. III ...	1. .. Barada Kanta Ganguli. 2. .. Ashutosh Guha.
Ward D or No. IV ...	1. Munshi Marhamat Hossain. 2. Babu Jatindra Narayan Ghosh. 3. Munshi Hesar Mahamed.
Ward E or No. V ...	1. Babu Gauranga Sundar Mitra. 2. .. Abinas Chandra Banerjee.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 14th August 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No 30L.S.-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, as amended by section 13(*b*) of the Local Self-Government Act, V of 1908, I approve the election of the following gentlemen as Chairmen of the several Local Boards, in the district of Nadia, mentioned against their names:—

Name of Local Board.	Name of Chairman	
Sadar ...	Babu Hem Chandra Roy Chaudhury.	
Chuadanga ...	The Subdivisional Officer, Chuadanga	*Ex-officio.*
Kushtia ...	The Subdivisional Officer, Kushtia	*Ex-officio.*
Ranaghat ...	The Subdivisional Officer, Ranaghat	*Ex-officio.*
Meherpur ...	Babu Indu Bhusan Mallik.	

F. J. MONAHAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFCE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 31st August 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 28L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, under section 7 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, the following gentlemen have been elected to be members of the District Board of Nadia by the Local Boards mentioned against their names :—

Name of Local Board by which elected.	Name of Member elected.
Sadar	1. Mr. M. Pal Chaudhuri. 2. Babu Baidya Nath Dutt. 3. „ Lal Gopal Dutt.
Kushtia	1. „ Dakshina Ranjan Acharjya. 2. „ Jogendra Nath Sircar. 3. „ Hari Pada Adhikari.
Ranaghat ...	1. „ Nagendra Nath Mukharji, B.L. 2. „ Nishapati Banarji, L.M.S.
Chuadanga ...	1. Rai Sahib Jogendra Nath Singha, B.L. 2. Munshi Altaf Hossain Joardar.
Meherpur ...	1. Babu Prasanna Kumar Sanyal. 2. Maulvi Saiyed Rezaul Haq.

F. J. MONAHAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 31st August 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 29L.S.-G.—In exercise of the power conferred on me by section 7 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B. C.) of 1885, as amended by section 4 (2) of Act V of 1908, I appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the District Board of Nadia :—

1. The Subdivisional Officer, Chuadanga ... } *Ex-officio.*
2. The Subdivisional Officer, Ranaghat ... } *Ex-officio.*
3. The Subdivisional Officer, Meherpur ... } *Ex-officio.*
4. The Civil Surgeon, Nadia ... } *Ex-officio.*
5. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nadia ... } *Ex-officio.*
6. Maharaja Bahadur Kshaunish Chandra Ray
7. M. M. Crawford, Esq.
8. The Rev. E. Claude Smith.
9. Rai Biswambhar Ray Bahadur.
10. Maulvi Saiyed Abdul Kuddus Rumi.
11. Munshi Zahiruddin Ahmad.
12. Maulvi Shamsuddin Ahmad, B.A.

F. J. MONAHAN, *Commissioner*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 31st August 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that the following gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Sadar Local Board in the district of Burdwan :—

Thana.	Name
Burdwan	Babu Jnanada Prosad Mukharjee. „ Dharmadas Mandal.
Satgachia	„ Amrita Lal Sil. „ Jotindra Mohan Ghosh.
Galsi	„ Bhut Nath Ta.
Jamalpur	„ Tara Prasanna Mukherjee.
Khandaghosh ...	„ Santosh Kumar Bose.
Rayna	„ Gopal Chandra Dutt.
Sahebganj	„ Madhab Chandra Ta.
Ausgram	„ Ashu Tosh Ray.

2. The following gentlemen are appointed as members of the said Local Board under section 11 of the Local Self-Government Act :—

Babu Amulya Chandra Mitra.
" Hangseswar Banerjee.
Munshi Tobarak Ali Sarkar.
" Ashfag Ali Khan.
Moulvi Muzaffar Husain Chaudhuri.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 27th August 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that, under rule 20 (*b*) of the Manual of Rules for the Management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, the following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Managing Committee of the Vishnupur Charitable Dispensary in the district of Bankura.

1. Subdivisional Officer, Vishnupur ... } *Ex-officio.*
2. The Munsif, Vishnupur, 1st Court ... } *Ex-officio.*
3. The Inspector of Police, Vishnupur ... } *Ex-officio.*
4. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Vishnupur ... } *Ex-officio.*
5. Babu Bholanath Bhattacharjee.
6. " Hrishi Kesh Mandal.
7. " Ram Prasanna Mahanta.
8. " Sujoy Chandra Das.
9. " Hem Chandra Kar.
10. Rai Sahib Umesh Chandra Chaudhuri.
11. Babu Gagan Behari Ghosh.
12. Maulvi Abdulla Akhanji.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CAMP, BANKURA, *the 23rd August 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 27 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, under rule 20 (*b*) of the Dispensary Rules, the Sub-Post Master of Chandkhali has been appointed to be an *ex-officio* member of the Committee for the management of the Dispensary at Chandkhali, in the district of Khulna, in place of Babu Sarada Prosad Ash, removed.

F. J. MONAHAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 27th August 1918.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE AND SALT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 18 Exc.—The 2nd September 1918.—Babu Kshetra Mohan Bose, Inspector of Excise and Salt, 24-Parganas, is transferred to Bogra.

A. N. MOBERLY,
Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1918.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th August 1918, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION.

IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS

Simla, the 24th August 1918.

No. 8595.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 2604-D., dated the 2nd March 1918, as subsequently amended, viz.:—

For the heading "Hayati and Dominican Republics" *read* "Hayti and Dominican Republics".

ADDITIONS.

ARGENTINA, PARAGUYA, URUGUAY.

Arboleya, A. Farnandez, Montevideo.
Brague, Augustin, Montevideo.
Brohme, F., Rio Gallegos, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Carballo, Juan N., Montevideo.
"Debate, El," Montevideo.
Fraga Hermanos, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Gieschen, Tebdoro, Montevideo.
Goldschmidt, Mauricio (partner of Warburg and Goldschmidt, Buenos Aires).
Herchmann, Ignacio, Montevideo.
Industria Quimica Argentina S. A., Montevideo.
Longhi, Olivio, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Loriente, Juan F., Montevideo.
Moreno, Daniel.
Morrison, Julio, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Osten, Cornelio, Montevideo.
Panaro, Antonio, Montevideo.
Peluffo, Esteban, Montevideo.
Raedler, Bernardo, Montevideo.
Rein & Company, Montevideo.
Rey, Luis, Montevideo.
Servos, Isidoro, Montevideo.
Svensson, Ohlsson & Company, Cerrito 36, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Warburg, Jorge (partner of Warburg & Goldschmidt, Buenos Aires).
Wulff, Otto, Calle Peru 399, Calle Terrero 109, and Rivadavia 6245, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Asuncion, Paraguay.

BOLIVIA.

Cerveceria Taquina (see Taquina Cerveceria).
Gasser, Gebhardt, Santa Cruz.
Kruzfeldt, Guillermo, Riberalta.
Payot, Jorge, & Company, Oruro.
Taquina, Cerveceria, Cochabamba.

BRAZIL.

Bernadelli Hermenogildo, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande.
Brazil, A., & Company (Fundicao Sao Pedro), Rua Marechal Floriano Peixoto 197 and 203, and Rua Sao Pedro 226 and 334, Rio de Janeiro.
Duder, Edward, Bahia.
Empresa Graphica Rio Grandense, Rua dos Andradas 447, Porto Alegre.
Fabrica de Discos Odeon (G. Cohen), Boulevard 28 de Setembro 36-56, Rio de Janeiro.
Fonseca, Alfredo Rodrigues da, Porto Alegre.
Franco, Harmodio, Rua Sete de Setembro 88, Porto Alegre.
Jurguens, John & Company, Rua da Alfandega 120, and Caixa de Correio 194, Rio de Janeiro.
Kuehlen, Otto, Para.
Meister & Company, Caixa Postal 77, Bahia.
Odeon, Fabrica de Discos (G. Cohen), Boulevard 28 de Setembro 36-56, Rio de Janeiro.
Reiniger, Schmidt & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 118, Porto Alegre.
Schlick, Alfredo & Company, Rua da Assemblea 14 and Rua Quitanda 47, Rio de Janeiro.
Stöfen, Schnack, Müller and Company, Corumba.
Strauch, Richard, Rua Marechal Floriano, Ria Grande do Sul.
Stuck, Otto, Rua Boa Vista 45A, and Rua Sao Bento 67, Sao Paulo.
Thun, A., Rua Visconde de Inhauma 83, Rio de Janeiro.
"Vaterland," (newspaper), Porto Alegre.
Voelckers and Franco, Rua Sete de Setembro 88, Porto Alegre.
"Volksblatt," (newspaper), Porto Alegre.

CHILE.

Haya, Emilio, Punta Arenas.
Chile Austral (newspaper), Santiago.
Deutsche Zeitung.
Huber, E. (Weber and Company), Concepcion.
Jacob, A., and Company (successors of Burmeister and Company), Plaza Anibal Pinto 211, Valparaiso.
Jacobitz, Otto, Santiago.
Koch, H., Punta Arenas.
Leonhardt, Paul (*see* Pieper and Leonhardt).
Mertens and Roepke, Maipu Esquina Independencia, Valdivia.
Petruschkin Sigal and Company.
Pieper and Leonhardt (partners Oscar Pieper and Paul Leonhardt), Catedral 1219 and Casilla 3043, Santiago.
Pieper, Oscar (*see* Pieper and Leonhardt).
Tiempo Nuevo, El, Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

Bischoff, Ed. (*see* Bischoff and Company).
Bohmer, Herman, Cali.
Focke, Ferdinand, Apartado 269, Bogota.
Friedrich, Arthur, Cartagena.
Herzog, H., Barranquilla.
Schmidt, Albert, Barranquilla.
Schwarten, Hans, Barranquilla.

COSTA RICA.

Kern, Heinrich, San José.
Kohkemper, Josef, San José.
Libreria, Lehmann (*see* Sauter and Company).
Pages, Geronimo, San José.
Peters, Wilhelm, San José.
Sauter, Federico, San José.
Sauter and Company (Libreria Lehmann, Tipografia Lehmann), San Jose.
Starke, Frederico, Tuis.
Tipografia Lehmann (*see* Sauter and Company).
Versmann, Heinrich, San José.
Weber, Josée San José.

ECUADOR.

Alban Hermanos (partners Alciviades, Alfredo, Felipe, Juan, Luis and Pedro Alban), Machalilla.
Alban, Alciviades (*see* Alban Hermanos).
Alban, Alfredo (*see* Alban Hermanos).
Alban, Felipe (*see* Alban Hermanos).
Alban, Juan (*see* Alban Hermanos).
Alan, Luis (*see* Alban Hermanos).
Alban, Pedro (*see* Alban Hermanos).
"Anamaria," Plantation, Quevedo, Los Rios.
Buchwald, Federico Wilhelm von, Quevedo, Los Rios.
Rintelen, Karl, Quito.
Wulckow, R. Quito.

GREECE.

Ehrlich, Max, Athens.

GUATEMALA.

Cecilia Plantations Company.
Guttmann, Leon, and Company, 8A Avenida Sur 4, Guatemala City.
Hegel, Carlos, Guatemala City.
Maegli and Company, Guatemala City.
Peper and Company, Guatemala City.
Perez Hermanos, Guatemala City.
"Rosario," Finca, Tumbador.
Sauerbrey, Carlos, Quezaltenango.
Scharoch, Augusto (Agent for Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft), Guatemala City.
Zadik, A., and Company, Guatemala City.

HAYTI AND DOMINICAN REPUBLICS.

Lopez, Don Rafael B., Moca, Santo Domingo.
Michel, Dr. Albert, Moca and La Vega, Santo Domingo.
Stahlmann, Johann, Santo Domingo.

MEXICO

Agencia Maritima de Puerto Angeles, Puerto Angeles.
Aguirre Hermanos, San Blas.
Aguirre, D. G., Sucs., San Blas, Tepic, Mazatlan.
Alonzo Valentin and Company, Puebla.

American Grocery Company, Mexico City.
Andai Antonio, Torreon.
Arndt, C., Relojeria Alemana, Mazatlan.
Austin, Carlos, Merida.
Beckman, Juan, Guadalajara.
Bernal, N. M., Nogales.
Bender, Otto, Miramar.
Blanc, Herman, Guadalajara.
Brandt, John von, Nuevo Laredo.
Bruggerhoff, Carlos, San Luis, Potosi.
Brunner, Erich, Mexico City.
Burgmeister, Gustave, Mazatlan.
Burgmeister, Gustavo, Mazatlan.
Cederbourg, J., Merceria Alemana, Mazatlan.
Cia, Navegacion del Pacifico, Mazatlan.
Collignon, Teodora, Guadalajara.
Compania Tamaulipeca de Telephonos, Tampico.
Cuervo, Jose y Cia, Guadalajara.
Danner, J. G., Mexico City.
Deeg, Carlos, Mexico City.
Degener, Hans, Saltillo.
Degener, Hermanos, Saltillo.
Delius, Maz, San Blas.
Dobler, Max, Acaponeta Nayarit.
Dorenberg, Petersen, and Company, "La Sorpresa," Independencia 3, Puebla.
Eppstein, Martin, Mazatlan and Nogales.
Escobedo, J. M., Mexico City.
Escober, Jose Maria, Mocorito.
Exportadora Mexicana, La Compania, Mexico City.
Fabrica de Hielo de Reimers Harmanos, Aguascalientes.
Fabrica Papel Loreto, Mexico City.
Feist, Pablo, Mexico City.
Felix, Ernesto, La Francesa Cananea.
Flores, Emilio, Durango.
Francesa, La, Cananea and Guaymas.
Gaitan, Juan, Mexico City.
Gallo, El (Hardware Store of Max Rheimers), Oaxaca.
Gangoiti, E., San Blas and Tepic.
Gangoiti, G., San Blas and Tepic.
Gartner, Pablo, Vera Cruz.
Gomez, Fernando C., El Telegraphe, Saltillo.
Gonzalez, Evaristo, Saltillo.
Grappengeisser and Behringer, Villa Hermosa.
Greise, Federico, Nuevo Laredo and Mexico City.
Guerdiola, Saltillo.
Guilbot, A., Mazatlan.
Hayn, Carl, Mazatlan.
Hess, Edward, Tepijulapa.
Holm, Alberto, Oaxaca.
Hussong, John, Ensenda.
Huthoff, Juan, Tapachula.
Internacional, La (Nothol Erico), Torreon.
Jordana, Antonio, Torreon.
Laredo, Pamfilo, Satillo.
Laubens Grocery Company, Mexico City.
Lehmann, Marcus, Guaymas.
Lutmann and Edelmann, Tapachula.
Maisterrena y Hijos, Tepic and San Blas.
Mancha, Fausto, La Cruz.
Martino, Antonio, Mexico City.
Medrano, Ramon, Villa Union.
Milan, Joaquin, Mazatlan.
Miranda, F. M., Mazatlan.
Muller, George Pablo, Vera Cruz.
Muller, G., Sucs. (Drogueria, Vera Cruz), Vicario 21, Vera Cruz.
Negociation Commercial Nacional, Torreon and Mexico City.
Osuna, Ignacio G., Mazatlan.
"Regeneracion, La" (newspaper), Saltillo.
Reimers, Augustin, (Partner of Reimers Hermanos Zacetecas, Aguascalientes).
Relojeria Alemana Arndt C., Mazatlan.
Reyes, Jose, Saltillo.
Ritter and Bock, Sucs. S. en C. Merida, Yucatan.
Ritter, Federico, and C., Mexico City.
Riva, Feleciano de la, Saltillo.
Rohde, Carlos, Hermosillo.
Rubio, Francisco G., Mexico City.
Ruis, E. R., Tampico.
Sask, Hans, Mazatlan.
Sanchez and C., Jose, Mazatlan.
Schmal, W. F., Ciudad Juarez Chihuahua.
Schmele, Hermanos, Mexico.
Schaumann, Henry, Merida.
Stettner, Mauricio, Mexico City and Guadalajara.
"Suiza La," Torreon.
Struck, Gustavo, and Company, Calle Independencia 19, Vera Cruz.
Tisnado, Emilio, Guamuchil.
Ubaid y Badin, Torreon.
Ubaid, Joaquin, Torreon and Vera Cruz.
Vargas, A., Sucs., Mexico City.
Vogel, Arnoldo, Colima.
Voight, Claudio, Pueblo.
Weebe, P., Guaymas.
Weigand, Otto, Torreon.
Ygaza, P. de, San Blas and Tepic.

NETHERLANDS.

Demelinne, M. J. Alph., Singel 10, Amsterdam.
Expedite-Kantoor, "Steenkolen" (see "Steenkolen" Expedite-Kantoor).
"Fisco," N-V. Conservenfabriek, Middenlaavenstraat, Ijmuiden.
Freericks, A., 2de Van de Boschstraat 10, The Hague.
Gonnermann & Company, Friesche Varkensmarkt 2-10, Haarlem.
*Grisar, Carlito, The Hague.
Hemsoth, Wilhelm, See & Schiffahrt, A-G., Westerstraat 3, Rotterdam.
Itallie, Mrs. C. van, Hoogleeoterstr. 50, Amsterdam.
Kempchen, Wilhelm, Snr., N-V., Stationsplein 3A, Rotterdam.
"Keulsche Vaart, de," Stoomboodienst, Koningslaan 74, Utrecht.
Leiberich, Hermann, Stationsplein 19, Utrecht.
Maatschappij voor In Uit en Doorvoer-Handel N-V., Rokin 65-67, Amsterdam.
Machinefabriek en Scheepswerf, N-V., van P. Smit, Jr., Rotterdam.
Mayer, H., Seinpostduin 1, Scheveningen, and Hofweg 11, The Hague.
Meyer, Dr. Paul, Amsterdam.
Smit, P. Jr. N-V., Machinefabriek en Scheepswerf, Varkenoordschedijk 88, Rotterdam.
Smit, P. van, Jr., Nederlandsche Stoomsleepdienst v-h., Boompjes 119A, Rotterdam.

*No connection with Robert Grisar or Grisar & Company, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

"Steenkolen" Expedite-Kantoor en Steenkolen H-V., Westerkade 2, and Wilhelminakade 3, Rotterdam.
Vereenigde Brandstoffenhandel, N. V., Zuidblaak 26B, Rotterdam.
"Vrachtvaart" Maatschappij, Prins Hendrikstraat 16, Rotterdam.
Weinberger, Max, & Company, N-V., (Electro Technische Magazijnen v-h., N-V.), Prinsengracht 375, Amsterdam.
Weissenborn, Th., 2de Van den Poschstraat 10, The Hague.
Wolf, Wilhelm, Boompjes 65B, Rotterdam.

NETHERLANDS, EAST INDIES.

Bauer, Georg Ludwig, Soerakarta, Java.
Chea Cham Yong, Post Box No., 68, Medan.
Fenjan, Macassar.
Hollandia Hotel, Cheribon.
Java American Import Maatschappij, Samarang.
Liebl, G., Wlingi, Java.
Mendels, J., Samarang.
Ong Soei Hong, Amoerang, Celebes.
Pabst, Eduard, Samarang.
Pigboom, T. H. W., P.O. Box W. H. 200, Sourabaya.
Soei Tiong Hie, Menado.
Tan Khay Tjing, Sourabaya.
Teh Gim Goan, Medan.
Weissberg, D., Samarang.

NETHERLANDS, WEST INDIES.

Rivas, Fensohn & Co., Curacao.

NICARAGUA.

Brockman, Francisco, & Company (partners Franz Brockman and Ulrich Litzen), Managua.
Brockman, Franz (*see* Brockman, Francisco, & Company).
Litzen, Ulrich (*see* Brockman, Francisco, & Company).

NORWAY.

Birkland, Karl, Haugesund.
Christensen & Company, Bodo.
Fjærtoff, Edv., Berlevaag, Finmarkens Amt.
Gerhard & Uboe, Haugesund.
Goldstück, Hainze & Company, Kongensgt. 2, Christiania.
Gluckstadt, Fr., Prinsensgt. 26B and Nils Juelsgt 6, Christiania.
Guthormsen, C. A-S., Karl Johansg. 8, Christiania.
Hofseth, Alf, Kaarhavn, Hammerfest.
Jensen, August, Fjordgt. 19, Trondhjem.
Meyer, Rolf, Gronland and Toldbodg 2, Drammen, and Christiania.
Mollestad & Fiskaa A-S., Aaslesund.
Olsen, Olaf M., & Company, Haugesund.
Polarstjernen A-S., Drammensveien 2, Christiania.
Sandaas & Sandaas, Kopervik.
Sildekompagniet, Egersund.
Skandinavisk Kabel & Gummifabriker, Kr. Augustsg. 10, Christiania.
Unger, Carl, & Gunner Mellbye, Nedre Slotsgade 15, Christiania.
Wesenberg, Harald, Svensgaarden, and Sandviken 49 and 52, Bergen.

PERSIA.

Hadwiger & Saenger (Misson de Commerce de Luxe), Teheran.
Hekimian, Gober, Teheran.
Maison de Commerce de Luxe (*see* Hadwiger & Saenger).

PERU.

Acevedo, Carlos A., Calle de la Merced, Lima.
Agencia General del Centro, Huancayo.
Benites, Guillermo.
Bischoffshausen, Gustavo W. von, Lima.
Calderon, Grgeorio Paredes.
Chavez, Manton.
Compania Minera Wolfram, Lima.
Dammert, A., and Company, Lima.
Delgado, O. A., Paita.
Eddelbuttel, Wilhelm, Arequipa.
Hassler, Walter, Trujillo.
Hilbck, Frederick, Piura.
Holler, Otto, Huancayo.
Kuan Lock and Company.
Meiners, Adolf, Gallos 289, Lima.
Paredes Calderon, Gregorio (*see* Calderon Gregorio Paredes).
Richarz, Paul, Lima.
Singlemann, Martin, Mollendo.
Weiss, Emilio, Callao.
Wing Man.
Wolfram, Compania Minera (*see* Compania Minera Wolfram)

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA, PORTUGUESE GUINEA, FERNANDO PO AND RIO MUNI.

Atayi E., Fernando Po.

PORTUGAL.

Herold, O., and Company, Rua da Nova Alfandega 22, Oporto; and Rua da Prata 14, Lisbon.

SALVADOR.

Altschul, Carlos, San Salvador.
Hecht, Hermann, Sonsonate, San Salvador.
Sauerbrey, G. A., San Salvador.

SPAIN.

Abramson, Maximo, Calle Conde Montornes, 20, and Plaza Poeta Llorente 2, Valencia.
Agudo, Domingo, Pamplona.
Anme, Giesecke and Konegen A-G., Canizaris 18, Madrid.
Armbruster, Eugenio, Calle Juan de Mena 12, Madrid.
Bascos, Almundevar, Manuel, Huesca.
Blas, Herrero, Frigiliana, Malaga.
Boehm, Enrique, Fregenal de la Sierra, Badajos.
Bockstoever, Wilhelm, Calle Princesa 55, Barcelona.
Bonnefoy, Luis, Extremo Calle Massini, and Calle Padre Gallifa, Sans, Barcelona.
Bonnefoy, S. A., Sucesora de Luis, Extremo Calle Massini, and Calle Padre Gallifa, Sans, Barcelona.

Burmeister, J. Hotel de Roma, Madrid.
Casa Peele, Calle Alcala 73, Madrid.
Centeno, José Maria, Catedral Vieja 5, Cadiz.
Comabella, Pujol, y Cia (*see* Pujol Comabella y Cia).
Daehnhardt and Company, Calle O'Donnell 21, Madrid.
Daehnhardt, Ernesto, Calle O'Donnell 21, Madrid.
Devantier Carl, Reina 39-41, Madrid.
"Dora" Fabrica de los Alemanes, Prim 71, Badalona, near Barcelona.
Feger, H. E., Prim 71, Badalona, near Barcelona.
Ferbeck, José (*alias* Ferbeche), Plaza Ensanche 5, Bilbao, and Calle Zorrilla 11, 2°, Madrid.
Fernandez, Viuda y Hijos de A., Irun and Port Bou; Calle Ancha, Barcelona; and Gran Via 1, Bilbao.
Flix, Sociadad Electro-Quimica de (manager Otto Pagelsen), Calle Valencia 236, and Calle Princesa 21, Barcelona; and Flix.
Garcia Cuervo, Gumersindo, Calle Marques de San Esteban 50, Gijon.
Garcia Martin, Eugenio, Calle Belén 16, Madrid.
Gebhard, Herman, Calle de Moreto 8, Madrid.
George Carl, Calle Munoz Torrero 8, Badajoz.
Goldstruck, Hainze, Calle Mallorca 284, and Plaza del Teatro 8, Barcelona.
Haye, Federico, Avenida Menendez, Pelayo, 29, Madrid.
Haendel, Kurt, Camino Bajo de San Isidro 2, Madrid.
Haferkamp, Otto, Plaza Ensanche 5, Bilbao.
Hesperides Sociedad (*see* Productos Ibericos).
Hofer, August H., Calle Santa Teresa 8 and 10, Barcelona.
Jerosch, Georg (or Jorge), Santa Cataline 5, Madrid.
Kalsyndicat, Barcelona and Madrid.
Kirchner and Company (Navarro, Alfredo), Calle Alfonso XII, 58, Madrid.
Koll, Hermann, San Mateo 16, Madrid.
Lehman, Dr., Calle Alcala 73, Madrid.
Lerbs, Hans, Torrente Serca, and Calle Libreros, Valencia.
Lieb y Friedrich, Paseo de Flandes, Barcelona.
Llorens y Casamitjana, Eduardo, Paseo de Gracia 93, Barcelona.
Loewenstein, Ernst, Alcala 73, Madrid.
Malondra, José, y Cia, Palma, Majorca.
Marcus, Otto, Calle Alarcon 29, Madrid.
Marcus and Harting, Calle Alarcon 29, Madrid.
Mellert, Jose Antoine, Alarcon 29, Madrid.
Moriyon de la Compa, Antonio, Calle Marques de San Esteban 14, Gijon.
Navatro, Alfredo (*see* Kirchner and Company).
Ochoa de Zabalegui, Camilo, Alameda 4, San Sebastian, and Pasajes.
Orth, Hugo, Gran Via 36, Valencia.
Paege y Heidrich, Prim 71, Badalona, near Barcelona.
Pagelsen, Otto (*see* Flix, Sociedad Electro-Quimica de).
Peleteria Espanola, La Bruch y Soltau), Consejo de Ciento 286, Barcelona.
Productos Ibericos, Madrid and Valencia.
Pujol Comabella y Cia, Reina 39-41, Madrid; and Calle de la Independencia 113, Barcelona.
Regel, Viuda de, y Cia, Anteguera, Malaga.
Reiniger, Gebbert & Schall, Rambla Cataluna 75, Barcelona.
Revesz, Andres, Calle, Belen 16, Madrid.
Revista de Austria-Hungaria, Calle Belen 16, Madrid.
Robles, Angel, Calle, Silva 6, Madrid, and Calle Bailen 22, Bilbao.
Roesel, Ricardo, Calle Libertad 8, and Calle Zabaleta 587, Madrid.
Roses, Gabriel, Calle Bailen 5, Barcelona.
Satorres, Ramon, de, Calle San Marcos 3, and Calle Alcala 43, Madrid.
Scharka, Juan, Villamartin 9, Cartagena.
Schreitmuller, Adelaide, Hotel Inglaterra, Seville.
Schultze, Gustavo, y Cia, Calle Luis Taboada 2, Vigo.
Schumacher, Oscar, Calle Belen 16, Madrid.
Sociedad Electro-Quimica de Flix (*see* Flix, Sociedad Electro-Quimica de).
Spandau, Guillaumi (*see* Spandau Port & Company).
Spandau, Port and Company, Balmes 161, Barcelona.
Wunsch, Viuda de, Calle Isabel la Catolica 1, Santander.
Zimnosek, D. W., Calle Barquillo 28, Madrid.

SWEDEN.

Hammarstrom Broderna, O. Hamngatan, 5, Gothenburg.

VENEZUELA.

Baasch, Adolfo, Puerto Cabello.
Baasch & Romer, Puerto Cabello.
Cerveceria National La, Caracas.
Eco Aleman, El, Caracas.
Gossewisch, Theodor, Valencia.
Jagenberg, W., Caracas.
Jess, Eduardo von, Maracaibo.
Manuel, Franco, La Merida and Maracaibo.
Mir, Andres, Ciudad Bolivar.
Scharffenorth, Alfredo, Caracas.
Thoss, Carlos, San Cristobel.
Tipografia, Caracas, Caracas.

REMOVALS.

ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

Acosta & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bauer & Wilde (H. Bauer & Company), Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bauer, H., & Company, Calle Piedras 132-154, and Calle Chili 1175, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Delcampo, Carlos, Montevideo, Uruguay.

BRAZIL.

Carvalho, Paes & Company, Fundicas Indigena, Rua Cemerino 150, Rio de Janeiro.
Holzborn, Ernesto, Rua das Princezas, Bahia.
Lopes, Pedro, & Company, Sao Paulo.
Marino, Ernesto, & Company, Sao Paulo and Santos.
"Polis o Dea," Florianopolis.
Sequeira, Luis, Rio de Janeiro.
Vianna, Silva, Rua General Camara 60, Para

COLOMBIA.

Hoz, P. de la, Barranquilla.

ECUADOR.

Balda, Pedro A., Guayaquil.

GREECE.

Barough, Solomon & Levi, Volo.
Damas, Constantine, Calamata.

HONDURAS.

Abadie Brothers, Amapala.
Gaillen & Dole, Trujillo.

MEXICO.

Berger, Leon, Av. de Independencia 12, Mexico City.
Dreinhofer, J. F., Sucr., Av. San Francisco 17, Mexico City.
Ibarra, Carlos, Guadalajara.
Korn, Joseph, Moctezuma.
Lichtle, Alberto, Mexico City.
Sarabia, Jesus, Mazatlan.
Seckbach & Company, S. en C., 6A, Gabino Barreda 118, Mexico City.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Baalen, Arien W. van, Bandoeng.
Hoedt & Company, Handel Maatschappy, Sourabaya.

NORWAY.

Grüner, M. F., Ovre Slotsgt. 15, Christiania.

PANAMA.

Lemos, Arturo de (of Toledano & de Lemos), Panama City.

PERU.

Pallete, A. A., Paita and Pacasmayo.

SPAIN.

Oliver y Rigol, Aribau 19, Barcelona.
Senesteva, Ramon, Junqueras 10, Barcelona.

VENEZUELA.

Lima, A. D. de, Maracaibo.
Portillo & Hermanos, Maracaibo.
Senior e Hijo, J. A., Coro.
Willson Cook, W., Maracaibo and San Cristobal.

VARIATIONS.

Corrections in the names and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been included in the schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 2604-D., dated the 2nd March 1918, as subsequently amended, are made as under :—

ARGENTINA.

Sieburger, Juan Christian, y Hijos, Calle Talcahuano 82, Buenos Aires.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Wahle, Carlos Wolfgang, Avenida Central Este, San Jose.

COSTA RICA.

Esquivel, Jaime ("Eureka, La"), San Jose.
"Eureka, La" (Esquivel, Jaime), San Jose
Knohr, Edgar, & Company, Avenida Central Este, San Jose.
Knohr, Erik, Oscar (of Knohr, Juan Hijos), San Jose.
Krase, Erik, San Jose.

HONDURAS.

Castellon, Alberto Bu, Juticalpa.
Drachsel, Diderico, Amapala, and Tegucigalpa.
Funes, Juan B., San Juancito and La Cieba.
Mendoza, Liberato, Comayaguela.

MEXICO.

Ables Hermanos, Mexico City.
Basenez, Pedro, Vera Cruz.
Bittrolf & Mendiola, Mexico City.
Blume & Nienau, Tampico.
Blumenkron, Julio, Mexico City.
Casa Alemana de Musica, Mexico City.
Christlieb & Muhlhausler, Mexico City
Del Campo, Q. M., Guadalajara.
"Democrata, El," Mexico City.
Diez, Augustin Ranera, Vera Cruz
Eversbusch, Richard, Tampico.
Fischbaum, Max, Chihuahua,

should read

Fischbein, Max, Chihuahua.
Freitzheim & Company, Merida.
Gluchker, Francisco, Merida.
Grassman & Company, Mexico City
Grau, Pedro, Vera Cruz.
Gregoire, Fernando, Mazatlan.
Henonm, Martin, Manzanillo,

should read

Henonin, Martin, Manzanillo.
Herr & Company, Mexico City,

should read

Heuer & Company, Mexico City.
Heynen, Carl, Tampico.

Higinio, Perez & Company, Manzanillo,
should read
Higinio, Perez & Cia, Manzanillo.
Hildebrandt, E., Tepic and San Blas, Sinaloa.
Hinselmann, F., Mexico City.
Iberri, W., & Hijos, Sucs., Guaymas,
should read
Iberri & Company, Guaymas.
Klein & Ruentsch, Mexico City.
Kortum & Hess, Tepijulapa.
Lapau, George, Chihuhua.
Lubeck, Rudolph von, Vera Cruz.
Mueller, Victor'y Hermanos, Tampico.
Remecke, Juan, Macdinas, Mexico City,
should read
Reinecke, Juan, Mexico City.
Rheimers, Max (*see* Gallo, El).
Riguelme, Pedro, Mexico City.
Roubicek, Ottokar, Mexico City.
Scheuffer & Foerster, Mexico City.
Schweickhardt, Frederick Villa, Hermosa.
Siemens-Schuckertwerke, Mexico City.
Wolf, Leon, Mexico City.
Wolfowitz, Max & Arthur, Mexico City.
Zumther & Froilan, Mexico City.

NETHERLANDS.

Daarnhouwer & Company, Heerengracht 223, Amsterdam.
Mohrmann, J., & Company, Handelsvereeniging Voorheen, Keizersgr. 228, Amsterdam.
Oliffers, L. N. G., Keizersgracht 70, Amsterdam, and Wijck B 262, Sloterdijk, near Amsterdam.

NORWAY.

Brehmer & Company A.-S. (Kurt Brehmer), Skagen 21 and P. B. 12, Stavanger; P. B. 61, Bergen; and Inkognitogate 28, Christiania.

PERSIA.

Seskiel Nawi, Tehran,
should read
Heskiel Nawi, Tehran.

PERU.

Benites, Guillermo, Casilla 13, Lima.

SPAIN.

Bakker, Ubbo, Emmius (Banco Alameda), Calle Victoria 4, 1°, and Calle Velazquez, Moreno 20, Vigo.
Bruchy Soltau (La Peleteria Espanola), Consejo de Ciento 286, Barcelona.
Hinderer, Carlos, Calle del Barquillo 28B, and Genova 10, Madrid.
Lehner, Amande, Alicante.
Linhoff, Carlos (sucesore de Gross & Linhoff), Malaga, also.
Gross & Linhoff, (*see* Linhoff Carlos).
Siderurgia y Maquinaria Extranjera, Calle Martinez Cubells 10, Valencia; and Henao 8, Bilbao.

VENEZUELA.

Rivas, Fensohn & Company, Caracas and Curacao (*see* Netherlands, West Indies).

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 31st August 1918, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 26th August 1918.

No. 393.—Captain J. A. Shorten, M.B., I.M.S., Resident Medical Officer Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st July 1918, until further orders.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 30th August 1918.

No. 1296.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the boundary of the Mymensingh district, adjoining the district of the Garo Hills as demarcated by survey made in the years 1908-1913, under the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875), shall be the boundary of the provinces of Bengal and Assam between the said two districts.

S. R. HIGNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 31st August 1918, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 30th August 1918.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

No. 1998.—Captain (Honorary Major) William John Bradshaw, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his honorary rank. Dated 31st March 1917.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1999.—Second-Lieutenant Harold Hartopp resigns his commission. Dated 31st March 1917.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General.*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1918.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mymensingh.

No. 2142M.—The 3rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Jamalpur Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Akhay Kumar Sen to be Chairman of that Municipality.

Nadia.

No. 2141M.—The 3rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Muzammal Huq to be a Commissioner of the Santipur Municipality in the district of Nadia, *vice* Maulvi Saiyid Tajammal Ali, deceased.

Calcutta.

No. 2140M.—The 3rd September 1918.—In pursuance of section 63, sub-section (7) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), as amended by Bengal Act III of 1915, it is hereby notified, for general information, that, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (6), of that section, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the plan of proposed public street No. V (Bowbazar parallel) from Royal Exchange Place to Circular Road, in Wards Nos. VII, VIII and IX of the Calcutta Municipality, as notified by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta in their notice of the 21st February 1916, and published at pages 397 and 398 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd February 1916, and republished at pages 158 and 159 of Part I of the said Gazette of the 1st March 1916, subject to the following modifications (*inter alia*):—

(*a*) The section of the proposed alignment to the east of Chuna Pukur Lane is omitted.

(*b*) Changes have been made in the alignment from about Lower Chitpur Road to Hide Lane, to the east in Ward No. 8 of the proposed public street.

(*c*) A subsidiary alignment, 40 feet wide, has been made connecting Eden Hospital Road with Lower Chitpur Road opposite Radhabazar Lane.

(*d*) The widening of the southern arm of Phear Lane from Hide Lane to Bowbazar Street is omitted.

(*e*) The alignment of the proposed public street has been slightly changed between College Street and Srigopal Mullick Lane, and

(*f*) The widening of some of the cross roads has been omitted.

2. The proposed public street will pass through the following holdings :—

Names of streets.	Number of Municipal holdings.
Ezra Street	11, 13, 13-1, 13-2, 14, 15, 64, 65.
Radha Bazar Lane	5, 6, 10-1A, 11A.
Chitpur Road, Lower ...	10, 11 to 11-7, 11-20 to 11-22, 12, 165, 167, 169, 170, 171, 182-7, 182-8, 182-9, 182-10, 182-11.
Tirreta Bazar Street	1-1, 1-3.
Chatawala Gullee	15, 15-1, 15-2, 16, 16-1, 23, 23-1, 34, 34-1, 43.
Blackburn Lane	2, 3, 6-1, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16-1, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 28-1, 29, 30, 31A.
Peter Lane ...	2.
Phear Lane ..	21, 23-1, 23-2, 24, 25, 80, 81, 81-1, 81-1-1, 81-1-2, 82, 83.
Eden Hospital Road ...	24, 25, 25-1, 26, 28, 29, 33, 41, 42, 61, 61-3.
Medical College Street ...	15.
College Street ...	19, 20, 21, 92.
Gangadhar Babu Lane ...	14.
Prem Chand Baral Street ...	2A, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15-1, 15-2, 15-3, 16, 17, 17-1, 18-1, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 93-1, 94, 95, 96, 97, 97-1, 97-2, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102.
Gobinda Chandra Sen Lane ...	1.
Harkata Lane ...	7.
Radhamohon Pal Lane ...	2, 3, 4, 5, 5-1, 6, 7, 8, 8-1, 9.
Banerjee Lane ...	12, 23A, 23-1A, 25.
Chuna Pukur Lane ...	48-2, 49, 50, 52, 52-1, 53, 53-2A, 53-2-1A, 53-3, 54A, 54-1A, 55A, 55-1A.
Bow Bazar Street ...	172.

3. The plan as now sanctioned may be inspected at the office of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, No. 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Burdwan.

No. 2154M.—The 3rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of section 241 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and at the request of the Commissioners of the Burdwan Municipality made at a meeting, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend section 241 of the said Act to the said Municipality.

Murshidabad.

No. 2129L.S.-G.—The 31st August 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Hariharpara, in the district of Murshidabad, into a Union :—

Name of the thana within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.
Murshidabad	Choa ...	9	Choa ...	... 57	North— Hariharpara (34), Lochanmati Dangajaro (52), Joykrishnapur (54), Padmanathpur Mirzapur (56).
			Sripur ...	... 58	East— Shahzadpur (60)
			Gazmpur ...	... 59	South— Bhyrab River
					West— Bhyrab River.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that three of the members of the said Choa Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

3. This cancels Notification No. 243 L.S.-G., dated the 19th January 1903.

Murshidabad.

No. 2131L.S.-G.—The 31st August 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1 (*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Choa Union in the district of Murshidabad, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Murshidabad.

No. 2132L.S.-G.—The 31st August 1918.—In exercise of the power confered by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 318T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Choa Union, in the district of Murshidabad, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Jessore.

No. 2133L.S.-G.—The 31st August 1918.—The following draft of an order, which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 8th October 1918, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Narail, in the district of Jessore, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose [illegible] the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.	
Jessore ...	Baghutia-Bebhagdi.	9	Buna Ramnagar ...	110	North—	
			Panchuria ...	111	Sankarpasha ...	109
			Madhaipur ...	112	Kodla ...	119
			Bebhagdi ...	113	Barni ...	120
			Baghutia ...	114	Rundia ...	121
			Banipur ...	115		
			Phatpara Abhayanagar ...	116	East—	
			Singari ...	117		
			Jakhola ...	118	Madhurganti ...	123
			Arazi-Maricha ...	122	Chakai ...	127
			Maricha ...	124	Basuari ...	244
			Bhugilhat ...	125	Subharara ...	245
			Bhabanipur ...	126		
					South—	
					The Bhairab river	
					West—	
					The Bhairab river Sankarpasha ...	109

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that three of the members of the said Baghutia-Bebhagdi Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

Birbhum.

No. 2135 L.S.-G.—The 31st August 1918.—The following draft of an order, which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 8th October 1918, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Gorsha, in the district of Birbhum, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with numbers in jurisdiction list.		
Birbhum ..	Gorsha		Ghorsa	...	17
			Kashita	...	16
			Chitara	...	19
			Tiluram	...	20
			Bandhaipur	...	21
			Dalma	...	22
			Laksminarayanpur	...	24
			Pera	...	26
			Srimbashpur	...	29
			Bhabanipur	...	31
			Rajanpur	...	25
			Bhatra	...	34
			Abdullapara	..	36
			Jagannathpur	...	70
			Rajarampur	...	18
			Arazi Bhabanipur	...	27
			Arazi Ghorsa	...	28
			Islampur	...	30
			Arulnat	...	71
			Dhawa Kashita	...	15
			Arazi Gopalanandagram	...	35
			Tekopara	...	68
			North—		
			District Sonthal Parganas		
			District Murshidabad.		
			South—		
			Nandigram	...	73
			Gopalanandagram	...	69
			Samairpur	...	67
			Makoa	...	37
			East—		
			Amdani	...	78
			Kedapur	...	75
			Bil-Saranda	...	23
			West—		
			Amna	...	14
			Rajugram	...	32
			Bhadrakali	...	33
			Chandrapara	...	9
			Mahimuchi	...	8

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that three of the members of the said Gorsha Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1918.

PART IC.

Educational Notices.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NAMES of Munshis qualified to teach Urdu can be had on application to the undersigned. A complete list is published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II.

O. F. JENKINS.
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA, *the 31st October 1916.*

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

THE session of the Bengal Land Surveying School, Comilla, begins on the 16th November 1918.

Applications for admission, together with a registration fee of Rs. 3 and the following certificates, will be received by the Principal of the School on or before the 15th September 1918.

The qualifications for admission to the first year's course are :—

(*a*) A sound knowledge of Elementary Arithmetic.
(*b*) Ability to write simple English and some vernacular.
(*c*) A certificate of fitness for arduous field-work signed by a qualified medical practitioner. The medical certificate must bear a date within one month of the date of application.
(*d*) A certificate of character from his last schoolmaster.

The applicants should be under 21 years of age and willing to reside at the School hostel.

Two Junior Scholarships, each of the value of five rupees per mensem, shall be awarded annually by the Director of Surveys upon the recommendations of the District Officers to regular students entering the first-year class.

DAMODAR RAO, *Personal Assistant,*
for *Offg. Director of Surveys, Bengal.*

NOTICE.

THE BIHAR AND ORISSA MEDICAL EXAMINATION BOARD.

Examinations under new Transitory Provision.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that, any person who has undergone a full course of training at any Medical School or College, which is not recognized by the Bihar and Orissa Council of Medical Registration, but has obtained from the head of such School or College a certificate to that effect, may, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, be granted a certificate enabling him to appear at the Final Examination for the Licentiateship of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board up to and in childing the examination to be held by the Board in November 1919. On his appearing at such examination and his satisfying the examiners, every such successful candidate shall be deemed eligible to be admitted as a Licentiate of the Board, which has been authorized under the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916, to issue medical licenses. This concession shall apply to only those practitioners who were employed or were in practice in the Province of Bihar and Orissa on the 15th July 1918.

2. The examinations of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board are held twice a year simultaneously at two centres only, namely, (1) the Temple Medical School at Bankipur and (2) the Orissa Medical School at Cuttack.

3. The Temple Medical School at Bankipur, shall be the centre for candidates from all the districts of the Patna, Tirhut and the Bhagalpur Divisions and for the districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Palamau of the Chota Nagpur Division. The Orissa Medical School at Cuttack shall be the centre for candidates from all the districts of the Orissa Division and from the districts of Manbhum and Singhbhum of the Chota Nagpur Division.

4. The Final Examination of the Board comprises the following subjects :—

(*a*) Medicine and Therapeutics.
(*b*) Surgery (including operative surgery).
(*c*) Midwifery and Gynæcology.
(*d*) Medical Jurisprudence and Lunacy.
(*e*) Hygiene and Vaccination.
(*f*) Pathology (general and special).

5. The examination shall be written, oral and practical in each subject. The scope of the examination shall be in accordance with the prescribed syllabus.

6. To pass the examination, every candidate must obtain 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks in each subject, provided that he has obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks in the oral and practical portions.

7. The full fee for each examination must be paid to the Secretary to the Board on or before such date prior to the examination as may be fixed by the Board and notified by the Secretary.

8. No candidate shall be entitled to claim a refund of the fee or any portion of it because he has failed to pass or because he has failed to present himself for examination.

9. Any candidate, who fails to pass, may be admitted to any subsequent examination up to and including that to be held in November 1919 on payment on each occasion of the full amount of the prescribed fee.

10. The fee payable for each examination shall be thirty rupees for each candidate appearing under the transitory provision.

11. A candidate, who fails in not more than two subjects, shall, on payment of a fee of ten rupees for each subject, be permitted to appear in such subject or subjects at a subsequent examination.

12. The ensuing examination of the Board will commence on Tuesday, the 26th November 1918, simultaneously at the two prescribed centres.

13. Applications, in the prescribed form appended to this notice, of intending candidates under the transitory provisions must reach the Secretary, Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board, at Ranchi Secretariat, not later than Saturday, the 9th November 1918. The prescribed fees must be remitted by postal money-order to the Secretary by the prescribed date.

14. The order of examination for the written portion shall be according to the following time table :—

Tuesday, 26th November 1918—

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Medicine. | 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.—Surgery.

Wednesday, 27th November 1918—

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Midwifery, | 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.—Medical Jurisprudence.

Thursday, 28th November 1918—

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Hygiene. | 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.—Pathology.

15. The oral and practical examinations will commence on Monday, the 2nd December 1918. The time table for the oral and practical examinations will be notified beforehand at each centre.

16. Copies of the complete Regulations and Rules of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board may be obtained on application to the Secretary. The price of each copy is a rupee. The fee for supplying the marks obtained by each candidate at an examination is two rupees.

RANCHI SECRETARIAT. I. H. ELIAS, *Secretary.*

The 26th August 1918. *Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board.*

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(FOR A CANDIDATE UNDER THE TRANSITORY PROVISION).

To

THE SECRETARY, BIHAR AND ORISSA MEDICAL EXAMINATION BOARD.

I request permission to appear at the ensuing Final Examination for the License of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board. The fee of thirty rupees has been remitted to you by postal money-order. My original diploma is attached to this application for inspection and return with your receipt for the examination fee. I hereby affirm that the subjoined particulars are true :—

Name in full of candidate

Name in full of candidate's father

Religion of candidate

Caste or race of candidate

Age of candidate on 1st December 1918

Native village or town of candidate

Native pargana or thana of candidate

Native district of candidate

Native Province of candidate

Name and place of medical school or college of candidate

Present employment or occupation of candidate

Present place of employment of residence of candidate

Full postal address of candidate

Name in full of candidate's employer

Signature of candidate's employer

Signature of a responsible authority if candidate not in employment

Date of application

Signature of candidate

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 787.—An examination for admission to the Provincial Service of the Survey of India will be held in the first week of July 1919.

Applications for "Instructions for Applicants" (a copy of which is printed below) should be addressed to the Officer in charge, Surveyor-General's Office, 13, Wood Street, Calcutta.

Applications from the candidates will be received from the 1st January to the 15th April 1919.

A. MEARS, LIEUT.-COLONEL, I.A.,
for *Surveyor-General of India.*

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA, *the 28th August 1918.*

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Instructions for Applicants for the competitive examination of the Provincial Service of the Survey of India.

1. Every applicant must forward his application on the prescribed form addressed to the Officer in charge, Surveyor-General's Office, 13, Wood Street, Calcutta, accompanied by certificates as to age, character, education, health, etc., and by specimens of drawing. All applications must reach Calcutta on or before the 15th April, after which date no application will be entertained for that year's examination. The applications of all Indian applicants must be countersigned by the Magistrate of the district or town in which the applicant's family resides. Application forms and lists of certificates, etc., can be obtained from the Surveyor-General's Office.

2. All applicants must be over 18 and under 23 years of age on the 1st August of the year in which they are examined. They must be domiciled and born in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only, and all Indian applicants must be of pure Asiatic descent. All European and Anglo-Indian applicants must be unmarried and, if successful in the examination, they will not be allowed to marry during the period of probation referred to in paragraph 9.

3. All applicants must have passed the B.A. or B.Sc. examination of an Indian University, or the Final or High Standard examination under the Code Regulations of European schools, or possess the school-leaving certificate of any Province or one of the following :—

(*i*) Oxford University Responsions Certificate.

(*ii*) Oxford Senior Local Pass Certificate.

(*iii*) Cambridge Senior Local Pass Certificate.

(*iv*) Cambridge University Previous Certificate.

(*v*) The London University Matriculation Certificate.

(*vi*) Any United Kingdom University Entrance Examination Certificate.

The school-leaving certificate must show that the applicant has qualified in the following optional subjects :—

Further Mathematics.

Drawing.

4. Selected applicants will be instructed to present themselves on a certain date in June before a board of officers of the Survey of India at one or other of the following places :—Calcutta, Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Bangalore, Shillong, or Maymyo.

5. The recommendations of the boards as to the suitability of applicants for employment in the Survey of India will be forwarded to the

Surveyor-General to enable him to make a final selection and to nominate the candidates who may appear at the examination which will be held in the first week of July at the places mentioned in paragraph 4.

6. Every candidate who appears at the examination will be required to sign an agreement, in the prescribed form, that he is prepared to serve in any country where his services may be required and that he will not demand his discharge during the period of probation nor for three years from the date of being permanently appointed to the Provincial Service and never during the field season.

7. The details of the competitive examination, including the maximum marks for each subject, are given in the table below. No candidate will be considered to have qualified unless he obtains 50 per cent. of the total marks in Mathematics and 30 per cent. of the total number in Drawing.

8. Those candidates who obtain the greatest number of marks will be appointed in order of passing up to the number of probationary appointments offered for competition.

9. The successful candidates will be required to join the Survey of India on or about the 1st October; they will be on probation for three years and will receive salary at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem for the first year, Rs. 125 per mensem for the second year, and Rs. 150 per mensem for the third year.

10. A candidate appointed on probation may be discharged by the Surveyor-General at any time during the period of probation, and no probationer will be permanently appointed to the Provincial Service until he has completed his period of probation, and has satisfied the Surveyor-General that he is capable of executing the duties he will be called upon to perform and is also suitable in other respects. The term of probation may be prolonged by the Surveyor-General to the extent of any period or periods of leave passed on medical certificate. Probationary service, if followed by a permanent appointment, will count for leave and pension.

11. On being permanently appointed to the Provincial Service after completion of the period of probation prescribed in rule 9, an officer will be designated Extra Assistant Superintendent and will draw pay at Rs. 250 per mensem, rising by triennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600. The twelve senior officers drawing pay of Rs. 600 per mensem are designated Assistant Superintendents. The service also includes 10 posts of Deputy Superintendents, promotion to which is governed strictly by selection; 8 of these posts carry a salary of Rs. 650 per mensem and 2 a salary of Rs. 800 per mensem.

12. The triennial increment of Rs. 50 for the time-scale is granted on approved service only, and the Surveyor-General may withhold an increment or reduce the pay of an officer whose character and qualifications render such a measure desirable.

Table giving details of the competitive examination.

Mathematics—	
Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem	300
Geometry: First Four and Sixth Books of Euclid with Problems	350
Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration and Logarithms ...	350
Total ...	1,000
Drawing—	
Free-hand from copies	100
Map	100
Geometrical*	150
Total ...	350
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,350

* Drawing plane geometrical figures with compass and rule, and the construction of scales of all kinds, including diagonal scales.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE Matriculation Examination in 1919 will be held on Monday, the 3rd of March 1919, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examination should reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 18th of January 1919.

The Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science in 1919 will be held on Tuesday, the 18th of March 1919, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examinations should reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 3rd of February 1919.

The Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and Science in 1919 will be held on Thursday, the 3rd of April 1919, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 19th of February 1919.

The Examinations for Licentiate in Teaching and the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching in 1919 will be held on Tuesday, the 18th of March 1919, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examinations should be sent to the Registrar on or before the 3rd of February 1919.

The Preliminary Examination in Law in January 1919 will be held on Monday, the 6th of January 1919, and following days.

The Intermediate Examination in Law in January 1919 will be held on Monday, the 13th of January 1919, and following days.

The Final Examination in Law in January 1919 will be held on Monday, the 20th of January 1919.

Applications and fees for admission of candidates for the Examinations should be sent to the Registrar on or before the 7th of December 1918.

The Preliminary Scientific and the Final M. B. Examinations in November 1918 will be held on Monday, the 18th of November 1918, and following days.

The First M. B. Examination in November 1918 will be held on Monday, the 25th of November 1918, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission of candidates for the Examinations should be sent to the Registrar on or before the 5th of October 1918.

A. C. BOSE,
Controller of Examinations.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th August 1918.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th August 1918.

THE Post Graduate Research Scholarship of Rs. 100 a month held by the undermentioned candidate is extended for a period of one year with effect from the 1st July 1918 :—

Serial No.	Name of scholar.	Subject of research.	Place of work.
1	Babu Subimal Chandra Dutt, M.A.	Indian History, Maurya Empire.	University Library, Calcutta.

J. W. GUNN.
Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

ENDOWED AND SPECIAL JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS, 1918.

THE following students are awarded the above scholarships and stipends on the results of the Matriculation Examination of 1918. The scholarships and stipends take effect from 1st June 1918 for two years:—

[Principals of Colleges are requested to report to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, the names of holders of the scholarships and stipends. No scholarship and stipend can be drawn until this information is available with respect to every stipend or scholarship-holder.]

Twenty-five special scholarships of Rs. 10 a month each for Muhammadans.

TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

1	Abdur Rahman II	...	Calcutta Madrasah.
2	Syed Zafar Abbas	...	Ditto.
	Masudul Mannan	...	Ditto.
4	Md. Qudrat-i-Khuda	...	Ditto.
5	Syed Gholam Kabir	...	Ditto.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

1	Shaikh Mohammed Hossain	...	Nawab Bahadur Institution, Murshidabad.
2	Mozahar Ali Mondal	...	Amla Sadarpur High School.
3	Hormooz Ali Sheikh	...	Hatuganj M. N. K. High School.
4	Shaik Afiluddin Ahmed	...	Kushtia High School.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

1	Abdul Alim	...	Bankura Zilla School.
2	Nezamat Ali Khan	...	Panskura Bradley-Birt High School.
3	Mohammad Afzal Quadir	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.

DACCA DIVISION.

1	Abdul Majeed Mollah	...	Dacca Government Moslem High School.
2	Altafur Rahman Khan	...	Kartikpur High School.
3	Mahammad Gholam Mowla	..	Dacca Government Moslem High School.
4	Syed Moazzom Hossain	...	Jamurki Sir Nawab Abdul Gani High School.
5	Mahammad Safdar Khan	...	Dacca Government Moslem High School.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

1	Abdul Jabbar	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
2	A. M. K. Khalilur Rahman Khadim.		Brahmanbaria Annada High School.
3	Siddique Ahmad	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
4	Md. Jinnot Ullah Miah	...	Chatkhil Paschimgaon Gupta High School.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

1	Mahammad Marfatali	...	Dighapatiya P. N. High School.
2	Mohammad Abdul Bari	...	Kurigram High School.
3	Majiruddin Ahmed	...	Pabna Zilla School.
4	Mohommad Amin	...	Kakina Mahimaranjan Memorial High School.

Seven Mohsin Scholarships.

(One of Rs. 10 a month.)

1	Abul Adl Mahfuzul Huq	... Calcutta Madrasah.

(Six of Rs. 8 a month each.)

1	Yusuff Ali	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
2	Mahammed Israil Mondal	... Ditto.
3	Salah Uddin Ahamed Yusuf	... Dacca Collegiate School.
4	Md. Golam Hossain	... Netrakona Dutt High School.
5	Hafizul Islam, 1	... Comilla Zilla School.
	Sakhawat Ali	... Cheora High School.

Two scholarships of Rs. 10 a month each for Backward Classes.

1	Raghunath Pramanik	... Malda Zilla School.
2	Rasik Mohan Saha	... Murapara Victoria High School.

Two Nizamat scholarships of Rs. 8 a month each.

1	Shaikh Mumtaz Hossain	... Nawab Bahadur Institution, Murshidabad.
2	Birendra Nath Basu Sarbadhikari.	Ditto.

MOHSIN FUND STIPENDS.

One special stipend of Rs. 10 a month for Shia students.

1	Syed Zafar Abbas	... Calcutta Madrasah.

One special stipend of Rs. 5 a month for *bona fide* Natives of Hooghly town.

1	Ismail Kossaim	... Hooghly Branch School.

Forty-nine stipends of Rs. 5 a month each.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION (INCLUDING CALCUTTA TOWN).

1	Syed Ittehad Ali	... Calcutta Madrasah.
2	Firozur Rahman Khan	... Ditto.
3	Abdul Wazed Khan Chaudhuri	Babulia G. S. High School.
4	Syed Md. Sharafat Ali	... Calcutta Madrasah.
5	Syed Md. Badrul Alam	... Ditto.
6	Mohamed Hanif	... Ditto.
7	Abdul Hafeez	... Ditto.
8	S. M. Atiar Rahman	... Daulatpur High School.
9	Ibrahim Shaikh	... Ditto.
10	Momin Uddin Ahamed	... Khalispur High School.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

1	Abdul Gaffar	... Bankura Zilla School.
2	Md. Abdus Salam	... Birbhum Zilla School.
3	Abul Fazl	... Hughli Collegiate School.
4	Muhammad Umar	... Uluberia High School.
5	Shaikh Abul Khair	... Howrah Zilla School.

VII.

DACCA DIVISION.

1	Aziz Uddin Ahmad	... Barisal Zilla School.
2	Mohammad Abul Hashem	... Bhola Govt. High School.
3	Abdul Kader	.. Barisal Zilla School.
4	Ahmed Ali	... Pingna High School.
5	Abul Hossain Khan	... Tangail Sivnath High School.
6	Musleh Uddin Ahamed	... Banagram Annada Kishore High School.

7	Abdul Gaffar	...	Sonargaon G. R. Institution.
8	Abdul Jabbor	...	Armenitola Govt. High School.
9	Abu Mohammed Makbular Rahim Ahmadul Isham.		Mymensingh Zilla School.
10	Md. Kalam Ali	...	Muktagacha Ramkisore High School.
11	Abdul Mokaddos Mia	...	Tangail Sivnath High School.
12	Mirza Abdul Hafiz	...	Ditto.
13	Sorabuddin Ahmed	...	Kodalia S. I. High School.
14	Mahammad Shamsul Huda	...	Gaffargaon Islamia High School.

VIII.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

1.	Syed Md. Aulad Ali	...	Bitgarh Radhanath High School.
2.	Ahsanezzaman	...	Cheora High School.
3.	Abdur Rahman	...	Patiya Rahatali High School.
4.	Abdul Khaleque	..	Comilla Iswar Pathsala.
5.	Hasan Ali	...	Chandpur Hasan Ali Jubilee High School.
6.	Aminul Huq	..	Patiya Rahatali High School.
7.	Mahammad Hanif Bhuya	...	Comilla Victoria Collegiate School.
8.	Kalimullah	...	Hajiganj High School.
9.	Golam Gofur	...	Noakhali Zilla School.

IX.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

1	Muhammad Fazlur Rahman	...	Nawabganj Harimohan Institution.
2	Mazural Haque Miah	...	Shohagpukur Syam Kishore High School.
3	Tasimuddin Ahamed	...	Naokhila P. N. High School.
4	Muhammed Phul Khan	...	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
5	Hossen Ali Pramanik	...	Dubalhati Raja Harinath High School.
6	Mir Asghar Ali	...	Kakina Mahimaranjan Memorial High School.
7	Ahmed Hossain	...	Sonatala High School.
8	Mohammad Sona-Ulla	...	Rangpur Zilla School.
9	Md. Eakub Rahman	...	Kalai High School.
10	Meher Uddin Khan	...	Dubalhati Raja Harinath High School.
11	Muhammad Asimuddin	...	Naokhila P. N. High School.

X.

One Durga Charan Laha scholarship of Rs. 10 a month.

1	Sasanka Mohan Sen	...	Chittagong High School.

Two Amir-i-Kabir scholarships of Rs. 10 a month each.

1	A. M. Jalaluddin Ahmad	...	Calcutta Madrasah.
2	Md. Quasim. I	...	Ditto.

One Syed Ali Khan Bahadur and Amir-i-Kabir continuation scholarship of Rs. 10 a month.

1	Md. Serajul Huque Quraishi	...	Calcutta Madrasah.

Two Brahmamayee Tarasundari and Kripamayee scholarships of Rs. 10 a month each.

1	Manasi Das	...	Brahmo Balika Sikshalay, Calcutta.
2	Pritimayi Chaudhuri	...	Ditto.

J. W. GUNN,
Asst. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th August 1918.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Subject to the usual conditions of good conduct and satisfactory progress the Durga Charan Laha Medical Graduate Scholarship of Rs. 30 a month is granted to Upendra Nath Mandal for two years, with effect from the 1st June 1918.

During the tenure of the scholarship its holder must prepare for the second M.B. Examination.

W. C. WORDSWORTH,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 20th August 1918.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

SUBJECT to the usual conditions of good conduct and satisfactory progress the Barton Scholarship of Rs. 7 a month is awarded to Rabindra Nath Chakrabarty who matriculated from the Jessore Zilla School in 1918.

The scholarship is tenable for two years with effect from 1st June 1918.

J. W GUNN,
Asst. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 24th August 1918.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

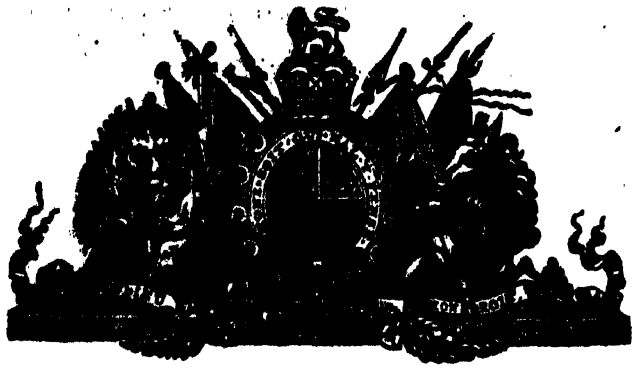
NOTIFICATION.

The Post-Graduate Reseach Scholarships of Rs. 100 a month each, held by the undermentiod candidates, are renewed for one year, with effect from the 1st July 1918:—

Serial No.	Name of scholars.	Subject of researches.	Place of work.
1	Babu Amares Chandra Chakravarty, M.A.	Physics ...	Presidency College.
2	Babu Bhabani Charan Guha, M.A.	Magneto optics, etc ...	Ditto.
3	Babu Harendra Mohan Lahiri, M.Sc.	Stratigraphical Geology.	Office of the Director of the Geological Survey of India.
4	Babu Prafulla Chandra Ghose, M.A.	Organic Chemistry ...	Dacca College.
5	Babu Biraja Sankar Guha, M.A.	Indian Sociology ...	Imperial Library.

J. W. GUNN,
Asst. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 26th August 1918.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1918.

PART II.

Advertisements.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Noakhali, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th September 1918, at 1 P.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.		*Estates.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Lot No. 1, 14.	Pargana Sundip, Tarap Bhabani Charan, hishya 4 annas, 2 gandas and 3 koras.	19,398 6 10	Share ...	Separate account No. 1. Hishya 2 annas. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Chandra Sekhar Datta Tewari, and others.	2,424 12 5	...	433 4 0 259 8 1 672 12 1
Lot No. 4, 45.	Pargana Sundip, Nismat Mahendra Narayan.	637 1 11	Whole		Shek Abdul Kaddus Choudhury.	...	118 14 5 21 7 6 140 5 9	
Lot No. 5, 210.	Pargana Sundip, Nia Sundip.	22,485 0 0	Share ...	Separate account No. 1. Hishya 1 anna. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Chandra Sekhar Datta Tewari and others.	1,402 3 0	...	218 9 9 108 1 9 326 11 6
				Khas Mahal.				
Lot No. 6, 1688.	Char Gazi Tahsil, Madhyasatta No. 1.	781 4 0	Whole ...	.....	Serajul Haque Mia and others.	...	Rent— 23 13 0 Cess— 20 0 0 43 13 0	

the 23rd August 1918.

P. SEN, *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate in the district of Dinajpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
469	Shyampur, pargana Gilahabari.	1,745 3 6	Yes		Sarafuddin Chaudhury, Dalimuddin Chaudhury, Maharaja Sir Girija Nath Rai Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Rahimuddin Chaudhury, Mahatabuddin Chaudhury, Kamran Nesa Bibi, Mahamed Mafizuddin and Mahamed Serajuddin Chaudhury, Mahamed Mahatabuddin Chaudhury, Mafizuddin Chaudhury, Serajuddin Chaudhury, Karimon Nesa Chaudhurany, Banu Bibi Chaudhurany, proprietress and guardian for minors Fazley Rahaman Chaudhury and Abiran Nesa Chaudhurany, Shahebun Nesa Chaudhurany, Jobeda Khatun Chaudhurany, Arash Bibi Chaudhurany, Kalimon Nesa Chaudhurany, Hasna Banu Chaudhurany and Gafuran Nesa Chaudhurany.	...	179 6 4	

Dinajpur Collectorate, the 12th August 1918.

A. G. HALLIFAX, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate, in the district of Dinajpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district, on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
474	Kukhil (Koki), pargana Rajnagar.	1,567 10 6	Yes ...	.....	Ananda Kishore Rai, Prem Kishore Rai, Benoy Madhab Banerjee, Gopal Behari Kar, Jogendra Chandra Rai, Nirmal Chandra Rai, Sunith Chandra and Kalika Das Banerjee, Shib Prasad Kar.	.....	103 2 4	.....

Dinajpur Collectorate, the 8th August 1918.

A. G. HALLIFAX, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate, in the district of Dinajpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Jama of whole	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
604	Haragovindapur, pargana Gilahabari.	3,349 7 4	No	8a. 17g. 3c. 0kr. 1d. share. Residue share. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Khedmatuddin Chaudhury, Mahatabuddin Chaudhury, Hakimuddin Chaudhury, Ashanuddin Chaudhury, Masiyuddin Chaudhury, Khej Mahamed Chaudhury, guardian of minors Basharuddin Chaudhury, Asaruddin Chaudhury and Basiruddin Chaudhury, Gafuran Bibi, Bibi Chaudhurani, guardian for minors Amiron, Masiron and Dalima Bibi Chaudhurany, Fariman Nesa Chaudhurany, Kamala Bibi, Khejmatuddin Chaudhury, guardian for minors Asrafuddin, Khetauddin, Kharuddin, Gani Mia Chaudhury and Bjaruddin Chaudhury, Khejmatuddin Chaudhury, Nasaruddin Chaudhury, Ajmatuddin Chaudhury, Mahamed Mahatabuddin Chaudhury, Mafizuddin Chaudhury, Sherajuddin Chaudhury, Karimon Nesa Chaudhurany, Besar Bibi Chaudhurany, proprietress and guardian for minors Fazley Rahaman Chaudhury and Abiron Nesa Chaudhurany, Shahebaa Nesa Chaudhurany, Jabeda Khatun Chaudhurany, Arash Bibi Chaudhurany, Kalimon Nesa Chaudhurany, Hasan Banu Chaudhurany, Gafuran Nesa Chaudhurany, Khejmatuddin Chaudhury.	1,860 12 10	.....	65 0 3

Dinajpur Collectorate, the 9th August 1918.

A. G. HALLIFAX, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate, in the district of Dinajpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
108	Inaitpur, pargana Gilahabari.	2,760 3 6	Yes ...	.....	Sarafuddin Chaudhury, Daimuddin Chaudhury, Rahimuddin Chaudhury, Maharaja Sir Girija Nath Rai Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Mahamed Mahatabuddin Chaudhury, Mafizuddin Chaudhury, Karimon Nesa Chaudhurany, Besar Bibi Chaudhurany, proprietress and guardian for minors Fazley Rahaman Chaudhury and Abiran Nesa Chaudhurany, Shahebaa Nesa Chaudhurany, Jabeda Khatun Chaudhurany, Kalimon Nesa Chaudhurany, Hasan Banu Chaudhurany, Gafuran Nesa Chaudhurany, Serajuddin Chaudhury, Arash Bibi Chaudhurany.	.....	181 6 4	.....

Dinajpur Collectorate, the 8th August 1918.

A. G. HALLIFAX, Collector.

A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate, in the district of Dinajpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
161	Ramdebpur, Ph. Phulbari.	3,186 1 0	No ...	5 annas residue share. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Rahimuddin Chaudhury, Kasiran Bibi, Mahatabuddin Chaudhury, Azimon Nesa Chaudhurany, proprietress and guardian of minor Amiron Nesa Chaudhurany, Safiran Nesa Chaudhurany, proprietress and guardian of minors Fazley Rahaman Chaudhury and Solimon Nesa Chaudhurany, Safiran Nesa Chaudhurany and Latifan Nesa Chaudhurani, proprietress and guardian of minors Fazley Rahaman Chaudhury, and Solimon Nesa Chaudhurany, Nehaluddin Chaudhury, Ismail Bibi Chaudhurany, Ismail Bibi Chaudhurany, guardian of minors Ammanuddin Chaudhury, Jobeda Khatum, Khodeja Khatum and Chhara Khatun, Saban Bibi Chaudhurany, guardian of minors Imanuddin Chaudhury, Ekramuddin Chaudhury and Abeda Khatum, Nezamuddin Chaudhury, Saban Bibi Chaudhurany, Shaheban Nesa Chaudhurany, Jobeda Khatun Chaudhurany, Arash Bibi Chaudhurany, Kalima Nesa Chaudurany, Hasan Banu Chaudhurany, Gafuran Nesa Chaudhurany, Mahamed Mahatabuddin Chaudhury, Mafizuddin Chaudhury, Serajuddin Chaudhury, Kariman Nesa Chaudhurany, Besar Bibi Chaudhurany, proprietress and guardian for minors Fazley Rahaman Chaudhury and Abiran Nesa Chaudhurany, Kasiran Nesa Chaudhurany	908 4 4		84 2 4

Dinajpur Collectorate, the 8th August 1918.

A. G. HALLIFAX, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate, in the district of Dinajpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

1

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, [illegible] of such share or	[illegible] of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				A. P.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.
477	Lahatti, pargana Raj-	515 15 10	Yes		Rakatulla Chaudhury, Janiran Nesa Bewa, Bibi Fatema Khatun, Bibi Fatema Khatun, guar- of minor [illegible] Nesa [illegible], Mahamed Abdul [illegible] Chaudhury, Bibi F[illegible] [illegible] Nesa Chaudhurany, Bibi [illegible] Khatun, guardian of	...	[illegible] 6 6	

Dinajpur Collectorate, the 9th August 1918.

A. G. HALLIFAX, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate, in the district of Dinajpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
910	Madhabpara, pargana Rajnagar.	1,817 0 11	No ...	9a. 6g. 2c. 2kr. share. Residue share. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Yusuf Ali Chaudhury, Bibi Samiron Nesa Chaudhurany, Bibi Joynab Khatun Nesa, Bibi Khatijan Nesa Chaudhurany, Hafezar Rahaman Chaudhury, Fazley Huq Chaudhury, Azizan Nesa Chaudhurany Nakheran Nesa Chaudhurany, Hamidar Rahaman Chaudhury, Nezamon Nesa Chaudhurany, Kurmon Hossain Chaudhury, Mariam Nesa Chaudhurany, Nivarsi Nesa Chaudhurany, Basiran Nesa Chaudhurany, guardian as matwalli proprietor of minor Basiruddin Ahmed, Bibi Majiran Nesa Chaudhurany, Samiran Nesa Chaudhurany guardian for minor Mahamed Ismail, Khatijan Nesa Chaudhurany, guardian for minor Sajedun Nesa Chaudhurany, Sair Mahamed Sarkar, guardian for minor Saidun Nesa Chaudhurany, Fazley Haq Chaudhury, Samiron Nesa Chaudhurany, guardian for minor Ismail Chaudhury, Bibi Mariam Nesa Chaudhurany, Tarabuddin Chaudhury and Aftabuddin Chaudhury, Mahatabuddin Chaudhury.	1,059 15 3	.....	44 10 4

Dinajpur Collectorate, the 10th August 1918.

A. G. HALLIFAX, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate, in the district of Dinajpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
491	Joypur, pargana Bhaihara.	2,770 11 3	No ...	5as. 3g. 3c. 1kr. 1½d. residue share. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Maiuuddin Ahamed Chaudhury, Bibiron Nesa, Mahiuddin Ahamed Chaudhury.	1,418 15 1	.....	185 15 1

Dinajpur Collectorate, the 9th August 1918.

A. G. HALLIFAX, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate, in the district of Dinajpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th of September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
150	Baliadangi, pargana Dehatta.	2,867 12 3	No	3 annas separate account No. 2... All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Nistarini Debi ...	537 11 6		54 9 6

Dinajpur Collectorate, the 8th August 1918.

A. G. HALLIFAX, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate in the district of Dinajpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
122	Bhadali, pargana Baragaon.	5,171 8 6	No ...	Two annas residue share. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Sasi Bhushan Chaudhury.	646 7 1	...	72 9 1

Dinajpur Collectorate, the 8th August 1918.

A. G. HALLIFAX, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate, in the district of Dinajpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1								
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
197	Malancha, pargana Gilahabari.	2,349 7 3	Yes		Shyam Chand Bandopadhya.	.....	197 8 1	

Dinajpur Collectorate, the 8th August 1918.

A. G. HALLIFAX, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Bakarganj, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 25th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	ly a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2708	Zamindari Uttar Shahabazpur, pargana Uttar Shahabazpur.	1,494 6 5	Whole ...	.....	Akhoy Kumar Chatarji ...	.....	347 11 8	
4817	Char Chiknikandi, pargana Chandradvip.	508 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Mr. George J. Jorden ...	.....	13 8 0	
5296	Taluk No. 3, in Golakpura, pargana Dakhin Shabazpur.	880 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Golam Moula Chaudhury and others.	.....	480 0 0	

GIRISH CHANDRA NAG, *for* Collector.

Bakarganj Collectorate, the 14th August 1918.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Faridpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 11 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
284	Taluq char Panchas Hazari, pargana Sahajapur.	1,895 0 0	Whole ...	.....	Durga Nath Roy Choudhury and others.	.....	32 3 6	
2436	Zamindari Thakur Das and Ram Das Goswami, pargana Satair.	42,633 7 4	No	Residuary share treated as separate account No. 2 to the extent of 4 annas share of the estate. The following shares are excluded from sale :— As. Separate account No. 1 ... 6; " " " 3 ... 2; " " " 4 ... 2	Prosanna Nath Shaha Choudhury and others.	15,967 8 9	.....	583
2436	Ditto ...	42,633 7 4	No	Separate account No. 4 to the extent of 2 annas share. The following shares are excluded from the sale :— As. Separate account No. 1 ... 6; " " " 3 ... 2; Residuary share treated as separate account No. 2 4	Jogendra Nath Shaha Choudhury and others.	5,329 2 11	.....	198 6 3
4054	Taluq Gour Chandra Ray, pargana Gunanandi.	830 6 1	Whole ...	.....	Ray Chandra Kumar Dutta Bahadur and Brindaban Chandra Basak, Receiver to M. M. Das and P. M. D. Estate and others.			

Faridpur, the 15th August 1918.

BHABA TARAN CHATTERJI, Deputy Collector in charge

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 25th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4082	Kalupukhuria, pargana Jehanabad.	13,518 0 0	Nil ...	2a. 13g. 1c. 1kt.	Beharilal Roy and five others.	2,252 3 11	Nil	101 2 6
4082 B	Ditto ...	13,518 0 0	Nil ...	2a. 13g. 1c. 1kt.	Srimati Binoda Sundari Dasi, wife of Gyanendra Nath Roy, and five others.	2,253 2 6	Nil	27 1

Chinsura, the 16th August 1918.

S. C. MUKERJEE, Collector.

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of 24-Parganas, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of land revenue :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal or pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If any estate is to be sold specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1-10	Kismat Chetla and others, pargana Magura.	5,419 10	.. ...	Names of mauzas— Chetla 3k. 2kg. 8t. Satgachia 1g. 1kg. 16t. Tongtola 1g. 2k. Barisa 1g. 2k. Hatiaghar 2g. 3kg. 5t. 2k. 1kg. 2t. 2k. 2kt. In each of the mauzas Bishnupore and Narainpur 3a. 4g Noorsikdar 8a Joyanpur 8a. In each of the mauzas Sreepur and Bagherghole 8a. 13g. 1k. 6t. 1k. 1kt.	Ramgopal Das and others.	808 7 1	....	97 0 6
15 R.S.	Kismat Khariferia and others pargana Magura.	4,940 5	. ..	12a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. share	Kalishohai Roy Chaudhury and others.	3,112 4 11	.....	198 8 2½
385-14	Hada Rashkhali and others, pargana Azimabad	19,410 10	.. .	15 gandas share in each of the following 32 mauzas out of 33 mauzas— (1) Amratola, (2) Ajodhyanagar, (3) Akhilchandchak, (4) Kantakhali, (5) Kismat Jadabbati, (6) Karigangulichak, (7) Gangarampore (8) Gourichak, (9) Gangulichak, (10) Ghaneshampore, (11) Chak Padu *alias* Guakhali, (12) Chak Madhumandal, (13) Jadabbati (14) Jaffarpore *alias* Borati, (15) Dud Besania, (16) Durgarampur, (17) Fingasauri, (18) Bakhrabandi, (19) Baramera, (20) Bashichak, (21) Brojochak, (22) Bireswarchak, (23) Bashudebchak, (24) Rameswarbati (25) Ramrampur, (26) Rashkali, (27) Rajapore, (28) Sherpur, (29) Sekendarpur, (30) Hoyalpur, (31) Hashimnagar, (32) Haroo Ghose Chak.	Anil Chandra Chatterji.	907 11 10	..	95 1 0

Alipore, the 17th August 1918

A. N. PAL CHAUDHURI, *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district, on the 26th September 1918, at 12 o'clock, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
195	Pargana Barai Chora, mauza Achchhut chak.	601 7 1	Entire ...	.....	Pria Nath Ghosh and 18 others.		55 12 4 Mar. & June 1918.	.....
376	Pargana Bhunia Mutha, mauza Chaltan chak, alias Urari (Ottari).	2,131 11 6	Do ...	Residuary share excluding S. A. Nos. 6 and 7 only. The following shares of the mauzas will be sold— A. G. K. Kr. Mauza Charabag ... 5 6 2 2 Chaltan chak ... 5 6 2 2 Katagechha ... 6 0 0 0 Mir chak ... 6 0 0 0 Tenguria ... 6 0 0 0 Tenguria naya ... 6 0 0 0 Urari ... 6 0 0 0 All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.	Nagendra Kumar Hazra and others and another.	8	... ..	2 8 10 Jan. to June 1918.
1,87	Pargana Kedar Kundu, mauza Chhuchyara.	961 12 0	...	Residuary share excluding S. A. No. 1 only. 10a, 13g. 1k. 1kr. share of the mahal will be sold, all other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Srimati Kiran Sashi Dasi, grandmother and guardian of Chaudhury Prafulla Kumar Maliti.	641 2 8	.....	69 12 2
1464	Pargana Khandar, mahal Barbanshi.	19,085 0 0	...	Residuary share excluding S. A. Nos. 1, 2, 5 to 20 and 22 to 38 only. The following shares of the mauzas will be sold :— A. G. K. Kr. Mauza Satsai ... 2 13 1 1 Sekhar chak ... .. 2 13 1 1 Subhadra chak .. 2 13 1 1 Sutanagar ... ... 2 13 1 1 Sanchar kist ... ... 0 13 1 1 Saula dakhin ... ... 2 13 1 1 Sham Bhunia chak ... 5 6 2 2 Tafria ... 3 0 0 0 Taladiha ... 0 13 1 1 Tulsi chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Tegiari ... ... 3 0 0 0 Junbalida .. ... 5 0 0 0 Pithapur ... ... 5 6 2 2 Pithaparabag ... ... 5 6 2 2 Pithapura chak ... 5 6 2 2 Purbagerya ... ... 5 6 2 2 Patrangi ... ... 2 13 1 1 Prasadbar kist ... ... 5 0 0 0 Pratappur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Patan chak kist ... 5 0 0 0 Rampal chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Ditto ... ... 5 6 2 2 Sayed Bibi chak ... 5 6 2 2 Safachar chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Safi chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Sarfaraj chak ... ... 5 0 0 0 Saluka chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Sanchehara ... ... 1 6 2 2 Sanmhara ... ... 0 13 1 Sali Newajpur ... ... 2 13 1 Saranga chak ... ... 2 13 1 Meca chak ... ... 5 13 1 Matkadpur ... ... 2 13 1 Matkadpur kist ... 2 13 1 Mirja chak ... ... 2 13 1 Nayan chak ... ... 1 6 2 Nas ... .. 0 13 1 Nibra ... ... 5 2 2 Nibra chak ... ... 5 2 2 Nur Muhammad chak 5 2 2 Nur kismat ... ... 5 2 2 Nedhua ... ... 1 2 2 Nedhua chak ... ... 1 2 2 Nedhua kist ... ... 1 2 2 Paramananda chak kist ... ... 1 2 2 Paschim gera ... ... 5 2 2 Pathara chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Patna chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Pindragera ... ... 5 2 2 Lua hat ... ... 5 2 2 Mabarak chak ... ... 5 2 2 Madhuban chak ... 2 13 1 1 Mohabat chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Mahammad Karim chak... ... ... 5 6 2 2 Majafar chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Mougalpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Monohar chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Mangan ... ... 2 13 1 1 Madinahari chak ... 2 13 1 1 Madhabpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Mahammad Ali chak ... 0 13 1 1	Tarak Nath Maity and another and 14 others.	2,708 1 1	.....	1,590 6 6

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		RS. A. P.		A. G. K. KR.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
				Malpari ... ... 1 6 2 2 Malpari chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Malikara ... ... 0 13 1 1 Mamudpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Mamdabuj ... ... 2 13 1 1 Monglai ... ... 5 6 2 2 Juned chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jotebar chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Jhilingla ... ... 10 13 1 1 Kalabar Sagar ... ... 10 13 1 1 Kalankai Bara ... ... 3 0 0 0 Kalagechha chak ... 5 6 2 2 Kanchanpur ... ... 5 6 2 2 Kapasgeria ... ... 5 6 2 2 Kapasgeria kist ... 5 6 2 2 Kusia chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Kaidana ... ... 0 13 1 1 Kalanda ... ... 5 6 2 2 Krishnagera ... ... 5 6 2 2 Kharika ... ... 0 13 1 1 Kharikabar .. ... 1 6 2 2 Kharika chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Khandarbheri ... ... 0 18 1 1 Kharan chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Lal chak... ... ... 0 13 1 1 Laudangri ... ... 5 6 2 2 Eral Dakhin ... ... 2 13 1 1 Eral kist .. ... 3 15 3 1 Eral Uttar ... ... 3 15 3 1 Fazil chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Gangadas Bar kist ... 2 13 1 1 Gangadas chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Ganak chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Gunnara Bheri ... ... 0 18 1 1 Gomundi chak ... ... 0 18 1 1 Gopal chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Haribar ... ... 2 13 1 1 Harinath chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Hariram ... ... 2 3 1 1 Hariram chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Hatpatna ... ... 5 6 2 2 Hossainpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jal chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Jadu chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jamini chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jugalbar kist ... ... 2 13 1 1 Binode chak ... .. 3 15 3 1 Bishnu Pandit ... ... 1 6 2 2 Brindaban chak kist ... 5 6 2 2 Bharat chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Bhim chak ... ... 5 0 0 0 Bhojeraj chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Chaturbhuj chak ... 1 6 2 2 Chanda Gobra kist ... 1 6 2 2 Chand Kuri ... .. 0 13 1 1 Chapashara ... 0 13 1 1 Chenga ... ... 2 13 1 1 Daha Nandanchak ... 1 6 2 2 Dadra ... ... 0 13 1 1 Darara chak kist ... 0 13 1 1 Dwari Patna .. .. 2 13 1 1 Datarda chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Duria ... ... 0 13 1 1 Duria chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Eral chak ... ... 3 15 3 1 Asapura ... ... 0 13 1 1 Atmarambar ... ... 1 6 2 2 Atmarambar kist ... 2 13 1 1 Astidangar ... ... 2 13 1 1 Astidangar kist ... 2 13 1 1 Alma chak ... ... 0 18 1 1 Bakaveri ... ... 0 18 1 1 Ballavpur ... ... 5 6 2 2 Barachahera ... ... 1 6 2 2 Bagdigra ... ... 5 6 2 2 Bagdipalasyee ... ... 5 6 2 2 Baga geria ... ... 5 6 2 2 Bagatchak ... ... 4 5 1 1 Baghadangar ... ... 1 6 2 2 Bakrabadpatna ... 2 13 1 1 Barbasi ... ... 5 6 2 2 Barna chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Banspukhuria ... ... 4 5 1 1 Bil Kunia ... . 5 6 2 2 All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.				
1526	Pargana Khandar, mauza Dasagram.	1,600 0 0	.....	Residuary share excluding S. A. Nos. 2 and 7 only. The following shares of the mauzas will be sold—	Srematya Durgamani Debya, guardian of Khetra Das Majumder and others and 5 others.	966 0 0	.....	4 0 6
				RS. Meza Abdulbarchak ... 16 Dalarampur ... ... 16 Bagageria ... ... 16 Balichatri ... ... 16 Bangal Lamri ... ... 16 Chaitanya chak ... 16 Doge-chhatar ... ... 16 Roj chak ... ... 16 Garkilla ... ... 16 Gawa ... ... 16 Jakhargeria ... ... 16 Kanai Bar ... ... 16 Kunja Geria ... ... 16 Kharida chak ... ... 16 Madhugeria kist ... 16 Mathuribar ... ... 16 Madhab Bar ... ... 16 Medini chak ... ... 16 Mirzapur 16				

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2							
		Rs. A. P.		As. Oarda ... ... 16 Raghu chak ... ... 16 Rohim chak .. .. 16 Sarthakbar ... ... 16 All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1650	Ph. Khandar, M. Gopalbar.	Land Revenue— 1,057 0 5 Paikan— 6 12 0 1,063 12 5	Entire ...	.....	Taru Bala Dasi and others.	...	3 (Paikan.)	
1800	Ph. Moynachore, M. Mudibar	627 11 1	Do. ...	.....	Chowdhury Prafulla Kumar Mallik, minor under the guardianship of his grandmother Kiran Sashi Dasi.			
2051	Ph. Pratapbhan, M. Kotebar.	6,229 9 9	.....	Residuary share excluding S. A. Nos. 6 to 14 only. The following shares of mauzas will be sold— A. G. G. Adam chak ... 4 14 [illegible] Aliadi chak ... 5 9 [illegible] Anna ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Birahini chak ... 5 9 [illegible] Bighulbarh ... 5 9 [illegible] Bili chak ... ... 3 4 [illegible] Bhairab Dandi ... 4 14 [illegible] Farid chak ... 6 4 [illegible] Gangra ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Gobardhanpur ... 3 4 [illegible] Gobinda chak ... 3 4 [illegible] Gokulpur ... ... 2 4 [illegible] Gopal chak ... 3 4 [illegible] Gharasolya ... 6 4 [illegible] Hasen chak ... 6 4 [illegible] Janabarh ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Juki chak ... ... 4 14 [illegible] Kankai ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Kalira chak ... 6 4 [illegible] Keshab chak ... 5 9 [illegible] Kotebarh ... 5 9 [illegible] Krishnapur ... 2 4 [illegible] Kharan ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Lachmibar ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Narasingapur ... 2 4 [illegible] Nayan Talya ... 5 9 [illegible] Oyad chak ... 6 4 [illegible] Oladpur chak ... 5 9 [illegible] Paschim sai ... 6 4 [illegible] Purua Itampur ... 5 9 [illegible] Raghunathpur ... 6 4 [illegible] Rangi chak ... 6 4 [illegible] Rambar ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Raja chak ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Sat sanda ... ... 4 14 [illegible] Sultan chak ... 5 9 [illegible] Teghari ... ... 4 14 [illegible] Unnan ... ... 6 4 [illegible] All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.	Upendra Nath Jana and 10 others.	2,037 2 6	...	158 10 11 March and June 1918.

Midnapore, the 21st August 1918.

NIKHIL NATH RAY, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A.				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.
4083 Joint	Zemindari, pargana Sherpur.	5,387 14	No ...	The joint share only ...	Gopal Das Choudhury and others.	2,096 12		24 7 3
6307	Char Deokandi, pargana Barodakhat.	1,458 0	Yes ...	.....	Narendra Kishore Roy Choudhury and others.	...		
5122	Char Basur Algi, pargana Sherpur.	617 0	Do. ...	.....	Gopal Das Choudhury and others.	.....		

Mymensingh Collectorate, the 23rd August 1918.

AMIN-UL-ISLAM, Additional Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Nadia, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district, on the 25th September 1918-19, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement, it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
871	Char Naodapara, Pr. Shahujial.	976	Whole ...	.....	Shiva Sundari Dasya of Bholadanga, thana Gangni.	.....	280 0 0	.....
2450	Char Kodalkati, Pr. Rajpur.	715	Do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	208 0 0	.....

The 2nd August 1918.

JATENDRA MOHAN SINHA, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lots of land no longer required by Government, situated along the Bhairab-Tangi Branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway, in the district of Dacca, will be put up to sale at Dacca Collectorate, at 11 A.M., on 21st day of October 1918, corresponding with the 4th of Kartik 1325 B.S.

The purchasers of the several lots of land will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway land, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in case of original sale.

4th.—The lots of land will be sold to the highest bidders subject to the payment of usual rent to their immediate superior landlords.

5th.—The sale will become final on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioners confirming it and a regular conveyance will then be granted to the purchasers.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which side is situated.	Situated on which side of railway.	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acres. B. K. Ch.	A. R. P.	Remarks.
1	Dacca	Pargana Saripur, mauza Gborasal.	25	North ...	0 14 0	0 1 10	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests only are to be sold.
2	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 15 0	0 1 0	Ditto ditto.
3	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 2 0	0 1 18	Ditto ditto.
4	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 8 0	0 0 21	Sixteen annas interest is to be sold.
5	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 0 0	0 1 13	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests are to be sold.
6	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 0 10	0 1 14	Ditto ditto.
7	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 7 15	0 0 20	Proprietor's interest is only to be sold.
8	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 4 3	0 1 21	Ditto ditto.
9	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 10 10	0 0 27	Ditto ditto.
10	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 3 0	0 1 21	Ditto ditto.
11	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 11 15	0 2 4	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests are to be sold.
12	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 19 15	0 1 19	Proprietor's interest is to be sold.
13	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 3 0	0 1 21	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests are to be sold.
14	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 1 10	0 0 4	Sixteen annas interest is to be sold.
15	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 15 0	0 1 0	Proprietor's interest is to be sold.
16	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 15 5	0 1 1	Sixteen annas interest is to be sold.
17	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 11 5	0 2 2	Proprietor's interest only is to be sold.
18	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	2 0 15	0 3 35	Ditto ditto.
19	Do. ...	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 18 0	0 1 8	Ditto ditto.
20	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 12 0	0 0 32	Ditto ditto.
21	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 7 0	0 1 22	Ditto ditto.
22	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 0 18	0 0 2	Ditto ditto.
23	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 14 3	0 2 10	Tenure-holder's and tenant's interests are to be sold.
24	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 1 2	0 0 3	Ditto ditto.
25	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 12 17	0 0 24	Tenure-holder's interest only is to be sold.

Dacca, the 19th August 1918.

S. G. HART, Collector.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Notification, dated 30th August 1918.—The subjoined abstract of the annual report and accounts of the District Road Committee of the Darjeeling district for the year 1917-18, together with the remarks of the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division thereon, is published for general information.

C. P. WALSH,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extract from letter No. 331P.W., dated the 15th July 1918, from H. F. SAMMAN, ESQ., I.C.S., *Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.*

2. The income of the fund was not fully utilized during the year; but as the appointment of a District Engineer has now been sanctioned, it is hoped that the large closing balance will now be gradually reduced.

Abstract of the Report by the Chairman, District Road Committee of Darjeeling, on the operations of the District Road Fund of the district for the year 1917-18.

[*Vide* letter No. 30R F., dated the 1st July 1918, from J. A. L. Swan, Esq., I.C.S., Chairman of the District Road Committee, Darjeeling, to the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.]

1. **Working of the Committee.**—

(*a*) **District Road Committee.**—The total number of members of this Committee is 18—6 official and 12 non-official. Seven meetings were held during the year. The average attendance was 9·7 or 53·8 per cent. per meeting.

(*b*) **Kurseong Branch Road Committee.**—There are 9 members of this Branch Committee—3 official and 6 non-official. Four meetings were held during the year, the average attendance being 4·5 or 50 per cent. per meeting.

(*c*) **Terai Branch Road Committee.**—There are 17 members of this Branch Committee—3 Official and 14 Non-Official. Eight meetings were held during the year. The average attendance being 8·87 or 52·17 per cent. per meeting.

2. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 56,486-0-4 and outstanding advances of Rs. 4,389-9-1, making a total of Rs. 60,875-9-5. This amount, together with Rs. 73,507-9-8, received during the year, made a total of Rs. 1,34,383-3-1 available for expenditure during the year. The actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 52,685-2-7, excluding unadjusted advances of Rs. 8,123-11-3. The actual cash balance on the 31st March 1918 was Rs. 73,574-5-3.

3. The closing balance of Rs. 73,574-5-3, excluding outstanding advances of Rs. 8,123-11-3, exceeds the amount allowed under the rules. A portion of it was, however, expended during the year, though no accounts were received, and the balance will be considerably reduced when the District Engineer and his staff are appointed.

Receipts.

4. **Provincial Rates.**—The road cess was levied by the Committee at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee.

Rupees 56,624-8 was collected under the head "Cess on lands" during the year, against Rs. 53,315-6-2 in the preceding year. The increase is due to revaluation.

5. **Miscellaneous.**—A sum of Rs. 4 was credited under this head on account of sale proceeds of certain old materials of a bridge.

6. **Contribution.**—

(*a*) **Grant from Government.**—Rupees 6,931 and Rs. 2,733-14-11 were credited under this head on account of (*i*) Augmentation of resources of the Committee and (*ii*) one-half per cent. collection on Government estates, as against Rs. 3,310 and Rs. 3,370-0-7, respectively, in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 3,621 in the augmentation grant, the decrease in the second part being atributable to a falling off in collections from Government estates.

(*b*) **Contribution from Darjeeling Improvement Fund.**—Rupees 7,194-2-9 was received as contribution for communications and as share of the cost of the joint cess and tauzi establishment, against Rs 7,183 in the preceding year.

(*c*) **Contribution from private persons and other sources.**—A sum of Rs. 20 was received from the Darjeeling Municipality on account of contribution for collection by the cess and tauzi establishment of the rent of the locations from Municipality.

Expenditure.

7. **Original Works.**—Out of an estimated expenditure of Rs. 3,602, a sum of Rs. 391-2-9 was accounted for during the year under this head, against Rs. 13,516-2-3 in the preceding year for the extension of certain spans of the Muni bridge on Road No. 41 (Bagdogra to Ghugu Jhora). The decrease is due to the fact that only urgent works were taken up, which could not be postponed till the appointment of a District Engineer.

8. **Repairs.**—A total sum of Rs. 28,515-11-2 as per details below was spent under this head for repairs to roads and bridges, as against Rs. 30,963-0-9 in the preceding year. The decrease is mainly due to the non-receipt of accounts for certain repairs actually done during the year.

Details of Repairs.

Name of Committee.	Particulars of expenditure.	Amount.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
District Road Committee, Darjeeling.	Roads ...	10,357	9	10			
	Bridges ...	1,333	14	3			
					11,691	8	1
Kurseong Branch Road Committee.	Roads and bridges.	5,137	3	4			
					5,137	3	4
Terai Branch Road Committee	Roads and bridges.	11,634	7	9			
					11,634	7	9
	Total ...	.....			28,463	3	2
Village Roads ...	.....	.....			52	8	0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....			28,515	11	2

9. The total length of 9 miles of metalled roads and 376 miles, out of 398 miles, of unmetalled roads, and 2 miles out of 11 miles of village roads, were actually repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,182 or 131·3 per mile, Rs. 27,673 or 73·5 per mile, and Rs. 53 or 26·5 per mile, respectively. These figures include Rs. 1,334 spent for maintenance of certain important bridges on these roads mainly in charge of the Public Works Department.

10. **Sign-Boards.**—Rupees 242-8 only was spent for sign-boards during the year.

11. **Public Works Establishment.**—The appointment of a District Engineer and staff was not sanctioned during the year of report. Practically all the work was, as usual, done by the members of the Committees and by managers of the tea gardens and other private gentlemen. The more important Road Cess bridges were repaired by the Public Works Department as before at the cost of the Road Fund. A sum of Rs. 1,103-14-6 including contingencies, etc., or 3·78 per cent. of the total outlay of Rs. 29,149 on works, was spent on the entertainment of an overseer at Rs. 50 *plus* a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 27-8 and a peon at Rs. 8 per mensem, both under the Terai Branch Road Committee.

12. **Contribution to Darjeeling Improvement Fund.**—A sum of Rs. 8,195 was contributed towards medical aid and water-supply out of the Public Works cess surrendered by Government.

13. **Loans.**—A sum of Rs. 6,429-9-10 as principal and Rs. 881-7-10 as interest was paid in the year under the terms of the loans granted by Government in 1900-1901 for reconstruction and repairs of bridges destroyed and damaged by the cyclone of September 1899. No fresh loan was taken during the year.

14. **Administration.**—There are two Branch Road Committees, viz., Kurseong and Terai, under the District Road Committee. Messrs. J. T. Rankin, I.C.S., L. Burrows and J. A. L. Swan, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioners of the district, were the *ex-officio* Chairmen of the District Road Committee and of the Terai Branch Committee from 1st April to 27th August 1917, 28th August to 7th October 1917, and 8th October to 31st March 1918, respectively. Mr. L. Burrows, the senior Deputy Collector of Darjeeling, was the Vice-Chairman of the District Road Committee throughout the year, except for the period from 28th August to 7th October 1917, when he was Officiating Deputy Commissioner and Chairman of District Road Committee. Messrs. H. G. Blomfield, I.C.S., and H. Quinton, I.C.S., the successive Subdivisional Officers of Kurseong, were *ex-officio* Chairmen of the Kurseong Branch Road Committee from 1st April to 19th October 1917 and from 20th October 1917 to 31st March 1918, respectively. The late Dr. R. V. Dixon, Civil Medical Officer of Kurseong, was *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman of the Kurseong Branch Road Committee throughout the year.

The Subdivisional Officer of Kurseong was *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman of the Terai Branch Road Committee from 1st April to 5th August 1917, and Mr H. L. Fell, Subdivisional officer, Siliguri, was the Vice-Chairman for the remainder of the year. The office of the Terai Branch Committee was removed on the 6th August 1917 from Kurseong to Siliguri in the interests of the Committee.

15. **Audit of Accounts.**—The Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, has audited the accounts up to February 1917, and the members of the Audit Sub-Committee have audited them for the whole year of 1917-18.

Darjeeling District Road Fund.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1917—						
	Cash in hand	56,486	0	4			
	Advances outstanding	4,389	9	1			
					60,875	9	5

Receipts.

6.	PROVINCIAL RATES—Cess on lands and P. W. Cess	56,624	8	0	56,624	8	0
21.	MISCELLANEOUS—Miscellaneous	4	0	0	4	0	0
	CONTRIBUTIONS—						
	Grant for augmenting resources	6,931	0	0			
	Grant from Government	2,733	14	11			
	Ditto Darjeeling Improvement Fund ...	7,194	2	9			
	Ditto Municipality	20	0	0			
					16,879	1	8
	Total Receipts ...	...			73,507	9	8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...			1,34,383	3	1

Expenditure.

2.	PROVINCIAL RATES—						
	Establishment and contingencies of office of collection	1,838	1	9			
	Establishment and contingencies of office of revaluation	1,785	9	4			
					3,623	11	1
14.	INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATION—Interest on Government Loans	881	7	10			
					881	7	10
18.	ADMINISTRATION—Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office	2,877	7	5			
					2,877	7	5
30.	STATIONERY AND PRINTING—Stationery and Printing	424	10	0			
					424	10	0
45.	CIVIL WORKS (PUBLIC WORKS)—						
	Original works	391	2	9			
	Repairs	28,515	11	2			
	Establishment and Contingencies, etc. ...	1,103	14	6			
	Sign-boards	242	8	0			
					30,253	4	5
	CONTRIBUTION—Contribution to Darjeeling Improvement Fund	8,195	0	0			
					8,195	0	0
	LOAN—Repayment of Government Loans ...	6,429	9	10			
					6,429	9	10
	Total Expenditure ...	...			52,685	2	7
	BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1918—						
	Advances outstanding	8,123	11	3			
	Cash	73,574	5	3			
					81,698	0	6
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...			1,34,383	3	1

Examined and found correct.

B. G. GWYTHER,
C. W. ANSELL, V.D.,
Members of the Audit Sub-Committee.

HARI LAL GOSWAMI,
Head Clerk and Accountant.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND OFFICE;
Darjeeling, the 1st July 1918.

L. BURROWS,
Vice-Chairman.

J. A. L. SWAN,
Chairman.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER SECTIONS 118 AND 119 OF CALCUTTA PORT ACT, III OF 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned packages, lying unclaimed in the Commissioners' Import Warehouse at the Jetties, will be sold by public auction if not removed on payment of all charges due within 10 days of this notification :—

Date of removal.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.	Name of Consignee.	Name of Steamer.
1918.	1918.	SHED No. II.				
April 13	Mar. 30	D B in a diamond, Kidderpore, 881 Dockyard.	1	Bale merchandise (defective).	Order ...	SS. "Kusama."
" 13	April 1	No mark	8	Empty tea chest covers (broken).	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 13	1	Ditto	...	A quantity of broken tea chests.	Do. ...	Ditto.
May 3	" 26	C H H X	1	Case merchandise (repaired).	Do ...	SS. "Nellore."
	24	G H D	15	Cases wine ...	Do. ...	Ditto. (W. G.)
" 3	" 27	S H 16415-16 Musserie ...	2	Cases perfumed spirits and toilet requisites (broken).	Do. ...	Ditto.
June 5	May 29	No mark	...	A quantity of loose groundnut kernels sweepings.	Do. ...	SS. "Tara."
		Withdrawn from last two sales.				
Mar. 23	Mar. 7	E H in a square, 1 ...	1	Case straw and cotton hats (defective).	Order ...	SS. "Lancashire".
		Withdrawn from last three sales.				
Feb. 4	Jan. 25	J B M 001 in a diamond, A K on top, & Co. below, 88.	1	Case children's cotton apparel, etc. (defective).	Order ...	SS. "City of Chester".
" 20	Feb. 13	Various marks or nil ...	42	Bags rice (defective) ...	Do. ...	SS. "Tensho Maru".
1918.	1918.	SHED No. IV.				
May 24	May 14	B M Madras or nil	1	Bag merchandise (defective).	Order ...	SS. "Clan Mackinnon".
" 24	" 13	J N or nil	1	Bag ground-nuts (defective).	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 24	14	J. S N in a heart, D on top ...	1	Keg paint (defective) ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 24	14	No mark	9	Bags merchandise (defective).	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 24	14	Ditto	7	Kegs merchandise (defective).	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 24	14	No mark or Madras ...	2	Cisterns (defective) ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 24	14	S. C. W. S.	1	Cask merchandise (defective).	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 24	14	VS135 × 1190 in a diamond	1	Case merchandise (defective).	Do ...	Ditto.
" 24	" 14	No mark	6	Pieces small R. W. pipes.	Do. ...	Ditto.

Date of removal.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.	Name of Consignee.	Name of Steamer.
		SHED No. IV—*concld.*				
1918.	1918.					
May 24	May 14	Ramsagor Or No mark	1	Cask pitch (broken) ...	Order	SS. "Clan Mackinnon." (Lying in shed).
,, 24	,, 14	No mark		A quantity of corner pieces iron.	Do.	Ditto.
		Withdrawn from last sale.				
,, 13		5337 / B E S in a diamond, C F on top, 495-6 below.	2	Cases filament lamps (defective).	Order	SS. "Herefordshire."
		Withdrawn from last two sales.				
Apl. 11	Mar. 25	SHAW in a diamond, 8888-92, 8894-96	8	Cases Homes Vials (defective)	Order ...	SS. "City of Cairo"
		Withdrawn from last three sales.				
Feb. 14	Feb. 7	Various marks Or nil	10	Bags rice (defective) ...	Order ...	SS. "Benten Maru."
1917.	1917.	*Withdrawn from last ten sales*				
May 15	May 8	No mark ...	15	Pieces plates iron (rusty).	Order ...	SS. "Asahi Maru."
1918.	1918.	SHED No. V.				
May 28	May 16	& Co in a triangle, J O on top, or H B in a circle or B P U or S C in a triangle	2	Bags sago (defective) ..	Order ...	SS. "Van Heutsikirk."
,, 28	,, 20	O P in a diamond	3	Bags betelnuts (defective).	Do	Ditto
,, 28	,, 20	O P in a diamond or nil	2	Bags Dammerbatu (defective and half empty).	Do	Ditto
		Withdrawn from last sale.				
May 6	April 29	C K or nil	1	Package Cassia (defective).	Order	SS. "Hwalwa."
6	,, 30	No mark	1	Ditto ...	Do.	Ditto
6	,, 30	Ditto	1	Crate shovels (defective)	Do.	Ditto.
6	,, 30	Ditto	3	Casks chemicals O.S (defective).	Do.	Ditto.
,, 6	,, 30	Ditto	5	Bundles wire ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
,, 6	,, 25	S in a diamond, T A on top, 787 below.	1	Case porcelain ware (broken).	Do. ...	Ditto
,, 6	,, 30	O K K in an inverted triangle, S S below or nil.	1	Cask claret ...	Do.	Ditto (W. G.)
,, 14	May 10	Bangalore in a diamond, P T on top, C L and 1479 below.	1	Case cigarette cartoons (repaired).	Do.	SS. "Santhia."
		Withdrawn from last two sales.				
Mar. 22	Mar. 9	359 in a triangle, M S S on top, 76.	1	Case glass buttons (defective).	Order	SS. "Ayala Maru."
April 13	April 3	D L & W	1	Case wrenches (defective).	Do.	SS. "Ceylon Maru."

Date of removal.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.	Name of Consignee.	Name of Steamer.
		SHED No. V—*concld.*				
1918.	1918.	*Withdrawn from last two sales*—concld.				
April 13	April 4	Monghyr in a diamond, P T on top, C L below, 12 or X.	1	Package shooks (defective).	Order ...	SS. "Ceylon Maru"
13	" 4	No mark	1	Cylinder	Do. ...	Ditto
13		Ditto	2	Pieces copper tubes (bent).	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 13	" 3	H A & Sons in a diamond or N A & Sons in a diamond.	1	Case salmon (defective)	Do. ...	Ditto.
1917.	1917.	*Withdrawn from last five sales.*				
Dec. 6	Nov. 27	J B M 002 in a diamond, J B on top, & Co below, 1.	1	Case ties and scarves (defective).	Order ...	SS. "Novara."
1918.	1918.	SHED No. VI.				
June 20	June 6	Various marks or nil ...	65	Bags rice (defective) ...	Order	SS. "Azumason Maru."
" 20	" 7	C H O in a diamond ...	11	Kegs paint (broken) ...	Do.	Ditto.
" 20	" 6	W Z in a diamond, S B on top, or nil.	5	Ditto ...	Do.	Ditto.
" 20	" 12	D K R in a diamond, or nil ...	3	Ditto ...	Do.	Ditto.
" 20	" 12	No mark	27	Ditto ...	Do.	Ditto.
" 20	" 12	Ditto	...	A quantity of sweeping rice.	Do.	Ditto.
" 20	" 6	S B C in a diamond ...	1	Package tea shooks (defective).	Do.	Ditto
" 20	" 6	No mark	...	A small quantity of tea shooks.	Do.	Ditto.
" 20	" 12	[illegible] in a diamond, 151 P A P on top, M. B. K. below.	3	Cases merchandise (broken).	Do	Ditto. (H.G.)
" 20	" 10	[illegible] in a diamond, 324 A L on top, M B K below, or [illegible] in a diamond, P A P 151 on top, M B K below.	8	Ditto ...	Do.	Ditto. (H.G.)
" 20	" 12	No mark	...	A quantity of broken pieces fire-bricks.	Do. ...	Ditto.
July 4	" 24	A Y in a block	1	Package merchandise (defective).	Do. ...	SS. "Taisho Maru
" 4	" 24	C 131 in a diamond, Klang below, 6 or X.	1	Case merchandise (broken).	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 4	" 24	E in a circle, Singapore below, or nil, 16 or X.	1	Case merchandise (defective).	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 4	" 24	865 in a diamond, Madras below, 97	1	Case merchandise (broken).	Do ...	Ditto.
4	" 26	No mark		Bag betelnuts (torn and half empty).	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 4	" 22	7 in a diamond, M I on top, M R below, 1-10.	10	Cases pencils (defective)	Do. ...	Ditto

Date of removal.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.	Name of Consignee.	Name of Steamer.
1918.	1918.	SHED No. VI—*contd.*				
July 4	June 26	M T C in a diamond, or nil 1153 or X.		Keg nails (broken) ...	Order	SS. "Taisho Maru."
" 4	" 26	Nil or 10 in a diamond, Rangoon below, 215.	1	Case merchandise (defective).	Do.	Ditto.
" 4	" 26	No mark ...	1	Package merchandise (broken.)	Do.	Ditto.
4	" 26	Ditto	1	Case merchandise (broken.)	Do.	Ditto.
4	" 26	Ditto	1	Package nails (broken)	Do.	Ditto.
4	" 26	Ditto	1	" lead (defective)	Do.	Ditto.
4	" 26	Ditto	1	Bag sago (half empty)...	Do. ...	Ditto.
4	" 26	Ditto	1	Package merchandise (nearly empty).	Do. ...	Ditto.
4	" 26	Ditto	1	Bundle car or lace (cotton).	Do. ...	Ditto.
4	" 26	Ditto	1	Bundle cotton thread ...	Do ...	Ditto.
4	" 21	S in a diamond, A J on top, M H below, 16.	1	Case merchandise (broken)	Do. ...	Ditto.
4	" 26	S Z K in a diamond or nil ...	6	Kegs paint (broken) ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
4	" 20	No mark	10	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
4	" 26	Ditto ...	...	A small quantity of tea chest fittings.	Do. ...	Ditto.
4	" 26	P S A C 22	1	Package shooks (defective)	Do. ...	Ditto.
4	" 24	Red in a diamond, ends ...	3	Packages shooks (defective).	Do. ...	Ditto.
4	" 24	H C in a circle, ends ...	3	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
4	" 24	H C in a circle, sides ...	2	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
4	" 24	Star in a star, tops ...	1	Package shooks (defective).	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 4	" 24	Star in a star, Block ...	1	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 4	" 26	S Z K in a diamond, or nil ...	22	Kegs empty ...	Do. ...	Ditto (H.G.)
" 4	" 26	Ditto	7	Kegs merchandise (broken).	Do. ...	Ditto (H.G.)
" 4	" 26	Ditto	46	Kegs paint (broken) ...	Do. ...	Ditto (H.G.)
" 4	" 21	S in a diamond, S D on top, or S in a diamond, S on top, or nil.	70	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto (H.G.)
" 4	" 20	No mark	53	Ditto ...	Do.	Ditto (H.G.)
" 4	" 26	[illegible] in a diamond, M B K on top, 91 below.	1	Package merchandise (defective).	Do. ...	Ditto (H.G.)
" 11	July 3	4 J A B S Test glasses or nil ...	1	Cask merchandise (broken).	Do ...	SS. "City of Chester.
		last sales.				
April 11	Mar. 27	S M L in a diamond, D B below, 17.	1	Case merchandise (defective)	Order ...	SS. "Warfield."

Date of removal.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.	Name of Consignee	Name of Steamer.
1918.	1918.	SHED No. VI—*concld.*				
		Withdrawn from last sales—concld.				
April 11	Mar. 28	War Stores Ammunition Factory, Dumdum.	1	Bag broken corks (torn)	Order ...	SS. "Warfield."
May 21	May 9	Messrs. M. B. Mirza & Co, 11	1	Case cotton hosiery shirts (defective).	Do. ...	SS. "Tenryu Maru."
" 21	" 9	Sample in a diamond, Y Co on top.	1	Parcel mirrors (defective).	Do. ...	Ditto
1918.	1918.	SHED No. VII.				
May 25	May 7	E & C 16	1	Cask (empty) ...	Order ...	SS. "Cordillere."
" 25	" 8	F in a diamond, G A on top, or 20 in a diamond, G P or F on top or F in a diamond, 2321.	1	Case merchandise (defective).	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 25	" 7	M X C Colombo, 46	1	Case merchandise (broken.)	Do. ...	Ditto
	7	W E P R D, 62 Colombo	1	Cask merchandise (leaky).	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 25	" 8	No mark	1	Cask empty ...	Do.	Ditto.
" 25	" 8	Ditto	12	Phials merchandise ...	Do ...	Ditto.
" 25	" 8	P R 1913	1	Case merchandise (defective).	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 29	" 16	No mark	1	Empty cement cask ...	Do. ...	SS. "Suki Maru."
" 29	" 16	Ditto	1	Bundle hoop iron ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 29	" 16	Ditto	11	Kegs red lead (broken)...	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 29	" 16	Ditto	2	Kegs (broken and empty).	Do. .	Ditto.
" 29	" 16	S C D in a diamond or nil ...	4	Kegs red lead (defective)	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 29	" 16	S Z K in a diamond or nil ...	1	Keg red lead (defective)	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 29	" 13	S D C in a diamond, K on top and 233 below.	1	Package glass bottles (defective).	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 29	" 16	Red in a star	1	Package shooks (defective).	Do. ...	Ditto.
June 18	June 6	No mark	1	Package merchandise (defective).	Do. ...	SS. "Merkara."
" 18	" 4	Warstore or nil	1	Package goaring wheel (defective).	Do. ...	Ditto. (Lying in shed).
" 18	" 5	Ditto	1	Case merchandise (defective).	Do. ...	Ditto.
" 18	" 6	Jeyls or Corporation or nil ...	1	Drum merchandise (leaky).	Do. ...	Ditto (H. G.)
" 18	" 6	No mark	...	A quantity of loose cements	Do. ...	Ditto.
		Withdrawn from last sale.				
pril 5	Mar. 21	No mark	2	Casks rosin (broken and loose).	Order ...	SS. "Colusa."

Date of removal.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.	Name of Consignee.	Name of Steamer.
1918.	1918.	SHED No. VIII.				
April 8	Mar 27	⊟ in a diamond, P I 77 on top, M B K below.	1	Keg dry red lead (broken).	Order	SS. "Koan Maru."
		Ditto ...	1	Keg (empty) ...	Do.	Ditto
8	„ 27	C H O in a diamond		Kegs (empty) ...	Do.	Ditto.
8	„ 27	1708 in a diamond, M I on top, M R below.		Keg dry colour (half empty).	Do.	Ditto.
8	„ 27	No mark ...		A quantity of loose straw boards.	Do.	Ditto.
8	„ 27	Ditto ...	1	Bundle wire ...	Do.	Ditto.
8	„ 27	Ditto ...		Broken pieces spelters	Do.	Ditto.
8	„ 27	Ditto ...	1	Keg dry red colour (defective).	Do.	Ditto.
8	„ 27	Various marks or nil	54	Bundles tea shooks and fittings (defective).	Do.	Ditto.
8	„ 27	B T 66 in a block	1	Keg red lead (broken) ...	Do. ...	Ditto
8	„ 25	W Z in a diamond, S B on top	12	Kegs (defective) ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
		Withdrawn from last two sales.				
April 11	Mar. 30	E. & Co. or no mark ...	2	Packages brass rods ...	Order ...	SS. "Meiten Maru.
„ 11	„ 30	No mark		A quantity of loose straw boards.	Do. ...	Ditto.
„ 11	„ 30	Ditto	1	Bag whiting (torn) ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
„ 11	„ 30	Ditto	1	Package brass rods ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
		SHED No. IX.				
Apill 5	Mar. 18	K B 27-6-17 in a triangle, Kobe	84	Bales paper (defective)	Order ...	SS. "Meiten Maru.
5	„ 18	K B 27-6-17 in a triangle, or nil, X, X, 9, 10.	4	Bales paper (defective)	Do. ...	Ditto.
5	„ 30	K B in a triangle, or nil below, 24.	1	Bale paper (defective)	Do. ...	Ditto.
5	„ 30	No mark	12	Bales paper (defective and loose).	Do. ...	Ditto.
	30	Ditto	...	A quantity of loose paper.	Do. ...	Ditto.
1918.		*Unidentified goods of Jetties.*				
July 6	.	No mark	1	Packet brass screws ...	...	From Police.
„ 6	.	Ditto	3	Pieces Sunlight soap ...	...	Ditto.
„ 13	.	Ditto	1	Piece sockets ...	...	Ditto.

Date of removal.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.	Name of Consignee.	Name of Steamer.
1918.		*Unidentified goods of Jetties*—concld.				
July 23		No mark		Pieces cotton undershirts		From Police.
		Ditto		Cases (defective).		
		Ditto	1	Bag (defective).		
		Ditto	4	Drums (defective).		
		Ditto	...	A quantity of sugar.		
		Ditto		A quantity of cement.		
		Ditto	...	A quantity of tea shooks and fittings.		
		Ditto	...	A quantity of sweeping rice.		
		Ditto	...	A quantity of hardware.		
		Ditto	...	A quantity of nails.		
		Ditto	...	A quantity of loose wire.		
		Ditto	...	A quantity of sundries.		
		Ditto	13	Bags sugar (defective).		
		Ditto	1	Cask merchandise (defective).		
		Ditto	...	A quantity of wood.		

T. J. McCLOUGHLIN, Traffic Manager.

Port Commissioners' Office, Calcutta, the 4th September 1918. (2277—1)

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th August 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	Rs. 2,26,00,000 0 0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below*	„ 67,50,000 0 0	1,58,50,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments ...		67,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,80,72,865 2 8			
Ditto ditto at Branches	„ 3,19,47,715 5 1	5,00,20,080	7	9
* Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		34,87,93,341	2	10
Bank Post Bills, etc		10,21,229	7	6
Sundries		19,53,768	1	6
		44,43,88,419	3	7

ASSETS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		7,41,47,050	0	0
Other authorised Investments		1,40,61,214	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		12,78,01,201	5	10
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ...		4,41,01,759	15	9
Bills discounted and purchased		2,27,91,090	15	2
Balances with other Banks		33,44,851	1	6
Bullion		.....		
Dead Stock		28,10,070	12	1
Stamps		12,115	7	2
Sundries		24,21,819	5	4
		29,09,91,172	14	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* ...	Rs. 8,66,88,292 10 10			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† ...	Rs. 6,67,08,953 9 11	15,33,97,246	4	9
		44,43,88,419	3	7

* Includes Sovs & ½ Sovs; value Rs 3,77,355 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 5,70,382 8 0
Rs. 9,47,737 8 0

Rate for Demand Loans, 5 per cent.
Percentage 38·17.

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 28th August 1918.

H. FISHER,
Chief Accountant

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(2252—1)

Notice to Tenderers.

(See A. R. I., Vol. III, paras. 135 and 136.)

I.—Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned supplies/services from 10th October 1918 to 31st July 1919 will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Calcutta, up to 4 P.M., on the 19th September 1918.

II.—Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" (I. A. F. Z2120, 2121 and 2122) of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited are obtainable on payment at the rate of Re. 1 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Remount Depôt, Calcutta, any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

III.—Tenders will only be received in accordance with the conditions on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Tenders must be duly signed and completed in accordance with the instructions they contain.

IV.—Tenders (Bids*) should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Presidency Bank/Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes, Provincial or Municipal debentures, or Port Trust bonds as earnest money, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the stores tendered for, subject to a minimum of Rs. 25, which deposit will be returned on acceptance or rejection of the tender. In the case of Promissory Notes being furnished they must remain in the name of the depositor.

V.—No security or deposit which the tenderer may have furnished in connection with a previous contract or on any other account can be accepted as earnest money.

VI.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director-General, Army Remount Department, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, or any items in a tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

†VII.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 A.M. on Friday, the 20th September 1918. Tenderers are invited to attend.

VIII.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

IX.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

†X.—Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "Tender for the supply of Fodder and Salt," and addressed to the Superintendent, Calcutta Remount Depôt, Erindale, Dick Road, Mussoorie, and not to any officer by name.

XI.—Tenders which do not comply with the above conditions will be rejected.

Calcutta, the 31st August 1918.

E. C. LOCH, MAJOR,
Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Calcutta.

* Alternative not required to be erased.
† Not applicable to an auction contract.

Supplies or services required.	Where required.	Approximate requirements.	Remarks.
		lbs.	
Chaff (Paddy Straw) ...	Remount Depôt, Alipore	1,760,000	Supply will be taken daily according to daily requirement or as may be convenient to Depôt.
Straw (Paddy) ...		304,000	
Salt		9,500	

In the Court of the District Judge of Bakarganj.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 15 OF 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that one Jamini Kanta Nag, son of late Rajani Nath Nag, of Abhoynil, police-station Nalchity, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and the 13th September 1918 has been fixed for hearing the petition and for examination of the petitioner.

D. C. PATTERSON, District Judge.

Barisal, the 24th August 1918. (2251—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Birbhum.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 19 OF 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 12, clause (2), of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to the creditors of Surjyon Narain Sadhu, son of late Ramsunder Sadhu, of Kaumara, chowki Suri, district Birbhum, that his insolvency petition has been admitted by this Court and that the 13th September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. P. BAKSI, District Judge.

Suri, the 30th August 1918. (2259—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Birbhum.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 18 OF 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 12, clause (2), of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, to the creditors of Kasinath Sadhu, son of late Ramsunder Sadhu, of Kanmora, chowki Suri, district Birbhum, that his insolvency petition has been admitted by this Court and that the 10th September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. P. BAKSI, District Judge.

Suri, the 30th August 1918. (2261—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

[*Section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Chittagong.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 34 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Abdul Rahaman, son of Saiyad Abdul Majid, of Guzera, thana Raozan, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 23rd July 1918, to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 14th day of September 1918 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

J. CORNES, District Judge.

Chittagong, the 27th August 1918. (2253—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Chittagong.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 30 OF 1918

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 9th July 1918 filed by Karim Ullah, son of Haidarali, of Sonapal[illegible] thana Mirsarai, and on the application of the [illegible] and on reading his petition and hearing his [illegible] ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent, Babu Khiroda Chandra Das, Pleader, is appointed Receiver.

Dated this 24th day of August 1918.

J. CORNES, District Judge.

(2254—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

[*Section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Chittagong.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 35 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Habibulla, son of Khair Baksha Meahjee, of Jamalpur, thana Mirsarai, has applied to this Court, by a petition, dated the 22nd August 1918, to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 18th day of September 1918 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

J. CORNES, District Judge.

Chittagong, the 30th August 1918. (2270—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 33 OF 1918.

[*Notice under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

NOTICE is hereby given that Pranballav Ash, of Ballavpur, police-station Raniganj, district Burdwan, has, by an order of this Court, dated 23rd August 1918, been adjudged an insolvent.

G. N. ROY, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 26th August 1918. (2257—1—2310)

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 40 OF 1918.

[*Notice under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors that the insolvency petition filed by the judgment-debtor Anukul Chandra Sinha Roy, of Kakuria, police-station Kalna, district Burdwan, has been admitted and that 23rd September 1918 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

G. N. ROY, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 26th August 1918. (2258—1—2311)

NOTICE.

In the 3rd Court of the Sub-Judge at Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 63 OF 1918.

ON the application of the debtor Nayan Mallah, son of Dangor Mallah, of Baraipara, police-station Sherajdigha, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent the 14th September 1918 has been fixed for hearing of the said application and for the examination of the applicant.

R. C. SEN, Sub-Judge.

Dacca, the 26th August 1918. (2255—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907.*]

In the Court of the District J[illegible] Dacca.

[illegible]VENCY APPLICATION No. [illegible]

[illegible]NT to a petition, dat[illegible] [illegible]ctrict Judg[illegible]

INS[illegible]tta, son of late G[illegible] [illegible]lice-station Ha[illegible] No. 9 [illegible] district D[illegible] and on [illegible]kh, so[illegible]tion of the debtor himself and hearing his pleader [illegible]ion [illegible]dered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby [illegible]dged insolvent.

Dated this 27th day of August 1918.

C. BARTLEY, *for* District Judge.

(2273—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Dacca.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 15 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 15th June 1918, filed by Kunja Behari Datta, son of late Giris Ch. Banik Datta, of Sherpur, police-station Harirampur, district Dacca, and on the application of the debtor himself and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 27th day of August 1918.

C. BARTLEY, *for* District Judge.
(2274—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Dacca.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 16 OF 1918

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 15th June 1918, filed by Ram Lal Dutt, son of late Girish Chandra Banik Dutt, of Sherpur, police-station Harirampur, district Dacca, and on the application of the debtor himself and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 27th day of August 1918.

C. BARTLEY, *for* District Judge.
(2275—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 19 OF 1918.

RAM KRISHNA MONDAL, son of Ananda Mondal, deceased, resident of Dhamja, police-station Kaliaganj, district Dinajpur, was adjudicated an insolvent on the 26th day of July 1918.

SASIBHUSHAN BANERJI, Sub-Judge in charge.

Dinajpur, the 16th August 1918. (2158—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 72 OF 1918.

JAFARUDDIN SARDAR, son of Amiruddin Sardar, resident of Haripur, police-station Parbatipur, district Dinajpur, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent. The 26th day of September 1918 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner at Dinajpur.

R. R. GARLICK, District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 30th August 1918. (2260—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 64 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition filed on 10th June 1918 by Sheik Menajuddi, son of late Sheik Jahabax, of Saiddi, police-station Muksudpur, district Faridpur, and on reading his affidavit and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated the 26th August 1918.

J. C. H. MACNAIR, District Judge.
(2244—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 45 AND 68 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition filed on 8th May 1918 by Renode Behari Pal and Mohantalal Pal, sons of late Bhashan Chandra Pal, of Dakhinpara, police-station Lonsingh, district Faridpur, and on reading their affidavit and hearing their pleader it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents.

Dated the 27th August 1918.

J. C. H. MACNAIR, District Judge.
(2245—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 65, 66 AND 67 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to the petitions filed on 14th June 1918 by Behari Rajbanshi, Arjun Rajbanshi and Nibaran Rajbanshi, of Brahmanbhanga, police-station Nagorkanda, district Faridpur, and on reading their affidavit and hearing their pleader it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents.

Dated the 27th August 1918.

J. C. H. MACNAIR, District Judge
(2246—1)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Hooghly at Howrah.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 78 OF 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Rajani Kanta Mata, son of late Rama Nath Mata, of Gholbetai, thana Amta, district Hooghly, was on the 7th August 1918 adjudged an insolvent, the 13th Septembr 1918 has been fixed for framing a schedule and creditors are required to prove their claims on that day.

H. M. VEITCH, Addl. District Judge.

Howrah, the 20th August 1918. (2190—1—2302)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Hooghly at Howrah.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section [illegible] the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to [illegible] creditors, that the insolvency petition of Adhar Chandra Hazrah, son of late Bhagaban Ch. Hazrah, of Latibpur, thana Domjur, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 81 of 1918 and that the 11th September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

H. M. VEITCH, Addl. District Judge.

Howrah, the 20th August 1918. (2191—1—2303)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 1[illegible]

TAKE notice [illegible] Babar [illegible] maddi, of Domrakandi, police-station [illegible] district Faridpur, has applied to this Court [illegible] be declared insolvent and that 9th November [illegible] has been fixed for hearing his application.

Dated the 26th August 1918.

J. C. H. MACNAIR, District Judge.
(2243—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Midnapore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 31 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 6th May 1918, filed by Edgar Norman Jacobs, Assistant Chargehand, New Waggonshop, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Workshop, at Kharagpur, district Midnapore, debtor-petitioner, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading the deposition of the above debtor and hearing Babu Nalini Behary Roy, Pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors that the 6th November 1918 has been fixed for proof of debts by the creditors and they must prove their claims on that date.

Dated this 30th day of August 1918.

H. C. MAITLAND, *for* District Judge.

(2269—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 36 OF 1918.

(Act III of 1907.)

In the matter of Nirbhar Ram Seraogi, of Lalgola, police-station Lalgola, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the above named petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and his case has been fixed for hearing on the 14th September 1918.

M. YUSUF, District Judge.

Berhampore, the 24th August 1918. (2242—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 37 OF 1918.

(ACT III OF 1907.)

In the matter of Tinkari Datta of Jemua, police-station Kandi, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the above named petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and his case has been fixed for hearing on the 14th September 1918.

M. YUSUF, District Judge.

Berhampore, the 27th August 1918.

(2247—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Mymensingh.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 20 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 10th June 1918, made by Shekh Amir, son of Shekh Kenti, of Narainpur, police-station Fulpur, district Mymensingh, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 24th day of August 1918.

J. D. CARGILL, District Judge.

(2276—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 71 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Hajrat Pramanik, son of late Ketab Pramanik of Rasidpore, police-station Ullapara, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 21st August 1918, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 20th September 1918 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

M. C. GHOSE, District Judge.

Pabna, the 23rd August 1918. (2249—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 5 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, filed on the 8th January 1918 by Rambakas Agarwalla, son of late Ramratan Agarwalla of Sujanogor, police-station Sujanogor, district Pabna, and on the application of the debtor himself and upon examining him and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the said debtor be and is hereby adjudged insolvent, and Babu Jannahbi Charan Bhaumik, Pleader, is appointed Receiver of his estate.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 23rd August 1918. (2250—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 34 OF 1918.

(SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION.)

(1) Mukunda Ghosh, son of late Nil Kamal Ghosh, and (2) Mohini Ghosh, son of Mukunda Ghosh, of Rahanpur, police-station Gomostapur, district Malda, petitioner-debtors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

(*Under section 48 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.*)

THE 7th day of September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing of the petition and the examination of the said debtors and for further proceeding. Proof of claim must be lodged in this Court on or before that date.

C. H. MOSELEY, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 7th August 1918. (2106—1—2259)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

[*Section 44 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 8 OF 1918.

(1) Shekh Kharamali Mandal, (2) Shekh Liakat Mandal, (3) Shekh Shakhabat Mandal, sons of late Feku Mandal of Debiganj, police-station Kharba, district Malda, applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above named insolvents have applied at the Court for their discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 7th day of September 1918, at 10 o'clock, for hearing the application.

H. K. NIYOGI, *for* District Judge.

Dated this 10th day of August 1918. (2126—1—2258)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

[*Section 44 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 9 OF 1918.

Makul Shekh, son of late Wahid Dafadar, of Chaspara, police-station Kaliachak, district Malda, applicant.

TAKE notice that the above named insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 7th day of September 1918, at 10 o'clock, for hearing the application.

H. K. NIYOGI, *for* District Judge.

Dated this 10th day of August 1918. (2127—1—2300)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 43 OF 1918.

(SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION.)

Abhaya Charan Halder, son of late Mahesh Chandra Halder, of Aiho, police-station Habipur, at present Kalandarpur, police-station Bholahat, district Malda, petitioner-debtor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

[*Under section 48 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.*]

THE 14th day of September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing of the petitioner and the examination of the said debtor and for further proceeding. Proof of claim must be lodged in this Court on or before that date.

C. H. MOSELEY, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 15th August 1918. (2168—1—2260)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 168 OF 1918.

Maluk Das, of No. 6, Sastitola Road, thana Narikeldanga, applicant.

To Babu Suresh Chandra *alias* Kisti Babu, Goods Clerk, E. I. Railway, Mirzapore, United Provinces, and others, creditors.

ON the 1st day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 9th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 22nd August 1918. (2218—1—2304)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 171 OF 1918.

Naba Gopal Roy, of No. 7, Ultadangi, Junction Road, thana Maniktola, applicant.

To Ganesh Chandra Ghosh, of 243, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 2nd day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 9th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 22nd August 1918. (2219—1—2305)

NOTICE

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 172 OF 1918.

Nader Chand Bagdi, of Ichapur, thana Napara, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Natabor Sarkar, of Nawabgunj, thana Napara, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 6th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 9th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 22nd August 1918. (2220—1—2306)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 175 OF 1918.

Kanailal Porel, of Badey Kalinagore, thana Budge-Budge, applicant.

Rang Bahadur Sing, of Budge-Budge, Natun Bazar, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 5th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 9th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 22nd August 1918. (2221—1—2307)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 177 OF 1918.

Saligram Kayet, of Bahirgarh, thana Budge-Budge applicant.

To Bangshidhar Benia, of Koylasarak, thana Budge Budge, and others, creditors.

ON the 6th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 9th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 22nd August 1918. (2222—1—2308)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 178 OF 1918.

Surendra Nath Bera, of Bahirgarh, thana Budge-Budge, applicant.

To Abinash Chandra Bera, of Bahirgarh, thana Budge Budge, and others, creditors.

ON the 6th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 9th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 22nd August 1918. (2223—1—2309)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore, 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 9 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 10th April 1918, made by Mir Mosahib Ali, Metiaburuj, Irongate, district 24-Parganas, and on the application of debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 14th day of August 1918.

A. J. CHOTZNER, District Judge.

(2225—1—2312)

NAGENDRA NATH GHOSH, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (2178—4—2246)

SARAT CHANDRA RAY intends to be admitted as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (2073—4—2067)

Department of Agriculture, Bengal.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to 15th September 1918 for the post of District Agricultural Officers under this Department. Applicants must possess a certificate or diploma of an Agricultural College. Pay Rs. 100—5—200; but the selected candidates will be on probation for two years on Rs. 75 per mensem.

S. MILLIGAN, Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

New Secretariat Building, P. O. Ramna (Dacca), the 30th August 1918.

WANTED temporarily an Assistant Accountant for the District Engineer's office on a pay of Rs. 50—2—70 with prospects of being made permanent. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 5th September 1918. None need apply who has no experience of District Engineer's accounts. The selected candidate will have to join at once and on confirmation will have to furnish cash security of Rs. 250.

EMADUDDIN AHMED, Vice-Chairman,
Rajshahi District Board.

Rajshahi, the 21st August 1918. (2212—2)

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted Service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the Fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The Fund is now of ten years' standing and has a balance of over three and-a-half lakhs with Government on four per cent. interest. For forms of applications and rules of the Fund apply to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION No. 5.

UNDER the provisions of section 107 of the Calcutta Port Act, III (B.C.) of 1890, and with the sanction of the Local Government, it is hereby notified for general information that rule 20 of the rules attached to the Import Schedule, published in Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th May 1903, is revised as below :—

Rule 20.—The wharf rent on Railway and Warehouse goods will be charged up to the date of the acceptance of complete papers, any period intervening between the submission of papers and their acceptance, due to the shortage of railway wagons or other means of transportation supplied by the Commissioners being charged for at ordinary (that is single) rates only.

By order of the Commissioners,

J. McGLASHAN, Offg. Secretary.

Dated the 30th August 1918. (2278—1)

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Stipendiary Studentships for the Ranger class, 1919-21.

APPLICATIONS for two stipendiary studentships for the Ranger class will be received by the Conservator of Forests, Darjeeling, up to the 21st September 1918.

2. Applicants must be not less than 18 and not more than 25 years of age on the 1st April 1919.

3. Applications should be made in the applicant's own handwriting and sent to the undersigned through a Divisional Forest officer of rank not below that of a Deputy Conservator or through a Collector or officer in charge of a district; they must be accompanied by the following certificates :—

(*a*) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" within the meaning assigned to those words by section 6 of 33 Vict., Cap. 3.

(*b*) A certificate of age.

(*c*) A health certificate in the form prescribed by article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, signed by the Civil Surgeon of the district in which the said Divisional Forest or district officers' duties lie and testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing, and general physical fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears on his body marks of successful vaccination or of small-pox.

(*d*) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of reliability.

NOTE.—The certificates (*c*) and (*d*) must be at date not further back than the 1st April 1918.

(*e*) A certificate of having passed one of the following examinations, viz. :—

The B.A., F.A., B.Sc. or Licentiate of Agriculture.

The Matriculation, where no School Final Examination or school-leaving certificate exists.

The School Final Examination, provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard, or, for European candidates, a certificate of having passed the High School examination, with a similar proviso.

The school-leaving certificate as prescribed in the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Bombay.

(*f*) A certificate that each candidate has a sufficient knowledge of colloquial English to assimilate lectures delivered in that language without the aid of dictation.

4. From the applications received the Conservator will make a preliminary selection of not more than four candidates, and these candidates will be required to undergo a course of preliminary training for not less than three and-a-half months, commencing 1st November 1918, during which the candidates will receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 25.

5. The final selection of candidates for deputation to the Forest College will be made by the Conservator in accordance with the results of the preliminary training, preference being given to the men who are considered likely to make the best Forest officers. Selected candidates will be obliged to execute the agreement and security bond prescribed by Government.

6. While at the Forest College, the selected candidates will be granted a monthly stipend of Rs. 35 (which will be supplemented by a bonus of Rs. 360 at the end of the course to those candidates only who pass the course with "Honours").

H. A. FARRINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

Darjeeling, the 25th August 1918.

Bank of Bengal.

THE Directors have made the following change in the Bank's European establishment :—

Mr. E. J. Lapsley to be Chief Cashier, *vice* Mr. J. R. G. Allen transferred to Hyderabad Branch.

By order of the Directors,
N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta, the 2nd September 1918.

(2279—1)

Lost.

A RECEIPT numbered 14866, dated 27th June 1918, and granted by the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Note. Notice of loss has been given to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the security :—

G. P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's Name.
014350	5½ per cent., 1920.	500	Sewduttray Narsaria.

Name of the proprietor—Sewduttray Narsaria.
Residence—54, Bartolla Street, Calcutta.

(2236—1—2301)

NOTICE.

Estate—John Lauchlan Macpherson, deceased.

PURSUANT to section 320 of Act X of 1865 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 (both of the Legislative Council of India) notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of John Lauchlan Macpherson, late of "Nagri", Beechey Road, Bournemouth, in the County of Hamsphire, in England, and formerly of Gopaldhara Tea Estate, Darjeeling, who died at Bournemouth aforesaid on the 27th September 1917, are hereby required to submit full particulars of such claims to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of September 1918, after which date no claim will be admitted and the assets of the deceased will be distributed by the undersigned to whom Letters of Administration with copy of the Will of the said deceased annexed were granted on the 22nd day of July 1918 (and issued dated the 27th day of July 1918), by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Dated at No. 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, this 20th day of August 1918.

W. M. FRASER,
Administrator to the Estate of
John Lauchlan Macpherson, deceased.

(2214—3—2254)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and In the matter of the Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd., in liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the above Company will be held at the address below on the 27th September 1918 at noon for the purpose of—

(1) laying before the meeting the liquidator's account of the winding up.

(2) determining by extraordinary resolution the way in which the documents of the Company and of the liquidator may be disposed of.

A. L. KUNDU, Liquidator.

15, Koldanga Lane, Salkia, Howrah, the 27th August 1918.

(2256—1—2313)

POST OFFICE.

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MAILS FOR—	Day or date of closing of mails.	LATEST HOURS OF POSTING AT THE G. P. O. — Unregistered letters and packets: Without late fee.	Unregistered letters and packets: With late fee.*	Registered letters and packets: Without late fee.	Registered letters and packets: With late fee.*
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	
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America, Neutral Countries and Egypt ...	Twice daily	P.M. 6-15	P.M. 7-15	P.M. 5-30	P.M. 6-0
United States of America and Canada (*via* Pacific)...	Sept. 8th	6-15	...	...	...
Ceylon	Daily	3-0	3-30	2-30	3-0
Australia and New Zealand	Sept. 5th	3-30	4-0	3-0	3-30
Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, China, Japan, etc.	Tuesday	4-0	...	3-30	...
Burma	Sept. 4th	7-30	8-0	6-0	7-0
Port Blair	" 7th	7-30	8-0	6-0	7-0

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Calcutta G. P. O., the 2nd September 1918.

J. FISHER-RODERICKS, Presidency Post Master.

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Books required for the Public Service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

[illegible] are for packing and postage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS ISSUED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Acts and Legislative Council Proceedings—

Acts—

Bengal Act II of 1918 [Bengal Tenancy (Amendment)]. Eng. 6*p.* (6*p.*) Ben. As. 2-6. (1*a.*)

Ditto III of 1918 [Bengal (Aliens) Disqualification]. Eng. 3*p.* (6*p.*)

Ditto IV of 1918 [Serampore College]. Eng. 1*a.* (6*p.*).

India Act II of 1918 [Cinematograph]. In Bengali. 9*p.* (6*p.*)

Ditto IV of 1918 [Indian Coinage (Amendment)]. In Bengali. 6*p.* (6*p.*)

Ditto VII of 1918 [Indian Income-tax]. In Bengali. As. 8. (1*a.*)

Ditto X of 1918 [Usurious Loans]. In Bengali. 1*a.* (6*p.*)

Ditto XII of 1918 [Indian Companies Restriction]. 6*p.* (6*p.*)

Miscellaneous Publications.

Administration—

Report on the—of Bengal during 1916-17. Foolscap, board, cloth cover. Rs. 4. (6*a.*)

Botanic Garden—

Annual Report of the Royal—and the gardens in Calcutta and of the Lloyd—Darjeeling, for 1917-18. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 1-3. (6*p.*)

Civil List—

Bengal Quarterly—corrected up to 1st July 1918. Super Royal 8vo., paper cover. Rs. 3. (6*a.*)

Classified List—

Public Works Department—and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st July 1918. Super Royal 8vo., paper cover. As. 4. (2*a.*)

Crop Cutting Experiments—

Report on the—during the Quinquennium from 1912-13 to 1916-17. (Revised.) Foolscap, paper cover. As. 6 (1*a.*)

Education—

Supplement to the progress of—in Bengal, 1912-13 to 1916-17. Foolscap, paper cover. Re. 1-8. (2*a.*)

***Note.*—The Report is out of print.**

Emigration—

Report on the—from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, 1917. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 8. (1*a.*)

Examination—

Regulations relating to the—of Engineers for Colonial Certificates of Competency under Act VII of 1884. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1-6. (2*a.*)

Health Officer—

Annual Report of the—of the Port of Calcutta for 1917. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 3. (1*a.*)

Hospitals and Dispensaries—

Report on the working of—under the Government of Bengal for 1917. Foolscap paper cover. Rs. 4-2. (3*a.*)

Jails—

Administration Report on the—of the Bengal Presidency for 1917. Foolscap, board, paper cover. Rs. 4 6. (4*a.*)

Land Revenue—

Report on the—Administration of the Bengal Presidency for 1916-17. Foolscap paper cover. Rs. 2. (2*a.*)

Lunatic Asylums—

Triennial Report on the—in Bengal, for 1915-16 and 1917. Foolscap, paper cover. Re. 1-3. (2a.)

Police—

Annual Report on the—Administration of the town of Calcutta and its suburbs for 1917. Foolscap, paper cover. Re. 1-3. (2a.)

Registration—

Statistical Returns with a brief note of the—Department in Bengal, 1917. Foolscap. paper cover. Re. 1. (2a.)

Staple Food Crops—

Price list of—in the local areas of Bengal. Foolscap, paper cover. Re. 1. (2a.)

Wage Census—

Report on the third—of Bengal taken in December 1916. As. 12. (2a.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BETWEEN 1st JANUARY 1918 AND 30th JUNE 1918.

Acts and Legislative Council Proceedings—

Bengal Act I of 1918—[The Public Demands Recovery (Amendment)]. 8 pies. (6 p.)

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council for the meeting held on 20th November 1917. Foolscap. Re. 1-3. (2½a.)

Ditto Ditto on 18th December 1917. Foolscap. Re. 1-2 (2a.)

Ditto Ditto on 19th December 1917. Foolscap. As. 5. (1½a.)

Ditto Ditto on 22nd January 1918. Foolscap.. Re. 1-5. (2½a.)

Ditto Ditto on 19th February 1918. Foolscap Re. 1-8. (2½a.)

Miscellaneous Publications.

Archæological Survey—

Annual Report of the—of India, Eastern Circle, for 1916-17. Foolscap. paper cover. As. 11. (2a.)

Chemical Examiner's Department—

Annual Report of the—, Bengal, for 1917. Foolscap, paper cover. As. 8. (1a.)

Survey and Settlement—

Report on—operations in Bengal for the year ending 30th September 1917. Foolscap, paper cover. Rs. 4-6. (2½a.)

Trade—

Of Calcutta for April to November 1917. Foolscap paper. As. 2. (6p.)

Ditto ditto December 1917. Foolscap paper. As. 2. (6p.)

[4-9-1918.]

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette cannot be received after noon on Monday.

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The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

No. 4874A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

GENERAL.—*No. 4690A.—The 5th September 1918.*—Babu Jatindra Nath Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tangail, Mymensingh, is appointed temporarily to have charge of that subdivision, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd August 1918.

Mymensingh.

No. 4696A.—The 5th September 1918.—Mr. H. P. Duval, I.C.S., is appointed temporarily to act as District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas.

24-Parganas.

No. 4698A.—The 5th September 1918.—Mr. A. J Chotzner, I.C.S., Officiating District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed temporarily to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly.

24-Parganas. Hooghly.

No. 4741A.—The 6th September 1918.—Mr. Benegal Narsinga Rau, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rangpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge, Bakarganj.

Rangpur. Bakarganj.

No. 4743A.—The 6th September 1918.—Babu Jagadish Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rangpur, is appointed temporarily to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Rangpur.

No. 4764A.—The 7th September 1918.—Mr. Praphulla Shankar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Sadar Subdivisional Officer, Noakhali, is appointed temporarily to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Noakhali.

No. 4787A.—The 7th September 1918.—Babu Paramesh Prasanna Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the headquarters station of the Jalpaiguri district.

Jalpaiguri.

No. 4797A.—The 7th September 1918.—Babu Bisweswar Bhattacharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted temporarily to the headquarters station of the 24-Parganas district.

24-Parganas.

No. 4817A.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Nityananda Bhar is confirmed in his appointment as Deputy Collector of Land Revenue and Collector of Excise and of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, with effect from the 8th October 1916, to which he was appointed substantively *pro tempore* in Notification No 1479A., dated the 23rd February 1917.

Calcutta.

No. 4830A.—The 9th September 1918.—Mr. Jogendra Narayan Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of that district.

24-Parganas.

No. 4843A.—The 9th September 1918.—Khan Bahadur Saiyid Abdul Latif, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department.

Dacca. Calcutta.

POLICE.—*No. 4635A.—The 4th September 1918.*—Mr. A. E. O'Sullivan, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Rajshahi Range, is appointed to be temporary Deputy Inspector-General of Police in charge of that Range, with effect from the 15th July 1918.

Rajshahi Range.

No. 4809A.—The 9th September 1918.—Mr. G. C. Sturgis, Officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Superintendent of Police, Bogra.

24-Parganas. Bogra.

No. 4821A.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Topendra Kumar Ghosh Chaudhuri, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Munshiganj, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Superintendent of Police, Faridpur, and, under the provisions of section 1 of Act V of 1861, to perform the duties of a Superintendent of Police in that district.

Dacca. Faridpur.

No. 4823A.—The 9th September 1918.—Mr. G. L. H. Stein, Additional Superintendent of Police, Faridpur, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. D. Gordon, or until further orders.

Faridpur.

JAILS.—*No. 4670A.—The 4th September 1918.*—Khan Sahib Ismat Ali, Press Overseer of the Central Jail, Alipore, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Deputy Superintendent of that Jail, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Gray, or until further orders.

24-Parganas.

LEGISLATIVE.—*No. 4835A.—The 9th September 1918.*—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort William in Bengal, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. Edward Brooks Henderson Panton, I.C.S., to be an Additional Member of the said Council.

Council.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—*No. 4692A.—The 5th September 1918.*—In modification of the orders of the 24th August 1918, Mr. C. Tindall, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Legislative Department, and Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 1st September 1918 to the 8th October 1918, inclusive.

Calcutta.

No. 4723A.—The 6th September 1918.—Babu Tara Prasanna Acharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for five weeks, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th September 1918.

24-Parganas.

No. 4781A.—The 7th September 1918.—In modification of the orders of the 20th August 1918, Mr. J. H. Lindsay, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, Malda, is allowed combined leave for seven months, with effect from the 1st September 1918, viz., privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months and twenty-eight days or the amount due on that date, and furlough for the remaining period under article 308 (*b*) of the Regulations.

Malda.

No. 4791A.—The 7th September 1918.—Maulvi Atai Ilahi, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th September 1918.

Hooghly.

No. 4793A.—The 7th September 1918.—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Mumin, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 9th September 1918 or any subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties, up to the 30th September 1918.

Calcutta.

No. 4803A.—The 7th September 1918.—Mr. M. C. McAlpin, I.C.S., Director of Land Records, Bengal, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-three days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th September 1918, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Calcutta.

No. 4812A.—The 9th September 1918.—Maulvi Abul Mahmud, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for one month and thirteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th August 1918.

Murshidabad.

No. 4850A.—The 10th September 1918.—Mr. Rabindra Nath Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tangail, Mymensingh, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the afternoon of the 3rd August 1918 to the 8th October 1918, inclusive.

Mymensingh.

No. 4865A.—The 10th September 1918.—Babu Surendra Mohan Bhaumik, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Contai, Midnapore, is allowed leave for seventeen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd September 1918.

Midnapore.

No. 4871A.—The 10th September 1918.—Babu Rebati Mohan Chakrabatti (No. I), Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month and one day, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th August 1918.

Mymensingh.

POLICE.—*No. 1259A.D.—The 10th August 1918.*—Mr. C. H. Waterworth, Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, is allowed leave for twenty-two days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th September 1918.

Hooghly.

No. 4726A.—The 6th September 1918.—Mr. R. C. Durup deDombal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for three months, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 8th August 1917.

No. 4807A.—The 9th September 1918.—Mr. H. A. S. Burt, Superintendent of Police, Bogra, is allowed combined leave for fifteen months, viz., privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st October 1918, and furlough for the remaining period under article 308 (b) of the Regulations.

Bogra.

No. 4826A.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Bhawani Nath Nandi substantive *pro tempore* Additional Superintendent of Police, Bakarganj, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th September 1918, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Bakarganj.

JAILS.—*No. 4668A.—The 4th September 1918.*—Mr. J. Gray, Deputy Superintendent of the Central Jail, Alipore, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th August 1918.

24-Parganas.

RESIGNATIONS.

LEGISLATIVE.—*No. 4658A.—The 4th September 1918.*—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Edward Adair Martin of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort William in Bengal.

Council.

No. 4838A.—The 9th September 1918.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Philip Duval, I.C.S., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort William in Bengal.

Council.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4661A.—The 4th September 1918.—With reference to Notification No. 4658A., dated the 4th September 1918, and in pursuance of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort William in Bengal, the Governor is pleased to call upon the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong to elect, in accordance with Schedule IX to the said Regulations, and before the 3rd day of October 1918, a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. Edward Adair Martin.

J. H. KERR.
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4728A.—The 6th September 1918.—The following is substituted for the last sentence of rule 14 of the rules for the recruitment of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service as published in Notification No. 1650A.D., dated the 31st July 1913:—

"Probationers already drawing more than Rs. 100 per mensem in Government service, whether holding substantive, officiating or temporary appointments, will, however, receive an allowance equal to the salary of their former appointment or to the pay of a Deputy Collector of the lowest grade, whichever is less".

J. H. KERR.
Chief Secy., Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 7296L.R.—The 6th September 1918.—On a report received from the Board of Revenue, under section 13 of the Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (Bengal Act II of 1882), orders, embodied in Notification No. 2153L.R., dated the 24th July 1911, were issued, under section 14 of the Act, directing that a private embankment, called the Bistupur embankment, situated within the local limits of thana Sabang, in the district of Midnapore, should be taken charge of by the officers of Government and renewed at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,677. This estimate having subsequently been considerably modified, fresh proceedings under sections 7 to 11 have been taken and a report has been submitted under section 12 of the said Act. The following order is, therefore, issued in supersession of the notification of the 24th July 1911, cited above, under section 14 of the Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (Bengal Act II of 1882):—

Midnapore.

"Whereas in pursuance of section 12 of the Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (Bengal Act II of 1882), the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division has submitted, for the consideration of the Governor in Council, a report by the Collector of the Midnapore district, under section 11 of that Act, recommending that a private embankment, called the Bistupur embankment, situated within the local limits of thana Sabang, in the said district, shall be taken charge of and maintained by the officers of Government and shall be remodelled at a cost of Rs. 1,03,361, in accordance with the plans prepared by the Executive Engineer of the Cossye Division and approved and sanctioned by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Bengal:

Now, therefore, the Governor in Council having considered the said report and the Commissioner's recommendation, is pleased to order, under section 14 of the said Act,—

(1) that the said Bistupur embankment be taken charge of and maintained by the officers of Government, under the provisions of Act II (B. C.) of 1882; and

(2) that the said embankment be remodelled at the said cost and in accordance with the said plans."

No. 7297L.R.—The 6th September 1918.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, under section 63 of the Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (Bengal Act II of 1882), that an estimate shall be made of the probable expense to be incurred in respect of the repairs, maintenance and works connected therewith, of the Bistupur embankment, situated within the local limits of thana Sabang, in the Midnapore district, for a period of 20 years, commencing from the 1st April 1918.

Midnapore.

No. 7311L.R.—The 6th September 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 161 (*1*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record-of-rights prepared in respect of all lands which are comprised within the administrative boundaries of the district of Nadia (excluding the areas already surveyed in pursuance of Government Notification No. 10334L.R., dated the 6th November 1914, published at page 2011 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem), as well as in those revenue survey mauzas comprised within the administrative boundaries of the districts of Murshidabad, Burdwan, Hooghly and the 24-Parganas which fall wholly or partly within half a mile of the high bank of the river Hooghly (also called Bhagirathi), extending from where it meets the boundary of the Nadia district down to the Naihati bridge (known as the Jubilee Bridge).

Nadia.
24-Parganas.
Hooghly.
Burdwan.
Murshidabad.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record-of-rights shall be the following:—

(*a*) the name of each tenant or occupant;

(*b*) the class to which each tenant belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rents or rates, settled raiyat, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure;

(*c*) the situation and quantity, and one or more of the boundaries of the land held by each tenant or occupier;

(*d*) the name of each tenant's landlord;

(*e*) the name of each proprietor, with the character and extent of his interest, and the situation, quantity and one or more of the boundaries of the lands, if any, which are his private lands, as defined in Chapter XI of the Act;

(*f*) the rent and cess lawfully payable by each tenant at the time the record-of-rights is being prepared;

(*g*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise;

(*h*) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases;

(*i*) the rights and obligations of each tenant and landlord in respect of—

(1) the use by tenants of water for agricultural purposes, whether obtained from a river, *jhil*, tank or well or any other source of supply, and

(2) the repair and maintenance of appliances for securing a supply of water for the cultivation of the land held by each tenant, whether or not such appliances be situated within the boundaries of such land;

(*j*) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy;

(*k*) any right-of-way or other easement attaching to the land for which the record-of-rights is being prepared;

(*l*) if the land is claimed to be held rent-free, whether or not rent is actually paid, and if not paid, whether or not the occupant is entitled to hold the land without payment of rent, and if so entitled, under what authority.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Faridpur.

No. 7176L.A.—The 5th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Faridpur for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of an inspection bungalow at Muksudpur within the jurisdiction of Nagarkanda police-station, in the village of Uttar Chandibardi, pargana Naldi, zilla Faridpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·72 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the cultivated land of Baser Sheikh and his co-sharers.
East—By the cultivated land of Sashi Bhusan Shil and his co-sharers and Surya Kumar Saha and his co-sharers.
South and West—By the cultivated land of Sashi Bhusan Shil and his co-sharers.

is required within the aforesaid village of Uttar Chandibardi.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Faridpur.

L. BIRLEY.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Bakarganj.

No. 7277L.A.—The 5th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Bakarganj for a public purpose, viz., for the excavation of a tank at Haridrabaria, in the village of Haridrabaria, pargana Buzrugumedpur, zilla Bakarganj, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·88 of an acre, bounded on the—

North and South—By plots Nos. 2137 (land of Asanulla Chowkidar) and 2138 (land of Keramotulla Chowkidar).
East—By plot No. 2138 (land of Keramotulla Chowkidar).
West—By plot No. 2471 (land of Hochanaddi and Hachonaddi Chowdhury).

is required within the aforesaid village of Haridrabaria.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the offices of the Collector of Bakarganj and the Subdivisional Officer of Patuakhali.

L. BIRLEY.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Mymensingh.

No. 7282L.A.—The 5th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of jute sidings in the Bhairab-Bazar-Gauripur Section of the Mymensingh-Bhairab-Bazar Railway, in the villages of (1) Krishnaprasadpur, (2) Dapunia and (3) Gauripur, pargana Mymensingh, zilla Mymensingh, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 8·25 acres, in a strip of various width running from mile 59·68 towards the Baluaghat river, is required within the aforesaid villages of (1) Krishnaprasadpur, (2) Dapunia and (3) Gauripur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Mymensingh.

L. BIRLEY.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Bakarganj.

No. 7327L.A.—The 7th September 1918.—Whereas, it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Bakarganj for a public purpose, viz., for the excavation of a tank at Saturia, in the village of Saturia, pargana Selimabad, zilla Bakarganj, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·89 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Mirjan Mia's *nal* land,
East—By Abtabannessa and others' *nal* lands,
South—By Karimannessa and others' *nal* lands,
West—By Samsannessa, Abtabannessa and others' homestead lands,

is required within the aforesaid village of Saturia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Bakarganj.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Jalpaiguri.

No. 7330L.A.—The 7th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Jalpaiguri Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for an extension of the Municipal Office compound (to the south) at Jalpaiguri, in the village of Kharia, pargana Baikuntapur, zilla Jalpaiguri, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·42 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the Municipal Office compound and drain,
East—By the drain and road, Jalpaiguri to Kashiabari,
South—By the lands of Nasarat Ulla Mahomed, Sheik Rahamat Ulla Mahomed and Basanta Kumar Das Gupta, a road and the land of Nasarat Ulla Mahomed,
West—By the land of Nasarat Ulla Mahomed,

is required within the aforesaid village of Kharia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

24-Parganas.

No. 7418L.A.—The 9th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for establishing a Research Tannery, in the village of Pagladanga, pargana Dihi Panchannagram, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3·68 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Canal South Road and the National Tannery,
East—By the National Tannery,
South—By the National Tannery and the Pagladanga Road,
West—By the Pagladanga Road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Pagladanga.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Officer, No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

24-Parganas.

No. 7421L.A.—The 9th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality, for a public purpose, viz., for widening the narrow junction of Pramanick Ghat Road and Cossipore Road, in the village of Cossipore, pargana dihi Panchannogram, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·001 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Paramanick Ghat Road.
East—By Cossipore Road.
South and West—By the lands belonging to Sattaya Narain Banarji, Ramnarain Banarji and Indranarain Banarji.

is required within the aforesaid village of Cossipore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Commissioners of the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Midnapore.

No. 7424L.A.—The 9th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of certain Police buildings in the village of Keshpur, pargana Midnapore, zilla Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·063 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the land of Indra Nath Ghosh.
East—By the lands of Indra Nath Ghosh and Upendra Nath Bhuian.
South—By a drain and District Board land compound.
West—By the existing thana compound.

is required within the aforesaid village of Keshpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Midnapore.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Tippera.

No. 7427L.A.—The 9th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Tippera for a public purpose, viz., for excavation of a tank, in the village of Nij-Mehár, pargana Mehár, zilla Tippera, it is hereby declared that for the

DECLARATION.

No. 7327L.A.—The 7th September 1918.—Whereas, it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Bakarganj for a public purpose, viz., for the excavation of a tank at Saturia, in the village of Saturia, pargana Selimabad, zilla Bakarganj, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·89 of an acre, bounded on the—

Bakarganj.

North—By Mirjan Mia's *nal* land,
East—By Abtabannessa and others' *nal* lands,
South—By Karimannessa and others' *nal* lands,
West—By Samsannessa, Abtabannessa and others' homestead lands,

is required within the aforesaid village of Saturia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Bakarganj.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 7330L.A.—The 7th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Jalpaiguri Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for an extension of the Municipal Office compound (to the south) at Jalpaiguri, in the village of Kharia, pargana Baikuntapur, zilla Jalpaiguri, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·42 of an acre, bounded on the—

Jalpaiguri.

North—By the Municipal Office compound and drain,
East—By the drain and road, Jalpaiguri to Kashiabari,
South—By the lands of Nasarat Ulla Mahomed, Sheik Rahamat Ulla Mahomed and Basanta Kumar Das Gupta, a road and the land of Nasarat Ulla Mahomed,
West—By the land of Nasarat Ulla Mahomed,

is required within the aforesaid village of Kharia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 7418L.A.—The 9th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for establishing a Research Tannery, in the village of Pagladanga, pargana Dihi Panchannagram, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3·68 acres, bounded on the—

24-Parganas.

North—By the Canal South Road and the National Tannery,
East—By the National Tannery,
South—By the National Tannery and the Pagladanga Road,
West—By the Pagladanga Road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Pagladanga.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Officer, No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

24-Parganas.

No. 7421L.A.—The 9th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality, for a public purpose, viz., for widening the narrow junction of Pramanick Ghat Road and Cossipore Road, in the village of Cossipore, pargana dihi Panchannogram, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·001 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Paramanick Ghat Road.
East—By Cossipore Road.
South and West—By the lands belonging to Sattaya Narain Banarji, Ramnarain Banarji and Indranarain Banarji.

is required within the aforesaid village of Cossipore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Commissioners of the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality.

L. BIRLEY.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Midnapore.

No. 7424L.A.—The 9th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of certain Police buildings in the village of Keshpur, pargana Midnapore, zilla Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·063 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the land of Indra Nath Ghosh.
East—By the lands of Indra Nath Ghosh and Upendra Nath Bhuian.
South—By a drain and District Board land compound.
West—By the existing thana compound.

is required within the aforesaid village of Keshpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Midnapore.

L. BIRLEY.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Tippera.

No. 7427L.A.—The 9th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Tippera for a public purpose, viz., for excavation of a tank, in the village of Nij-Mehár, pargana Mehár, zilla Tippera, it is hereby declared that for the

above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1·44 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the *bhiti* land of Sita Nath Bhattacharji,

East—By the Local Board Road to Mehár Káli Bári,

South—By the *nal* and *bhiti* lands of Ajim and Aptabaddi Patwari,

West—By the *nal* and ditch lands of Abbas Patwari and Ibrahim Patwari and ditches of Sita Nath Bhattacharji, Ajim and Aptabaddi Patwari,

is required within the aforesaid village of Nij-Mehár.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Tippera.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Tippera.

No. 7442L.A.—The 10th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Comilla Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a public latrine within that municipality, in the village of Dharmapur, pargana Meharkul, zilla Tippera, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·088 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the *nal* land of Torab Ali Munshi,

East—By the *nal* land of Torab Ali Munshi and part of a road,

South—By the ditches of Sarafat Ali and Torab Ali Munshi,

West—By the railway approach road and the ditch of Sarafat Ali,

is required within the aforesaid village of Dharmapur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Tippera.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATION.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 7280Regn.—The 5th September 1918.—The following promotions and confirmations are sanctioned in the grades of Sub-Registrars:—

Promoted to grade I.

Babu Hemanta Kumar Das Gupta, promoted to grade I, with effect from the 8th April 1918, *vice* Maulvi Fazlur Rahim, retired.

Maulvi Muhammad Taha Khan, promoted to grade I, with effect from the 28th June 1918, *vice* Maulvi Saiyid Tajammul Ali, deceased.

Promoted to grade II.

Babu Krishnadhan Mallik, promoted to grade II, with effect from the 8th April 1918, *vice* Babu Hemanta Kumar Das Gupta, promoted to grade I.

Babu Kanai Lal Mitra, promoted to grade II, with effect from the 23rd April 1918, *vice* Babu Bipin Chandra Sen, retired.

Babu Bhabatosh Bagchi, promoted to grade II, with effect from the 28th June 1918, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Taha Khan, promoted to grade I.

Promoted to grade III.

Maulvi Abu Abdulla Husain, promoted to grade III, with effect from the 8th April 1918, *vice* Babu Krishnadhan Mallik, promoted to grade II.

Babu Brindaban Chandra De, promoted to grade III, with effect from the 23rd April 1918, *vice* Babu Kanai Lal Mitra promoted to grade II.

Maulvi Muhammad Halim-uz-Zaman, promoted to grade III, with effect from the 24th June 1918, *vice* Babu Khagendra Nath Mustafi, deceased.

Maulvi Tawabar Rahim, promoted to grade III, with effect from the 28th June 1918, *vice* Babu Bhabatosh Bagchi, promoted to grade II.

Confirmed in grade IV.

Babu Atul Chandra Bakshi, confirmed in grade IV, with effect from the 8th April 1918, *vice* Maulvi Abu Abdulla Husain, promoted to grade III.

Promoted to grade IV.

Babu Hira Lal Das, promoted substantively *pro tempore* to grade IV, with effect from the 8th April 1918, *vice* Babu Atul Chandra Bakshi, confirmed in grade IV, and confirmed with effect from the 23rd April 1918, *vice* Babu Brindaban Chandra De, promoted to grade III.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Halim, promoted substantively *pro tempore* to grade IV, with effect from the 23rd April 1918, *vice* Babu Hira Lal Das, confirmed in grade IV, and confirmed with effect from the 24th June 1918, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Halim-uz-Zaman, promoted to grade III.

Maulvi Abdul Hamid, promoted substantively *pro tempore* to grade IV, with effect from the 24th June 1918, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Halim, confirmed in grade IV, and confirmed with effect from the 28th June 1918, *vice* Maulvi Tawabar Rahim, promoted to grade III.

Promoted substantively pro tempore *to grade IV.*

Babu Jogendra Chandra Nath, promoted substantively *pro tempore* to grade IV, with effect from the 28th June 1918, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Hamid, confirmed in grade IV.

The following probationers who have passed the Departmental Examination held on the 6th and 7th May 1918 are promoted to grade V, with effect from the 30th June 1918 :—

Babu Bimalapada Mukharji.
" Sachindra Nath Ghosh.
" Nripendra Kumar Ghosh.
" Birendra Krishna Bose.
" Sudhir Chandra Mitra.
Babu Kanti Chandra Pal.
" Nagendra Chandra Sen.
" Jamini Kanta Bakshi
" Bhudeb Chatarji.
Maulvi Muhammad Shujauddin.

L. BIRLEY.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Under section 12 of the Bengal Survey Act, V of 1875.

WHEREAS as required by section 12 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875), the boundaries of all Revenue holdings of the Panchannogram Government Estate, and Estate No. 1068 (portion) of Baranagar, lying within the limits of the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality, were duly notified after completion of survey on the dates shown below and no objections having been preferred with regard thereto, it is hereby

notified in pursuance of the said section that the said boundaries are hereby confirmed:—

Grand Division No. I—

Subdivision Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 (portion), 14 (portion), 15, 16 (portion), 17, 18—3rd June 1918.

Grand Division No. II—

Subdivisions Nos. 7 and 9—3rd June 1918.

Grand Division No. I—

Subdivisions Nos. 1 and 13 of Baranagar Estate No. 1068 (portion)—3rd June 1918.

O. E. C. JUDD,
Assistant Superintendent of Survey.

CALCUTTTA, *the 16th August 1918.*

W. D. R. PRENTICE,
Collector and Superintendent of Survey.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th August 1918.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1186Edn.—The 9th September 1918.—Mr. Ashutosh Guha, Assistant Principal, Serampore Weaving Institute, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Principal of the institute, with effect from the 5th May 1918, *vice* Mr. E. Hoogewert, on deputation.

Serampore.

No. 1189Edn.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Nalinaksha Banarji, teacher, Serampore Weaving Institute, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Principal of the institute, with effect from the 5th May 1918, *vice* Mr. Ashutosh Guha.

Serampore.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 8902F.—The 9th September 1918.—In pursuance of clause (*b*) of Notification No. 6268F., dated the 1st July 1918, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate the following members of the Bengal Legislative Council to be members of the Finance Committee of that Council:—

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
" Mr. John Henry Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" Mr. James Donald, C.I.E.
" Mr. Lewis Sydney Steward O'Malley.
" Mr. Francis Arthur Addams Cowley.
" Mr. William Christopher Wordsworth.

2. The following members of the said Council were, on the 3rd September 1918, elected by the non-official members of the Council to be members of the said Finance Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum, O.B.E.
" Mr. Altaf Ali.
" Sir Nilratan Sarkar, KT.
" Khan Sahib Aman Ali.
" Mr. Provash Chandra Mitter.
" Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.

No. 8916F.—The 9th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*6*) of rule 2 of the Bengal Legislative (Financial) Statement Rules, 1912, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., to perform the functions of the Finance Member under those rules.

No. 2554S.R.—The 6th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*5*), of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred by the said Act on a Collector in the district of Calcutta, in so much of the district of the 24-Parganas as is under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and in so much of the district of Hooghly as is comprised within the limits of the Municipality of Howrah.

Calcutta.
24-Parganas.
Hooghly.

No. 2555S.R.—The 6th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*5*), of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred by the said Act on a Collector, in the district of Calcutta, in so much of the district of the 24-Parganas as is under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and in so much of the district of Hooghly as is comprised within the limits of the Municipality of Howrah.

Calcutta.
24-Parganas.
Hooghly.

No. 2558S.R.—The 6th September 1918.—In exercise of the power delegated by the Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 778F., dated the 28th March 1918, under section 43 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), read with section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules published with Notification No. 1031S.R., dated the 9th April 1918:—

I. *Add* the following as a note below forms IV and V in the Appendix annexed to the rules:—

"*Note.*—The names of officers who occupy rent-free quarters together with the annual rental value of such quarters should be given either in the column of remarks or in a separate sheet to be appended to the return".

II. Insert the following as item 1 (*a*) in the table of Sources of Income contained in form VIII in the appendix annexed to the rules:—

"1 (*a*) the value of rent-free quarters".

J. A. L. SWAN.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4280Com.—The 9th September 1918.—The following draft of a notification, which the Governor in Council intends to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Bengal Mining Settlements Act, 1912 (Bengal Act II of 1912), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 12th December 1918, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Bengal Mining Settlements Act, 1912 (Bengal Act II of 1912), the Governor in Council is

pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules made under the said section, which were published under Notification No. 4100, dated the 19th August 1913, at pages 1317—1326 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 20th August 1913, as subsequently amended, namely:—

After rule 34 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted:—

Notice to Board of certain changes regarding mines, and of opening and closing of mines.

"34A. When a change occurs in the name of a mine or the name or address of the owner, or of the agent (if any), or of the manager of a mine, or when a mine is closed, or a mine opened or reopened, the owner of such mine shall, within ten days, notify such change, closing, opening, or reopening to the Board."

J. A. L. SWAN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2296Medl.—The 5th September 1918.—Captain D. J. McLaren, R.A.M.C., is appointed to hold medical charge of the civil station of Barrackpore, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd August 1918, *vice* Major F. W. Kendle, R.A.M.C.

24-Parganas.

No. 2308Medl.—The 9th September 1918.—Captain V. B. Green Armytage, I.M.S., Resident Medical Officer, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 28th August 1918, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lt.-Col. R. P. Wilson, I.M.S.

Calcutta.

No. 2311Medl.—The 9th September 1918.—Major R. E. Lloyd, I.M.S., Resident Medical Officer, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of leave for two months on medical certificate.

J. A. L. SWAN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2299Medl.—The 5th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 28 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Monomohon Sen, Vakil, to be a Visitor of the Central Lunatic Asylum, Berhampore, *vice* Babu Radhika Mohan Sen, deceased.

J. A. L. SWAN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 2306Medl.—The 6th September 1918.—In Notification No. 2249Medl., dated the 30th August 1918, published at page 1251 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th September 1918, *for* "20th July 1918" *read* "27th July 1918" against the name of temporary Assistant Surgeon Lalit Kumar Ghosh, M.B.

J. A. L. SWAN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4875A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 4721A.—The 6th September 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

Rangpur.

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Satya Chandra Chaudhuri the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Rangpur, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Nilphamari subdivision of the said district,

(*b*) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Saidpur Bench in the said district, and

(*c*) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 4828A.—The 9th September 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

Midnapore.

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Rasamay Singh the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Midnapore, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Tamluk subdivision of the said district,

(*b*) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Tamluk Bench in the said district, and

(*c*) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

RESIGNATION.

Midnapore.

No. 4775A.—The 7th September 1918.—The Governor in Council accepts the resignation tendered by the Revd. Howard R. Murphy, M.D., of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Bench in the district of Midnapore.

POWERS.

Pabna.

No. 4705A.—The 6th September 1918.—Babu Asutosh Datta, Deputy Magistrate, Pabna, is vested, under section 407 (*2*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to hear appeals from the decisions of Magistrates of the second and third classes.

Dacca.

No. 4715A.—The 6th September 1918.—Babu Ashutosh Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Chittagong.

No. 4717A.—The 6th September 1918.—Babu Praphulla Chandra Gupta, Deputy Magistrate, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Chittagong.

No. 4719A.—The 6th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Babu Praphulla Chandra Gupta, a Magistrate of the first class, in the district of Chittagong, to order, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on any person referred to in that sub-section, that the residence or change of residence of such person after release shall be notified as provided by the rules made under sub-section (*3*) of the section.

No. 4797A.—The 7th September 1918.—Babu Bisweswar Bhattacharji, Deputy Magistrate, who has, under the orders of this date, been posted to the headquarters station of the 24-Parganas district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. He is also vested with powers under sections 110, 133, 143, 186, 190 (*1*) (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*) and 524 of the Code.

24-Parganas.

No. 4800A.—The 7th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Babu Bisweswar Bhattacharji, a Magistrate of the first class, who has, under the orders of this date, been posted to the headquarters station of the 24-Parganas district, to order, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on any person referred to in that sub-section, that the residence or change of residence of such person after release shall be notified as provided by the rules made under sub-section (*3*) of the section.

24-Parganas.

No. 4832A.—The 9th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Babu Jogendra Nath Hajra, an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Bench, the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Midnapore, for the period during which he has been directed to sit as a member of the said Bench, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sadar subdivision of the said district.

Midnapore.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 3301J.—The 5th September 1918.—Babu Pranendra Narayan Chaudhuri, Munsif of Burdwan, is vested with powers to exercise final jurisdiction in the trial of suits for the recovery of rent under section 153 (*b*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.

Burdwan.

No. 3313J.—The 7th September 1918.—Babu Bijan Lal Mukharji, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at Kalna, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Lal Bihari Chatarji, or until further orders.

Burdwan.

No. 3319J.—The 7th September 1918.—Babu Baman Das Mukharji, Munsif of Madaripur, in the district of Faridpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh, *vice* Mr. Rajendra Nath Ray, acting Additional District and Sessions Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

Faridpur.
Mymensingh.

No. 3322J.—The 7th September 1918.—Babu Binay Bhusan Sen, B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Madaripur.

Faridpur.

No. 3354J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Akshay Kumar Chakrabatti, Munsif of Patuakhali, in the district of Bakarganj, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Tamluk.

Bakarganj.
Midnapore.

No. 3357J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Kamini Kumar Datta, Munsif of Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Nadia, to be ordinarily stationed at Krishnagar.

Dacca.
Nadia.

No. 3360J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Jadu Nath Mazumdar, Munsif of Bagerhat, in the district of Khulna, is appointed to be an Additional Munsif, in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Dacca and Narayanganj, and be employed for the present at Dacca.

Khulna.
Dacca.

No. 3363J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Harendra Kishor Chakrabatti, Munsif of Munshiganj, in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Khulna, to be ordinarily stationed at Bagerhat. He is also vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Bagerhat Munsifi.

Dacca.
Khulna.

No. 3366J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Binod Bihari Ray, Munsif of Satkhira, in the district of Khulna, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Munshiganj. He is vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Narayanganj Munsifi.

Khulna.
Dacca.

No. 3369J.—The 9th September 1918.—Maulvi Usman Ali, Munsif of Bankura, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Narayanganj. He is also vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Narayanganj Munsifi.

Bankura.
Dacca.

No. 3372J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Atul Chandra Das Gupta, Munsif of Narayanganj, in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

Dacca.
Midnapore.

No. 3375J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Aswini Kumar Das, Munsif of Satkania, in the district of Chittagong, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Bankura, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station. He is also vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Bankura.

Chittagong.
Bankura.

No. 3378J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Surendra Chandra Basu, sub. *pro tem.* Munsif of Jalpaiguri, in the district of Dinajpur, is appointed to be a sub. *pro tem.* Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkania.

Dinajpur.
Chittagong.

No. 3381J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Raj Kumar Basu, Munsif of Arambagh, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dinajpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Jalpaiguri. He is also vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Jalpaiguri Munsifi.

Hooghly.
Dinajpur.

No. 3384J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Rajani Kumar Ghosh, Munsif of Jamalpur, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Arambagh. He is also vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Arambagh Munsifi.

Mymensingh.
Hooghly.

No. 3387J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Gopeswar Banarji, Munsif of Jhenidah, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Jamalpur. He is also vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Jamalpur Munsifi.

Jessore.
Mymensingh.

No. 3390J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Durga Prasad Ghosh, Munsif of Dinajpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Sealdah, *vice* Babu Kumud Kanta Basu, deceased.

Dinajpur.
24-Parganas.

No. 3393J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Jagadish Chandra Sen, Munsif of Tamluk, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dinajpur, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

Midnapore.
Dinajpur.

No. 3396J.—The 9th September 1918.—Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim Hussain, Munsif of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Tamluk.

Mymensingh.
Midnapore.

No. 3399J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Jogendra Narayan Ray Chaudhuri, Munsif of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

Midnapore.
Mymensingh.

No. 3402J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Raman Chandra Banarji, Munsif of Sudharam, in the district of Noakhali, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Contai.

Noakhali.
Midnapore.

No. 3405J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Durga Prasanna Pal, Munsif of Jhenidah, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Noakhali, to be ordinarily stationed at Sudharam

Jessore.
Noakhali.

No. 3408J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Bagala Prasanna Basu, Munsif of Bolpur, in the district of Birbhum, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Jhenidah. He is also vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Jhenidah Munsifi.

Birbhum.
Jessore.

No. 3411J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Hira Lal Mukharji, Munsif of Rampur Boalia, in the district of Rajshahi, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Birbhum, to be ordinarily stationed at Bolpur.

Rajshahi.
Birbhum.

No. 3414J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Bhujagendra Mustaphi, Munsif of Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Rajshahi, to be ordinarily stationed at Rampur-Boalia.

Dacca.
Rajshahi.

No. 3417J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Satindra Nath Guha, Munsif of Diamond Harbour, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

24-Parganas.
Dacca.

No. 3420J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Kumud Kanta Sen, Munsif of Barasat, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Diamond Harbour. He is also vested with the functions of a District Court, under section 26, sub-section (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Diamond Harbour Munsifi.

24-Parganas.

No. 3422J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Kunja Bihari Ballabh, Munsif of Naogaon, in the district of Rajshahi, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Barasat.

Rajshahi.
24-Parganas.

No. 3425J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Malati Nath Basu, Munsif of Bhanga, in the district of Faridpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Rajshahi, to be ordinarily stationed at Naogaon.

Faridpur.
Rajshahi.

No. 3428J.—The 9th September 1918.—Mr. Abus Sobah Muhammad Ziyaur Rahman, Munsif of Basirhat, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Baruipur.

24-Parganas.

No. 3430J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Upendra Chandra Ghosh, Munsif of Baruipur, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Birbhum, to be ordinarily stationed at Rampurhat.

24-Parganas.
Birbhum.

No. 3433J.—The 9th September 1918.—The services of Babu Nalini Nath Das Gupta, Munsif of Dantan, in the district of Midnapore, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as a Munsif of Maulvi Bazar, in the district of Sylhet.

Midnapore.
Sylhet.

No. 3436J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Tej Chandra Mitra, Munsif of Chikandi, in the district of Faridpur, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Dantan.

Faridpur.
Midnapore.

No. 3437J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Upendra Lal Das Gupta, Munsif of Pirojpur, in the district of Bakarganj, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Noakhali, to be ordinarily stationed at Feni. He is also vested with the functions of a District Court, under section 26, sub-section (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Feni Munsifi.

Bakarganj.
Noakhali.

No. 3440J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Jogesh Chandra Sen Gupta, Munsif of Feni, in the district of Noakhali, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Bankura, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

Noakhali.
Bankura.

No. 3443J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Srish Kumar Som, Munsif of Patiya, in the district of Chittagong, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Pabna and Bogra, to be ordinarily stationed at Sirajganj.

Chittagong.
Pabna and Bogra.

No. 3446J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Dinesh Charan Ray, Munsif of Sirajganj, in the district of Pabna and Bogra, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed at Kasba. He is also vested with the functions of a District Court, under section 26, sub-section (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Kasba Munsifi.

Pabna and Bogra.
Tippera.

No. 3449J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Hem Chandra Mitra, Munsif of Kasba, in the district of Tippera, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

Tippera.
Burdwan.

No. 3452J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Nagendra Nath Basu, Munsif of Narail, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Patiya.

Jessore.
Chittagong.

No. 3455J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Satya Charan Mukharji, Munsif of Balurghat, in the district of Dinajpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed at Comilla.

Dinajpur.
Tippera.

No. 3458J.—The 9th September 1918.—Maulvi Lutfur Rahman, Munsif of Comilla, in the district of Tippera, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Serampore.

Tippera.
Hooghly.

No. 3461J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Shishir Kumar Ghoshal, Munsif, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Alipore, till the commencement of the Civil Court vacation, and is thereafter appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dinajpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Balurghat.

24-Parganas. Dinajpur.

No. 3462J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Srish Chandra Banarji, Munsif of Bogra, in the district of Pabna and Bogra, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Bakarganj, to be ordinarily stationed at Barisal.

Pabna and Bogra. Bakarganj.

No. 3465J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Satchidananda Mukharji Munsif of Diamond Harbour, in the district of the 24-Parganas, now acting as an Additional Munsif in the district of Faridpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Khulna, to be ordinarily stationed at Bagerhat.

24-Parganas. Faridpur. Khulna.

No. 3469J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Tarak Nath Basu, Munsif of Hatiya, in the district of Noakhali, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Diamond Harbour.

Noakhali. 24-Parganas.

No. 3472J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Dinesh Chandra Chatarji, Munsif, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Tamluk.

Midnapore.

No. 3473J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Shashi Shekhar Ghosh, Munsif of Bajitpur, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

Mymensingh. Jessore.

No. 3476J.—The 9th September 1918.—Babu Prandhan Bhar, Munsif, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Noakhali, to be ordinarily stationed at Sudharam.

Noakhali.

LEAVE.

No. 3315J.—The 27th August 1918.—Babu Binod Bihari Mukharji, Munsif of Comilla, in the district of Tippera, is allowed leave till the 2nd October 1918 (inclusive), under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 8th August 1918.

Tippera.

No. 3316J.—The 28th August 1918.—Babu Lal Bihari Chatarji, Munsif of Kalna, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave till the 2nd October 1918, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Burdwan.

No. 3317J.—The 31st August 1918.—Babu Ashutosh Pal, Munsif, recently employed as Subordinate Judge, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month and five days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mymensingh.

No. 3318J.—The 2nd September 1918.—Babu Tej Chandra Mitra, Munsif of Chikandi, in the district of Faridpur, is allowed combined leave for four months and eleven days, viz., privilege leave for three months, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period, under articles 283 and 336 of the same Regulations, in modification of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 28th May, 13th June and 15th July 1918.

Faridpur.

E. B. H. PANTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2653P.J.—The 4th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the appointment of village headmen by District Magistrates for the purposes of that section in any village in the Burdwan Division for which there are no such headmen appointed under any other law, namely:—

RULES.

1. In all villages in which the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870, is in force the District Magistrate may appoint either the President (if there be one) of the panchayat, or one or more of its members, or any other suitable person or persons to be the village headman or headmen.

2. In all other villages the District Magistrate may appoint the principal resident land-owner or rent-receiver or his representative, or the principal resident cultivator to be the village headman.

3. When the President or any member of a panchayat is appointed a village headman, a clause shall be added to the appointment order under section 3 of the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870, to the effect that such person has also been appointed to be village headman under section 45, sub-section (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. If a person other than a member of a panchayat is appointed, he shall receive a special *sanad* from the District Magistrate.

4. The District Magistrate shall keep a register in which shall be entered the names of all persons who have been appointed village headmen, their fathers' names and the villages for which they are responsible, and shall take measures to effect mutations in the said register from time to time as may be necessary.

Calcutta.

No. 2675P.J.—The 5th September 1918.—Mr. W. M. Cook, Superintendent of Police, Calcutta, was on leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 27th July 1918 to the 17th August 1918, both days inclusive.

Dacca.

No. 2711P.J.—The 9th September 1918.—Whereas the Governor in Council has reason to believe that the members of a gang, ordinarily residing in villages Gopechar, Deobhog and Kasipur in police-station Fatulla, Paikpara in police-station Narayanganj, and Nabiganj, Sonakanda, Ferajikanda, Madanganj, Shabdi, Nayanagar, Baluchar, Jeodhara, Burundi and Kalyandi in police-station Sonakanda, in the district of Dacca and commonly known as Abdul Sheik's gang, are addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences.

Now, therefore, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), hereby declares the said gang to be a criminal tribe for the purposes of that Act.

Dacca.

No. 2712P.J.—The 9th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), the Governor in Council hereby directs that every registered member of Abdul Sheik's gang, which has been declared by Notification No. 2711P.J., dated the 9th September 1918, to be a criminal tribe, shall, in the prescribed manner, report himself at fixed intervals, and notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

Dacca.

No. 2720P.J.—The 10th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 (1) (s) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, (Act V of 1898), and in modification of all previous notifications published in the *Calcutta Gazette* relating to the area included in the Nawabganj police-station in the district of Dacca, and to the boundaries of that area, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that

the villages specified in the following schedule, which have hitherto been included in that police-station, shall be included in the police-station Dohar in the same district :—

Schedule.

Names of Villages.	General jurisdiction list number of thana Nawabganj	Names of Villages.	General jurisdiction list number of thana Nawabganj.
Purba Chak	33	Silakota	119
Khuliara	36	Purulia	120
Nasaratpur	37	Kartikpur	121
Haturpara	38	Kusumhati	122
Pankunda	39	Char Baita	123
Nayabari	40	Char Kusai	124
Kaundia	41	Char Rup	125
Paschim Pathrail ...	42	Raghudebpur	126
Purba Pathrail ...	43	Jaymangal	127
Hatni	44	Chhota Hamikanda ...	128
Deobhog	45	Mahatabnagar	129
Dakshin Bahra ...	46	Arita	130
Dhoair	47	Chhota Ekrasi	131
Bara Basta	117	Bara Ekrasi	132
Chhota Basta	118	Raipara	206

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 14774X.—The 10th September 1918.—The following papers are published for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, THE 17TH JUNE 1918.

RESOLUTION.

THE Governor in Council has decided to appoint a Committee to advise him in respect of the cases of those persons now under restraint, or who, during the sittings of the Committee, may be placed under restraint, either under the provisions of the Defence of India Act (Act IV of 1915); the Ingress into India Ordinance (V of 1914) (to the extent that the persons so dealt with belong to the province of Bengal); or Regulation III of 1818, whether there are reasonable grounds for believing that they had acted, were acting or were about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India.

The proceedings of the Committee will be held *in camera* and no Counsel will be permitted to appear. The papers of each case will be placed before the Committee by an officer deputed by the Local Government in the grouping essential to the proper understanding of them and in the manner best calculated to effect that end. Should the Committee desire further information the request will be dealt with by the Local Government to the best of their ability.

With the consent of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal, the services of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beachcroft have been lent as a member of the Committee, which will also comprise Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, who has kindly consented to serve.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

IN submitting to Government our opinion on each of the cases examined by us, we desire to explain our proceedings with special reference—

(1) to the procedure which we have adopted within the limits of our authority prescribed by Government in their Resolution appointing our Committee,

(2) to the principles and rules (of law and evidence) which we have followed in weighing the testimony in each case, and

(3) the appropriateness of that procedure and those principles and rules to the exceptional circumstances, extent and character, of the revolutionary crime out of which the cases we have examined have arisen.

II. The total number of cases examined and advised on by us is 806. Of these 100 related to State prisoners dealt with under Regulation III of 1818; 702 to internees under the Defence of India Act; and 4 to persons dealt with under the Indian Ingress Ordinance. In 6 of the total number of cases examined by us, we have advised Government that there are not sufficient grounds, in our opinion, for believing that the parties concerned have acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India, and that, therefore, they should be unconditionally released. In the rest we have advised that the parties have, in our opinion, so acted.

III. The cases of the State prisoners and internees, which have arisen out of the movement of revolutionary crime in Bengal, have been dealt with by us for convenience under certain groups, suggested by the course of events and by the developments of the investigation by the police. The groups are 18 in number, of which 6 consist of members of the Dacca Anushilan Samiti; the German plot and the conspiracy for the theft of Rodda's mausers form separate groups; and the remaining sections, except the miscellaneous section, relate to the various branches of the Western Bengal party, which party extended its operations also into Eastern Bengal. The miscellaneous group is very small. This formation of groups is based on the organisation of the revolutionaries themselves, except in the case of the Dacca Anushilan Samiti, which is one self-contained organisation.

IV. Our study and examination of the cases have impressed us with the correctness of the conclusion arrived at in their Report by the Sedition Committee, 1918 (presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rowlatt) as to the alliance and inter-connection of all the groups, formed into one revolutionary movement with one common object, viz., the overthrow of His Majesty's Government in India by force. All the individual cases stand so closely inter-connected as parts of one whole, that they form, both as to the personnel and the acts of crime, one continuous movement of revolution, which must be regarded as living and prolonged in all its parts until the movement is completely extinguished.

We desire to emphasise this view of the inter-connection of these revolutionary organisations because (as we shall show presently in this memorandum) of the practical importance of that inter-connection in a judicial investigation of these cases of revolutionary crime.

V. The procedure adopted by us in examining the cases was as follows:—

(1) At the very outset we invited through the Additional Secretary to Government a written representation from each party, stating his defence, duly signed by him and submitted to this Committee through the usual official channel. In only 167 out of 806, the total number of cases examined by us, have we received written representations. These we have considered.

The usual official channel being, we understand, the censoring authority, the use of the latter expression for the former in the official intimation given

to the parties to submit their defences to us in writing appears to have given rise in some quarters to the impression that these defences were subject to censorship before their submission to us. That impression is erroneous. The representations appear to have reached us in their original condition without any interference on the part of the censoring or other authority, as may be seen from the fact that the representations in some, though but a very few cases, use free and strong language and allege ill-treatment and torture.

(2) In each case (except where the party has been convicted or bound down by a Criminal Court) we have taken care to see that the parties were duly informed of the charges against them by a formulation in each case of the charges in writing, and that the answers to the charges were duly taken down in full. In most of the cases, the charges had already been formulated and the answers recorded. In addition, in most cases, a statement of the party had also been taken down in writing.

(3) In cases where there had been an omission to formulate the charges, the procedure adopted by us was this. Where the party concerned had made a confession of his crime, and the confession was distinct, or where the party had made an exculpatory statement in writing, and it was unmistakeably clear from that statement that he had distinct intimation of the specific charges against him as a revolutionary, the mere omission to frame a charge and record the answer in writing has been treated by us as a mere technical irregularity, not affecting the merits of the case. Where, however, such statement was absent, or, having been made, it did not show clearly that the party had distinct intimation of the charges against him, we directed a proper formulation of the charges and the answers thereto of the party concerned being taken down in writing and sent to us for the purposes of our finding.

(4) Wherever in any individual case we found that any point relevant to it was obscure and required further elucidation, we called for information on that point, and had it made clear before recording our finding.

(5) We examined some of the Police officers, European and Indian, who were concerned in the investigation of the crime with a view to obtain full information on the methods employed in the detection of the crime, the obtaining of confessions, and the conduct of searches.

(6) We carefully inspected the large and various number of Exhibits collected together in the Museum at the Police Training College, consisting of bombs, arms, ammunition, materials of dacoity, seditious letters, books, papers, etc., which had been either produced in Courts at the trial of revolutionaries for murder or dacoity, or seized by the police during searches or while apprehending offenders for revolutionary crime.

VI. The terms of reference to us, defining our jurisdiction, directed that our proceedings should be held "in camera," and no Counsel would be permitted to appear. Nothing was said on the question of our power to require before us for the purposes of our examination of the cases the presence of any of the parties concerned, if in our discretion we deemed such presence necessary. Impliedly, therefore, we had that power but we have not exercised it for the following reasons: (1) Our Committee is in the nature of an appellate or revising authority, which does not usually require the presence of a convicted party in revising his case. (2) Even then, we might have exercised our discretion by requiring the presence of a party had we in any case found it necessary in the interests of the party himself. But in no case did such necessity, in our opinion, arise. We did not think that hearing his defence from his own mouth would have placed a party in a

better position than a written defence prepared by him after full deliberation and submitted to us for consideration. Such written defence we invited. From our judicial experience we have found that if an accused person is not defended by Counsel, he, generally speaking, spoils his case when he conducts his own defence or in answer to questions from the trying Judge either gives irrelevant answers, or makes vague protests of innocence, or makes unwittingly admissions against himself, or by his demeanour in answering questions prejudices his defence by producing an unfavourable impression on the mind of the Judge. That risk to the parties whose cases we have examined was almost certain, seeing that from 70 to 80 per cent. of them are inexperienced and young students. (3) The exceptional conditions of revolutionary crime and the special procedure of judicial investigation necessitated by those conditions (with which we deal in the concluding part of this memorandum) have also weighed with us in not calling the parties before us. The Sedition Committee, 1918, have pointed out in their Report that several of those, who have made long and detailed confessions to the police and thrown light on revolutionary organisations and crime and enabled Government to track their course successfully stage by stage, have made those confessions on "a well-understood though often unexpressed condition." that their names will not be divulged, and that scrupulous care will be taken to save them from exposure "to the vengeance of their associates" (page 21 of the Report). We have satisfied ourselves that those persons are unwilling to appear before any judicial or *quasi*-judicial tribunal, however constituted, whether sitting in open court or "in camera," and make any statement or answer any questions. Under those circumstances, to differentiate between them and others would have been dangerous.

VII. The principles and rules of evidence which we have applied in examining the merits of each case will be best made clear by dividing the cases into three classes—

First.—Persons who have made confessions of the crime to the police.

Second.—Persons who have made no such confessions but who have been named as members of the revolutionary organisation by persons who have confessed.

Third.—Persons who do not fall under either of the above heads, *i.e.*, persons against whom the evidence is other than that of confessions or of accomplice testimony.

VIII. Dealing with the first of these three classes, it is to be remarked, that, of the total of eight hundred and six cases examined by us, one hundred and sixty-eight were cases of confessions. Only eighteen out of of these one hundred and sixty-eight have retracted their confessions by their written representations addressed to us. In only ten cases in all are there allegations of torture—seven of these are from the Presidency and the rest from the Alipur Jail. It is also to be noted that of these ten persons 7 did not plead torture before the commencement of our enquiry, 2 not till 19 months and one not till 4 months after the alleged ill-treatment. Thirteen of the parties who have addressed written representations to us have in their repesentations either made full or partial admissions of guilt or stated that they have nothing to say against the charges.

It is a most remarkable feature of the cases we have examined that almost without exception the persons who had been, before arrest, among the most active and dangerous members of the revolutionary movement, but who, after arrest, have been repentant and realised their situation and have made full confessions, giving, with fullness of detail, information about it, and whose information has been most helpful to the police in unravelling the plot and successfully breaking up the revolutionary organisation, have not retracted their confessions; they have made no complaint of torture or ill-treatment, but have adhered to the confessions faithfully.

Our examination of the cases had led us to the conclusion that the confessions are due to remorse, and repentance on the part of those who have made them and their honest belief that if they disclose the whole truth and help Government in extinguishing revoluntary crime, they will find all easy for themselves.

IX. For the purpose of determining the admissibility in evidence of a confession made to the police by a person arrested for revolutionary crime and, of appraising its evidentiary value in a judicial investigation conducted on the lines and within the limits prescribed by the Government in their terms of reference to us, it is important to keep in view the radical difference between the nature and conditions of ordinary crime on the one hand, and of revolutionary crime on the other with special reference to the means and machinery which it is rendered necessary in the public interests for the State to employ in accordance with its constitutional powers and obligations for the purpose of preventing that crime, securing its detection and its punishment when detected.

With the broad ground on which this distinction rests from the judicial point of view, we deal in the concluding part of this memorandum. Here we state the difference so far as it bears on the question of confessions made to the police.

X. Ordinary crime, by which we mean crime which is committed for private purposes and not with the object of upsetting the Government and striking at its very foundations and authority, is individual in its nature, that is to say, when a person is arrested for such crime and tried in a Criminal Court, there is an end of the case, whether he is convicted or acquitted. A confession, therefore, whether made to the police or to a Magistrate before trial or to the trying Court, is in operation and serves its purpose only until the case is tried and disposed of. The means and process of sifting its truth continue up to the result of the trial in a Court; when the trial ends, the confession has exhausted itself, after that the confession dies, as it were, and being no longer operative, it is not any further subject to the sifting process of truth. Under these conditions a Police officer is liable, as human nature goes, to the temptation of making up a case by extorting a confession and securing credit with the least labour and trouble. On this ground of policy, therefore, a confession made to a Police officer is made inadmissible in evidence, subject to one exception (embodied in the Indian Evidence Act) that so much of a statement made to a Police officer by an accused person as leads to the discovery of any material fact is admissible.

XI. It is otherwise with crime arising out of and directly connected with a revolutionary organisation which aims at the overthrow of the established Government of the land, which has extended over a more or less wide area, embraced a large number of persons, and which carries on its criminal operations by means of secret conspiracies, terrorism, dacoities, and murders. Unlike ordinary crime, which being individual and standing by itself, dies when it has been detected and disposed of and no longer continues its operation revolutionary crime is collective and continuous in its operation. Its individual members are inter-connected, each influences the continuous fortunes of the whole as to the activity of the organisation in the prosecution of its revolutionary purposes.

If an individual member of the revolutionary organisation is arrested and dealt with by the State, the revolutionary crime does not end, it goes on, and where a person arrested confesses the crime, the confession is useful to Government only if it becomes a starting point to the police for fresh investigation of the crime, continuous as it is. Every such confession, so far from exhausting its activity with the arrest and disposal, according to law, of the person making it, continues subject to the sifting process of truth for a long period. The temptation, therefore, to which a Police officer is exposed, of extorting confessions, true or false, in the case of ordinary crime is very much less in the case of revolutionary crime. The risk which the police run of certain exposure is greater in the latter than in the former.

XII. In the case, therefore, of confessions made to Police officers, by persons arrested on the charge of revolutionery crime, the question of their [illegible]missibility in evidence and of the weight to be attached to them, when [illegible]tted, must depend not on whether those confessions were extorted either [illegible]ure, or inducement or other like means, but on whether the confessions such confessions, by the very nature and conditions of revolutionary [illegible]ntinuously—so long as the revolutionary crime is continuous— [illegible] certain tests as to their truth. The tests are: Has the person

who admitted to the police his complicity in revolutionary crime stopped there or has he gone further and given a history of the organisation, its members, its materials, its methods, its actions and plots, its planned operations, so far as he knows them and had the means of knowing them? Has the information which he has given to the police put them on the right track of the revolutionary movement? Has he led them step by step to the capture of persons, arms, ammunition, and other articles of revolutionary crime? Have the concrete facts referred to by the confessing party been verified as a result of subsequent enquiries made by means of the clues he has furnished or clues found by the police independently from other sources or by other means? Has the information he has given as to planned dacoities or murders been verified by those dacoities or murders taking place? Have the places or houses mentioned by him as the rendezvous of revolutionaries or the hiding places of absconders been, when raided, proved to be such by the discovery of arms, ammunition, seditious literature or other incriminating papers and material? Have the absconders who were long in hiding and could not be traced been arrested in substantially the same conditions as were disclosed in the confessions before the arrests? Above all, has the confession helped the authorities in advancing step by step in the direction of breaking up the revolutionary organisations? These tests afford the sure means for finding whether the confessions are true and may be safely acted upon in adjudging the question of the guilty or innocence of the party confessing and of other parties implicated by him.

XIII. Before examining each of the cases on its merits, we applied ourselves at the outset of our enquiry to a careful scrutiny of the most important of the confessions, with a view to find out whether and how far they satisfied the tests above mentioned. In that scrutiny we had this advantage that we were called upon to examine each of the cases not as and when it arose, but long after the confessions, which have proved helpful to the police in successfully and step by step coping with revolutionary crime, had sufficient time—in some cases years, in some cases months—to undergo the sifting process of truth and prove themselves by the discoveries made, absconders traced and arrested, hidden revolutionary haunts, arms and ammunition and other materials of revolutionary crime found in consequence of information and clues given in the confessions. We are satisfied that the police have taken care to see that the confessions they have obtained are true and have been helpful. We have come across cases which show that sometimes the police have been over-cautious in that respect. For instance, we have come across a case where a party after arrest implicated himself in a dacoity in his confession, but the police judging apparently from the inherent character of the statements would not believe that he had taken part in that dacoity. He was told, therefore, that he was trying to mislead the police. Subsequent discoveries and information from independent sources having, however, gone to corroborate the story of the party as to the part he had taken in the dacoity, he was again questioned and reaffirmed his story on oath taken by touching the feet of an elderly relation. In another case, the party concerned admitting his character as a member of revolutionary organisations, had, by important disclosures, materially helped the police in the tracing out of absconders and the discovery of revolvers, etc. In the course of subsequent investigation the police, however, found that the party in question had concealed the more serious of his own crimes, such as dacoities and murders, etc. Confronted with those proofs, he admitted he had concealed some of the more serious of his own crimes from the police. In the result he was dealt with as a State prisoner.

XIV. We need not pursue further the great care which appears to us to have been taken to secure confessions, true and helpful, in unearthing the secret course of revolutionary organisations. * * * * * * * * * *

XV. Information given by a confessing revolutionary about concealed arms and ammunition or other materials of revolutionary crime and their discovery in consequence of such information may be open to the suspicion that the police may have planted the materials in certain places and then pretended to have found them there by the light of that information. The volume of the material discovered precludes any such idea in the cases before

us. Arms and ammunition or explosives have been recovered from more than 80 active revolutionaries since the commencement of the war. In all but 7 of these cases the man with whom the arms were found had been mentioned as a revolutionary before his arrest, either in revolutionary documents or by his associates. Further, apart from the fact that it would have been impossible to plant materials in so many places throughout India, each leading to the discovery of materials in other places, there cannot be the slightest ground for suspicion where, as has been the case in many instances before us, in consequence of disclosures made by confessing revolutionaries, the police have been able to trace and arrest revolutionary absconders, who had eluded detection—some for years and some for months—after their names had been mentioned in the confessions. The remarkable point about the confessions was that the absconders were named as hiding in certain groups or batches, the persons forming a group were mentioned, and when they were arrested, they were found in very much the same groups as had been disclosed by the confessions. The confessions, which have so operated and put the police on the right track, are still operating in that way, as we have been able to find from the cases of absconders who have been arrested after the commencement of our enquiry, and whose cases also have been examined by us since.

XVI. The second class of cases we have examined consists of persons, who have made no confessions but against whom the evidence is of accomplices, *i.e.*, of persons who have confessed their complicity in revolutionary crime and implicated others by name as members of the organisation. According to the Indian Evidence Act and the English rule of law, the testimony of an accomplice or approver is admissible in evidence; but it has been the practice of the Courts not to convict an accused person on such testimony if it is not corroborated in material particulars relating to the accused. In most of the cases before us material corroboration exists. In the rest the testimony has been solely that of accomplices. The Indian Evidence Act and the English law agree that, though it is not safe as a rule to convict on the unsupported testimony of an accomplice, yet a conviction based only on such testimony is not illegal. "The general current of authority is strong and unvarying to the effect that the Judge should direct the jury that they may convict on the unsupported testimony of an accomplice, but that he should advise them in all ordinary cases not to do so." (Wills on Circumstantial Evidence.) Crimes arising out of and committed by members of secret revolutionary conspiracies are not ordinary cases. As by their vows and their methods the conspirators carry on their crimes in the closest secrecy and spread terrorism among the public, the evidence obtainable in such cases can only be for the most part of accomplices. If, therefore, a confession made by a revolutionary is found to be true, when judged by the tests mentioned above, it is entitled to weight as a reliable piece of evidence, not only against the confessing revolutionary himself, but also against others whom he has implicated with himself in revolutionary crime, unless there is anything to show that the revolutionary confessing and implicating those others had some indirect motive to falsely implicate them. The cases before us where any private enmity has been alleged are very few indeed. Two considerations must be regarded as of considerable weight in this connection. Most of the persons confessing have been students whose ages vary between 18 and 22. Whoever has had any intimate knowledge and experience of student life in India knows that, whatever the infirmities of Indian students, however impulsive and liable to be led away by sentiment, they are, generally speaking, not given to implicating others in crime falsely. They may and indeed do often suppress the truth as to others involved in crime with them, but it is rarely the case that they falsely name others as criminals with them. It is possible to suggest that, though a person confessing to a revolutionary crime may have no indirect motive himself for implicating others falsely in the crime, yet he may do that at the instigation of the police to enable them to bring into trouble every one on whom they have their eye, rightly or wrongly, as a political suspect. Examining the confessions from that point of view, we have found that the parties have in their confessions implicated certain persons of their own accord and given

clues to their identity by disclosing to the police their secret nicknames as members of revolutionary organisations and other details which the police had no means of knowing otherwise, and which were confirmed by subsequent discoveries of revolutionary correspondence and cipher lists. We have come across cases, of which the following may be cited as a typical illustration : A certain detenu, whom we shall call A here, and whose case has been before us was charged as a revolutionary, who had opened in Calcutta a mess harbouring students who were members the of revolutionary party. The evidence to support that charge was of certain approvers and certain incriminating circumstances. In his defence, he admitted that he had let a portion of his residence for a students' mess, but he denied that he had kept that mess or had anything to do with its members. He pleaded that beyond taking rent from the students of the mess, he had no connection with or knowledge of them. The case was placed before us with that material for our examination, and we examined it on those materials and disposed of it. Subsequently, in the examination of other cases, we found that there was other evidence against A— evidence which was undersigned, and as such had escaped the notice of the police, and therefore was not brought in so as to form a part of the record of A's case placed before us or before any authority, who had to deal with the case previously with a view to action under the Defence of India Act. This new evidence, which had escaped notice, but which we were able to detect because of its cogency, was specially valuable by reason of the fact that it consisted partly of the testimony of approvers and partly of statements made by persons arrested, in places, more or less far away from Calcutta under the Defence of India Act. These latter did not confess but pleaded innocence, and in their exculpatory statements they incidentally mentioned A's mess in giving an account of their movements in Calcutta and other places. One those persons was a relation of A himself. They all mentioned the mess as A's where they had lodged and boarded with A. When they made those statements, neither they nor the police (outside Calcutta), to whom they were made, had the remotest idea that the statements had a bearing on the case against A. Though the statements were reported to the police in Calcutta in the usual course of official business, the latter proved their *bonâ fides* by not bringing them in as additional evidence against A. That evidence was of students who named A incidentally to describe their own movements and to prove their own innocence without any idea of implicating A.

XVII. The third and last class of cases we have examined consists of persons who do not fall under either one or the other of the classes dealt with above. They are—

(1) Persons who, having been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment by Criminal Courts for either political dacoities or other political offences, have been released from jail, and dealt with either as State prisoners or internees. Though these persons have suffered for their crimes the penalty imposed upon them by the Criminal Courts, there is a strong presumption against them that they were members of revolutionary organisations, and have acted in a manner prejudical to the public safety or the defence of British India, and that therefore their liberty should be restricted under either Regulation III of 1818 or the Defence of India Act, until Government are satisfied that they are penitent and no longer constitute a danger to the State and society.

(2) Persons who have been bound down by Criminal Courts either under section 109 or section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure under circumstances disclosed in the proceedings of those Courts which raise a strong presumption of their complicity in revolutionary crime. The same considerations that apply to (1) above apply to this class of persons.

(3) Persons arrested while in possession of arms or ammunition or other incriminating materials and articles of revolutionary crime. These persons under the circumstances of the arrest carry their own evidence against themselves.

(4) Persons caught under incriminating circumstances, such as shadowing Police officers engaged in the duty of investigating and unearthing revolutionary crime, against whom there is other evidence also.

(5) Persons incriminated as revolutionaries in the cipher lists, correspondence and other papers of revolutionary organisations found at the searches of revolutionary resorts or on the persons of revolutionaries when arrested, and

(6) Persons who, though they have not confessed, have in their statements made admissions necessarily leading with other circumstances to an inference of guilt.

XVIII. We have treated the evidence of ciphers as admissible against those named in the cipher lists because the records before us show conclusively that cipher language was used and cipher lists of the members of revolutionary organisations were kept as a part of their system. When a person is named in such documents as a member of a revolutionary organisation, the evidence of the cipher stands on a better footing than the testimony of an approver. When an organisation whose object is revolutionary crime works by secret methods and adopts the cipher system to conceal the names of its members and its acts and movements, we think that the ciphers, being one of the methods of the criminal conspiracy, must be regarded as a piece of evidence valuable under the circumstances. Substantially such lists are the language of the organisation itself as a whole, and may be used as evidence against any person named in the cipher unless there is anything to show that the inclusion of his name was made for purposes other than that of the revolutionary movement. The very fact that the organisation has taken care to keep a list of its members in cipher language is proof that the names of the persons mentioned were inserted there not for the purpose of of bringing any of them into difficulties, but for the purpose of saving them from detection and exposure. In using this class of evidence, we have not acted upon it alone. We have taken care to satisfy ourselves that against the party implicated by the cipher evidence there was also the evidence of other incriminating circumstances to warrant a finding adverse to him, such as his mode of life, his movements, his false explanations of suspicious circumstances admitted by him.

XIX. We have in every case declined to act on circumstances of mere suspicion, by which we mean absence of positive proof of guilt and the mere presence of circumstances of an equivocal character not necessarily leading to a presumption of crime. For instance, mere association with proved revolutionaries, or mere residence in a mess consisting of revolutionaries and others or mere seditious talk of an irresponsible character in company, without more of an incriminating nature, has been treated by us as insufficient for action, whether under Regulation III of 1818 or the Defence of India Act or the Ingress Ordinance. We should also point out that it is a part of the system of these revolutionary organisations in securing recruits for their purposes that they begin by catching young students under the bait of religion, well knowing that the religious impulse forms the strongest element in the Indian character. In the language of one of the internees, at first they were attracted by mere religious ideas with nothing of politics—"Our idea was to reach God and not to be in touch with politics." Accordingly religious organisations were started with the ostensible purpose of indoctrinating young men with the love of God and man, but in reality and secretly aiming at the preparation of the minds of those young men in such a way as to incite them silently to revolutionary crime. The leaders of these specious religious organisations, who knew their real character and object, and who transferred the young men brought within their fold to the regular revolutionary organisations have been rightly dealt with either as State prisoners or internees. But their assistants, who brought recruits to those leaders for the purposes of the so-called religious organisations, have been held by us innocent in the absence of positive proof of knowledge on their part of the criminal character of their organisation.

XX. Our procedure has indeed not been in full conformity with the Evidence Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Under the limitations

of our powers, we have not been able to test the materials placed before us by means of examination and cross-examination and arguments from Counsel for the defence. That defect of our enquiry is due to the special and exceptional situation and conditions, which have been created by the revolutionary organizations, out of which the cases submitted for our examination have arisen, and which, differentiating sharply the crimes of those movements from ordinary crime and criminals, have rendered full adherence to the procedure of the Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code impracticable. They have necessitated the adoption of a special procedure departing from some of the details but consistent with the basic principle of that Act and the Code. That basic principle is (1) that all procedure must be practicable, and such as to ensure, as the special circumstances permit, a fair trial, and (2) that, the law of evidence and the Code of Criminal Procedure allied to that law being merely a judicial means or machinery for sifting the truth in a case submitted for investigation, the means or machinery must be appropriate for the purposes of a fair and practicable trial to the actual conditions and situation created by the crime.

XXI. That being the basic principle and primary object of all criminal procedure, we have to take into account the exceptional situation created by the revolutionary organisations in Bengal and the distinction necessarily arising out of that situation between revolutionary crime and ordinary crime. We have already dealt in the foregoing part of this memorandum with one point of distinction between them, but a broader distinction is this. The records before us conclusively prove that the revolutionary organisations are secret conspiracies, which have spread into different parts of the Province, entered homes, schools and colleges, and have reduced their secrecy of operations almost to scientific methods. They have pledged their members to the closest secrecy of their movements on pain of instant death by murder in the event of disclosure; that is one of their rules, and every attempt has been made to give effect to it. Before the Defence of India Act was brought into force, the fair trial of a person accused of revolutionary crime had been rendered practically impossible by the murders of approvers, witnesses, Police officers and law-abiding citizens suspected by revolutionaries of having given information to or otherwise assisted the police in the detection of revolutionary crime. A situation of terrorism was created, the current of truth and justice was disturbed, so as to prevent a fair, open and impartial trial in the ordinary Criminal Courts with the result that approvers and witnesses would not come forward to give evidence openly lest they should be assassinated. In the language of one of the internees "there are very many members who are members against their will and seek some escape from the bonds of the samiti. They see no prospect. If they disobey the samiti, they will be shot. If they obey, they will be caught by the police sooner or later, and their outlook in life is hopeless. Such men would be only too willing to help Government secretly." When Jotindra Mukharji, one of the most violent leaders of the organisation, who was wounded in an open encounter with the police in 1915, had been hiding in a revolutionary resort in Calcutta, an acquaintance of his named Nirode Haldar, happening to come in one morning, merely accosted him in these words: "Holloa, Jotin." Jotin Mukharji at once drew his revolver and shot Haldar on mere suspicion that he was a spy. Revolutionaries, who having received wounds in dacoities were unable to escape, were shot dead by their associates in the dacoities for fear that if left alive they might confess and disclose the secrets of revolutionary organisations. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to secure a fair trial by the procedure of the Evidence Act and Criminal Procedure Code, which is appropriate only to the normal conditions of crime. The procedure to deal with revolutionary crime has to be practicable in the sense of being appropriate to its special conditions, so as to secure as fair a trial as is feasible under the exceptional situation. Our special procedure cannot be therefore regarded as violating the primary principle on which those laws are based.

(Sd.) N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

The 31st August, 1918. (Sd.) C. P. BEACHCROFT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 5th September 1918.

No. 88.—Mr. W. I. Keir, Assistant to the Consulting Architect, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Architect, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. H. A. Crouch, on privilege leave.

The 7th September 1918.

No. 89.—Rai Shashi Bhusan Majumdar Bahadur, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for twenty-four days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th September 1918, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 90.—Mr. J. Zorab, Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle; is appointed to hold charge of the First Calcutta Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Rai Shashi Bhusan Majumdar Bahadur, Executive Engineer, or until further orders.

No. 91.—Babu Sarada Charan Mitra, Officiating Executive Engineer, Second Calcutta Division, is appointed to hold charge of the Third Calcutta Division in addition to his own duties during the absence, on privilege leave, of Rai Shashi Bhusan Majumdar Bahadur, Executive Engineer, or until further orders.

C. P. WALSH,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The 6th September 1918.

No. 26R.—The following notification issued by the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board), is republished for general information.

C. P. WALSH,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 326W.-18, dated 29th August 1918.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department (Railway Board).

IT is hereby notified for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the East Indian Railway for a line of Railway on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge from a point on the Ondal-Sainthia Section of the East Indian Railway to serve the Kasta Collieries, a distance of about 18 miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Kasta Collieries Railway Survey.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 5th September 1918.

No. 90Marine.—Mr. H. Ancell, Acting Branch Pilot, is granted, under article 676 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 1st October 1918, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 5th September 1918.

No. 91Marine.—Mr. J. D. Allison, Senior Master Pilot, is granted privilege leave for one month, under article 676 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th September 1918, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 5th September 1918.

No. 92Marine.—Mr. H. A. Cooper, Senior Master Pilot, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, under article 676 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th September 1918, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 7th September 1918.

No. 92.—Babu Dinesh Chandra Das Gupta, Overseer, is transferred in the interests of the public service, from the Rajshahi to the Darjeeling Division.

The 9th September 1918.

No. 93.—The services of Sub-Conductor A. L. P. White, Supervisor, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director-General of Military Works.

C. P. WALSH,
Chief Engineer, Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 4876A.

No. 4632A.D.—The 4th September 1918.—Babu Abhaya Charan Chatarji, Sub-Deputy Collector and Chaukidari Circle Officer, Burdwan, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 18th September 1918 to the 8th October 1918, inclusive.

Burdwan.

No. 4749A.—The 6th September 1918.—The Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors, named below, are posted temporarily to the Rajshahi district :—

Burdwan.
24-Parganas.
Dacca.
Rajshahi.

Babu Radharaman Singh, Burdwan.
" Shyamananda Banarji, 24-Parganas.
Maulvi Reazuddin Ahmad, Dacca.

J. H. KERR.
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 336.—The 5th September 1918.—Maulvi Abul Khair Muhammad Abdul Jabbar, Sub-Registrar of Jhenida, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Jessore.

No. 337.—The 5th September 1918.—Babu Anath Nath Mukharji, Sub-Registrar, grade V, of Howrah, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Jhenida, in the district of Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Abul Khair Muhammad Abdul Jabbar, or until further orders.

Howrah.
Jessore.

This cancels this Department Notificatian No. 327, dated the 27th August 1918, appointing him to act as Sub-Registrar of Eyarpur, in the district of the 24-Parganas.

No. 338.—The 7th September 1918.—Babu Pramatha Kumar Roy, Joint Sub-Registrar, of Pirojpur, at Kowkhali, in the district of Bakarganj, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave already granted to him in Notification No. 300, dated the 13th August 1918.

Bakarganj.

No. 339.—The 7th September 1918.—Babu Barada Kanta Sen Gupta, Sub-Registrar, of Gopalpur, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th August 1918

Mymensingh.

No. 340.—The 7th September 1918.—Maulvi Reazuddin Ahmad, Sub-Registrar, grade V, of Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Gopalpur, in the same district, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th August 1918, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Barada Kanta Sen Gupta, or until further orders.

Mymensingh.

No. 341.—The 7th September 1918.—Maulvi Nazmul Haq Khan, B.A., Sub-Registrar, grade IV, of Chittagong, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for 15 days, in extension of the leave for one month granted in this Department Notification No. 306, dated the 19th August 1918.

Chittagong.

No. 342.—The 7th September 1918.—Babu Rai Mohan Mazumdar, Probationer, of Faridpur, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Magura, in the district of Khulna, with effect from the 1st September 1918, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Purna Chandra Ray, or until further orders.

Faridpur.
Khulna.

No. 343.—The 7th September 1918.—Maulvi Kazi Muhammad Abdur Rauf, Sub-Registrar, grade V, of Dacca, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Nasirnagar, in the district of Tippera, with effect from the 28th August 1918, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Muhammad Nurul Amin, or until further orders.

Dacca.
Tippera.

This cancels Notification No. 296, dated the 9th August 1918, granting privilege leave for twenty days to Maulvi Kazi Muhammad Abdur Rauf, with effect from the date of his relief at Chaudagram, in the district of Tippera.

No. 344.—The 7th September 1918.—Babu Jamini Kanta Baksi, Probationer, of Midnapore, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for fifteen days, under rule (*1*) to article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th August 1918.

Midnapore.

No. 345.—The 10th September 1918.—Babu Sachindra Nath Ghosh, Probationer of Calcutta, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Sultanpur (Ghateswar), in the district of the 24-Parganas, with effect from the 3rd September 1918, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Surendra Nath Sen, or until further orders.

Calcutta. 24-Parganas.

No. 346.—The 10th September 1918.—This Department Notification No. 326, dated the 27th August 1918, granting privilege leave for one month to Babu Kshitish Chandra Gupta, Sub-Registrar of Eyarpur, in the district of the 24-Parganas, from the 2nd September 1918, or any subsequent date, is hereby cancelled.

24-Parganas.

P. N. MOOKERJEE,
Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 11188, dated Calcutta, the 3rd September 1918.—Mr. A. H. W. Leonard made over executive charge of the Midnapore Central Jail to Civil Surgeon P. N. Banarji on the afternoon of the 27th August 1918.

WALTER J. BUCHANAN,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 13671, dated Calcutta, the 3rd September 1918.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Harendra Nath Basu is posted temporarily to the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st June 1918.

No. 13438, dated Calcutta, the 6th September 1918.—Second grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rebati Kanta Mukherji, of the Bengal Establishment, on active service, is promoted to the 1st grade, with effect from the 26th July 1918.

No. 13486, dated Calcutta, the 9th September 1918.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Birendra Nath Chakrabatti is placed on supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, with effect from the 5th September 1918, until further orders.

W. H. B. ROBINSON, CB., I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Examination of Compounders at the Campbell Medical School.

IN accordance with the Government of Bengal Notification No. 1410Medl., dated the 7th July 1913, notice is hereby given that the next half-yearly examination of Compounders will begin at 11 A.M., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 24th, 25th and 26th October 1918, at the Campbell Medical School.

2. Male candidates must forward to the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School, at least one week before the 24th October 1918, an examination fee of Rs. 5. Female candidates will be examined free of charge. No certificate or fee will be received on Sundays or public holidays.

3. Should any candidate fail to pass the examination, he will forfeit his fee.

Note—The attention of candidates is drawn to rules 9 and 10 and of the persons granting the certificates to rules 11 and 14 (*3*) and to the Certificate Forms C (*6*), D, E and F in the Schedule of the Government of Bengal's aforesaid notification as circulated by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal to all Civil Surgeons, Superintendents of Calcutta Hospitals, Medical Schools, Lunatic Asylums and Chief Medical Officers, etc., with his Circular No. 25, dated the 22nd July 1913.

A. LEVENTON, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL, CALCUTTA, *the 28th August 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that the next examination for admission of students to the Compounder Class, Campbell Medical School, will be held on Tuesday, the 29th October 1918, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

A. LEVENTON, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd September 1918.*

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

The following rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under the powers vested in it by section 6 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (XVIII of 1879), are published for general information :—

1. The Pleadership Examination, referred to in clause (*b*) of Rule 3, Chapter XI, page 269, Volume I, of the Court's General Rules and Circular Orders, Civil, shall be abolished both for Bengal and for Assam, with effect from the year 1922, *i.e.*, the last such examination shall be held in 1921.

2. With effect from the year 1920, the syllabus for the Mukhtarship Examination shall be as follows :—

(1) Subjects for the examination :—

(*i*) Land Laws.
(*ii*) The Law of Civil Procedure.
(*iii*) The Laws of Evidence and Limitation.
(*iv*) The Law of Crimes.

(2) Extent and scope of the subjects for examination :—

(*i*) Land Laws shall include—

Regulation (Bengal) I of 1793 (Bengal Permanent Settlement).
Regulation (Bengal) VIII of 1793 (Bengal Decennial Settlement).
Regulation (Bengal) XIX of 1793 (Bengal Revenue-free Lands Grants).
Act XI of 1859 (Bengal Land Revenue Sales).
Regulation (Bengal) VIII of 1819 (Bengal Patni Taluqs).
Act VIII of 1885 (Bengal Rent-recovery Under-tenures).
Act VIII of 1885 (Bengal Tenancy), except in the case of candidates to practise in Assam, who will be required to pass in—
Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), and Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

(*ii*) The Law of Civil Procedure shall include—

The Civil Procedure Code (Act V of 1908).
The Provincial Insolvency Act (Act III of 1907).
The Court-fees Act (Act VII of 1870 omitting the schedules).
The Stamp Act (Act II of 1899 omitting the schedule).
The Bengal Civil Courts Act (Act XII of 1887).
The Legal Practitioners Act (Act XVIII of 1879)

(iii) The Laws of Evidence and Limitation shall include—

The Indian Evidence Act (Act 1 of 1872).
The Indian Limitation Act (Act IX of 1908 omitting the schedule).
The Indian Registration Act (Act XVI of 1918).
The Indian Majority Act (Act IX of 1875).

(iv) The Law of Crimes shall include—

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).
The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898).

3. With effect from the year 1922 the initial qualification required of a candidate for the Mukhtarship Examination in Assam, as in Bengal, shall be that he has passed the Entrance or Matriculation examination of one of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, Allahabad or Patna.

HIGH COURT;
ENGLISH DEPT.—CIVIL,
The 2nd September 1918.

By order of the High Court.
N. G. A. EDGLEY.
Registrar.

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VII, Act IX of 1887 (the Provincial Small Cause Court Act), that, for the months of October, November and December 1918, until further orders, the Judge, Small Cause Court, Serampore and Howrah, and 1st Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, will hold his sittings as detailed below:—

1918.

		October.	November.	December.
Hooghly	...	1st	6th to 13th	1st to 11th
Serampore	...	2nd	14th to 20th	12th to 20th
Howrah	...	3rd	21st to 30th	21st to 31st

Sundays and holidays are excepted.

MONMOHAN NEOGI, *Judge, S. C. Court.*

SERAMPORE, *the 19th August 1918.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The 4th September 1918.

No. 781P.—Babu Surendra Nath Das, Lecturer in Civil Engineering, in Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, is granted leave, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, for the period from 6th July to 6th August 1918 both days inclusive, in continuation of the leave already granted to him under this office Notification No. 49P., dated the 18th June 1918.

W. C. WORDSWORTH,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

BOARD OF REVENUE, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3030T. & A.—The 9th September 1918.—The following draft of Form 4A, Schedule II to the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913 (III of 1913), which the Board proposes to issue, is, in accordance with the provisions of section 39 (*1*) of that Act, read with section 24 of the Bengal General Clauses Act (I of 1899), published for general information

2. Any objection or suggestion which any person may desire to make with respect to the said draft form should be submitted to the Board of Revenue, Bengal, on or before 11 A.M., on the 21st October 1918, on which date the draft form will be taken into consideration.

F. D. ASCOLI.
Secy. to the Board of Revenue.

FORM NO. 4A.

Warrant of attachment of movable property.

(*See* sections 13 and 14.)

To

WHEREAS a certificate No. was filed in this office on the 19 , under section of the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913, against certificate-debtor and the sum of Rs. , as noted in the margin, is due from him in respect of the said certificate; and whereas the said sum of Rs. has not been paid to the certificate-holder in satisfaction of the said certificate; these are to command you to attach the movable property of the said certificate-debtor* and, unless the said certificate-debtor shall pay to you the said sum of Rs. , together with Rs. , for the costs of executing this process, to hold the same until further orders from the Court.

	Rs.	A	P
Original demand			
Interest			
Costs			
Execution			
Total ...			

You are further commanded to return this warrant on or before the day of 19 , with an endorsement certifying the day on which and the manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

Dated this day of 19 .

Certificate Officer.

* When the order is to attach part of the movable property only, *add* here "to the value of Rs. "

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 128R.G.—Kazi Muhammad Mahiuddin, Sub-Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed privilege leave for thirty-six days, with effect from the 2nd September 1918, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

F. J. MONAHAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 3rd September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3707G.-III.—Babu Dhurjati Kumar Datta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Noakhali, was allowed leave for two weeks, under article 242(*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 8th to 21st August 1918.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG DIVN., CHITTAGONG, *the 5th September 1918.*

ERRATUM.

IN the notification, dated the 16th August 1918, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, appointing non-official visitors of the Lalbagh sub-jail, in the district of Murshidabad, *for* "Maharaj Kumar Bhupendra Narain Sinha" *read* "Raja Bahadur Bhupendra Narayan Sinha, B.A., of Nashipur."

MD. F. KARIM, *Perl. Asst.*, for *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 6th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3272J.—Maulvi Abdul Karim, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri, is transferred temporarily to the Naogaon subdivision of the Rajshahi district.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 7th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3273J.—Babu Himangshu Jyoti Majumdar, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted temporarily to the Naogaon subdivision of the Rajshahi district.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 7th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 30M.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be Commissioners of the Krishnagar Municipality, in the district of Nadia, at the general election of Commissioners held on the 6th July 1918:—

No. of Ward.	Name
I ...	Babu Jyoti Bhusan Chatarji, B.L. " Hari Mohan Mukharji, M.B. Munshi Basiraddin Ahmed. Babu Srinibash Sarkar, B.A.
II ...	" Hem Chandra Dutta Gupta, M.A., B.L. " Bhabesh Chandra Banarji, M.A. " Hari Pada Mukharji.
III ...	" Sudhendu Mohan Banarji. " Hari Das Kundu.
IV ...	Babu Hari Pada Ray. Munshi Kasimuddin Ahmed. Babu Jugal Kishore Ray.
V ...	" Hari Mohan Biswas. " Panchanan Samajdar.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 3rd September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 28M.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be Commissioners of the Khulna Municipality, in the district of Khulna, at the general election of Commissioners held on the 20th July 1918:—

No. of Ward.	Name.
...	Babu Kunja Behari Mukharji.
	Rajendra Nath Das Gupta.
II ...	Surendra Kumar Nag.
	,, Bimola Nanda Das.
	Upendra Nath Bose.
III ...	,, Rasik Lal Ghosh.
	,, Rajendra Mohan Hajra.
IV ...	,, Hira Lal Ray.
	,, Nepal Chandra Ray Chaudhuri.
V ...	,, Aghore Nath Ray.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESDY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 3rd September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 29M.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that as, owing to irregularity in procedure, the election of Commissioners for Ward No. I of the South Suburban Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, held on the 6th July 1918, the date fixed by this office Notification No. 44M., dated the 28th February 1918, for the election of Commissioners of the aforesaid Municipality, published at page 408 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Part I of the 6th March 1918, was declared null and void by the Magistrate of the district, Saturday, the 5th October 1918, is fixed as the date for holding a fresh election of Commissioners for that Ward.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 3rd September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 31M.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that Saturday, the 25th October 1918, is fixed as the date for holding a by-election in Ward No. IV of the Gobardanga Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, to elect a Commissioner for that Ward in place of Babu Gyanada Prasanna Mukharji, deceased.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 4th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2516M.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, in the by-elections held on the 20th August 1918, in Wards Nos. II and VII of the Darjeeling Municipality, in the district of Darjeeling, Dr. Bepin Behary Sarker and Babu Niranjan Sen were duly elected as Commissioners in the place of Babu Lalit Krishna Biswas, resigned, and Babu Bolendra Nath Banerjee, deceased, respectively.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 5th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 31L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, under the proviso to section 19 (*1*) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, as amended, I appoint Munshi Wasedali Mondal to be a member of the Bongaon Local Board, in the district of Jessore, in place of Munshi Abdur Rahman Sarkar, deceased.

F. J. MONAHAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 31st August 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3531J.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, under section 29 (*2*) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act (III of 1885), the undersigned has accorded his approval to the election, by the members of the Goalundo Local Board, in the district of Faridpur, of Babu Trailokya Nath Bhattacharjee, B.A., to be their Chairman, *vice* Khan Bahadur Nader Hossain, resigned.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 4th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, under rule 32 of the rules for the election of members of Local Boards under the Local Self-Government Act (Act VII of 1885), that the election of members of the Local Boards for each of the thanas in the district of Tippera shall be held on the dates noted against each :—

Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Date of election.
Sadar	1. Kotwali	9th November 1918.
	2. Chouddagram	5th " "
	3. Burichang	7th " "
	4. Laksham	10th " "
	5. Homna	8th " "
	6. Daudkandi	10th " "
	7. Debidwar	5th " "
	8. Muradnagar	6th " "
	9. Chandina	4th " "
Brahmanbaria	1. Brahmanbaria	7th November 1918.
	2. Sarail	3rd " "
	3. Kasba	3rd " "
	4. Nabinagar	5th " "
	5. Bancharampur	7th " "
	6. Rasullabad	9th " "
	7. Nasirnagar	2nd " "
Chandpur	1. Chandpur	6th November 1918.
	2. Hajiganj	6th " "
	3. Kachua	7th " "
	4. Matlab	7th " "
	5. Faridganj	9th " "

D. H. WARES, *Magistrate.*

COMILLA, *the 6th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that Babu Pravas Chandra Chatterjee has been duly elected as a member of the Rampur Hât Union Committee, in the district of Birbhum, in place of Babu Dwijendra Lal Banerjee, resigned.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 4th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 32L.S.-G.—In exercise of the power conferred on me by paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 287T.—L.S.-G., dated the 16th May 1918, issued under section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B. C.) of 1885, as amended, I appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Bawali Union Committee in the Sadar subdivision of the 24-Parganas district :—

1. Babu Ashutosh Mondal.
2. ,, Harananda Haldar.
3. ,, Sarat Chandra Manna.
4. ,, Bhupal Chandra Das.
5. Munshi Babujan Mullick.
6. Babu Pramod Krishna Mandal.
7. ,, Gosain Das Santra.
8. ,, Bijoy Kishor Mondal.
9. ,, Matilal Bakuli.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 3rd September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that Babu Lalit Krishna Biswas is appointed to be a member of the Bankura District Board in place of Babu Rajendra Kumar Sen, resigned.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 1st September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3525J.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, under section 6, clause (*f*) of the Bengal Ferries Act, I of 1885, and in exercise of the power delegated to me by Bengal Government Notification No. 3403L.S.-G. dated the 1st December 1904, I do hereby order the discontinuance of the public ferry at Nakanda over the Madhumati River in the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district.

J. T. RANKIN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVISION, DACCA, *the 4th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 33L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, in exercise of the powers delegated to me by Government Notification No. 3403L.S.-G., dated the 1st December 1904, I do hereby take possession, under section 6, clause (*b*), of the Bengal Ferries Act I (B.C.) of 1885, of the private ferry over the Fooldoobi Creek, within the jurisdiction of thana Sagar, in the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the district of the 24-Parganas, and declare it to be a public ferry.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 5th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 34L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, in exercise of the powers delegated to me by Government Notification No. 3403L.S.-G., dated the 1st December 1904, I do hereby direct, under section 6, clause (*f*), of the Bengal Ferries Act, I (B.C.) of 1885, that the public ferry over the Fooldoobi Creek, within the jurisdiction of thana Sagar, in the Diamond Harbour subbivision of the district of the 24-Parganas, be discontinued.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 5th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 35L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers delegated to me by Government Notification No. 3403L.S.-G., dated the 1st December 1904, I establish, under section 6, clause (*c*), of the Bengal Ferries Act I (B.C.) of 1885, a new ferry over the Fooldoobi Creek on the 6th mile of the Ganga Sagar Road within the jurisdiction of thana Sagar, in the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the district of the 24-Parganas, and declare it to be a public ferry.

2. In exercise of the powers delegated to me by Government Notification No. 217L.S.-G., dated the 12th January 1905, I also direct, under section 35 of the said Act, that the aforesaid ferry shall be managed by the District Board of the 24-Parganas, and that all the proceeds of the said ferry, the fines levied and compensation received under the said Act in respect thereof, shall be paid into the District Fund of the 24-Parganas, with effect from the date of this notification.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 5th September 1918.*

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 11284.—The 4th September 1918.—The accompanying Finance Statements of Provincial and Central Co-operative Banks in the Presidency of Bengal, for the quarter ending the 30th June 1918, are published for general information.

J. T. DONOVAN,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

CENTRAL
QUARTERLY
Part

LIABILITIES AND QUASI-LIABILITIES.

Name of Bank.	OUTSIDE THE MOVEMENT.			WITHIN THE MOVEMENT.								
	Deposits, fixed, current or savings bank, by non-members or by members in an individual capacity.	Debentures.	Overdrafts from outside banks, e.g. Presidency or Joint Stock.	Other items.	Fixed deposits or loans received from societies or Central Banks or Provincial Bank.	Drawn portion of cash credit with Provincial Bank.	Savings bank or current accounts held in favour of Societies or Central Banks.	Reserve fund of bank itself.	Paid-up share capital.	Other items.	Undrawn liabilities, *e.g.*, cash credit accounts guaranteed by the Provincial Banks to Central Banks or to Societies, and by Central Banks to other Central Banks or Societies. To cover deposits.	For loans transaction.
	5			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I—PROVINCIAL BANK.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal Provincial Co-operative Federation, Ld.	12,78,046	.....		342	77,140	.....	40,184		82,625	3,219		
II—CENTRAL BANKS.												
District Birbhum.												
Rampurhat Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	76,026				94,750	.....	.....	2,018	22,800	2,286		
Birbhum Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	12,200								8,255	.....		
District Midnapore.												
Midnapore Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	99,709				525	.....	.....	3,300	27,100	22,269		
Khelar-Balarampur Union, Ld.	33,456	.....	.....	.....	8,305	.....	.....	2,150	7,830	4,698		
Belebera Union Bank, Ld.	5,235	.....	.....	168	36,701	.....	.....	2,450	9,690	7,370		
District Burdwan.												
Burdwan Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.									21,760			
District Howrah												
Howrah Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.									3,225			
District 24-Parganas.												
Taki Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,00,155	.....	13,895	204	244	.....	13	6,691	15,850	15,295		
District Nadia.												
Nadia Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,89,499	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	2,000	22,450	1,343		
Kustia Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	53,985	.....	.....	.....	640	.....	.....	50	5,578			
District Jessore.												
Jessore Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,11,890	.....	55	.....	8,200	.....	.....	1,650	22,585	1,064		
District Khulna.												
Barull Union and Central Bank, Ld.	37,434	.....	.....	.....	9,300	.....	137	4,100	6,130	7,094		
Khulna Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	20,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,980	123	.....	
District Murshidabad.												
Jangipur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	71,973	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	1,100	11,875	232	.....	
Berhampur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	99,218	.....	.....	.....	2,866	.....	.....	700	12,775	3,084	.....	
District Dacca.												
Dacca Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,81,681	.....	.....	.....	31,194	.....	.....	8,706	56,400	13,555	.....	
Bikrampur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	29,687	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	278	11,996	.....	.....	
District Mymensingh.												
Mymensingh Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,31,884	.....	.....	...	938	.....	95	1,531	23,535	9,762	.....	
Jamalpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,45,183	.....	21,290	.....	25,176	.....	1,804	12,050	36,310	75,881	.....	
Bajitpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tangail Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	76,310	.....	.....	.....	21,002	.....	.....	1,252	13,000	6,266	.....	
Kishoreganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	9,100	.....	.....	.....	4,440	.....	.....	100	4,106	.....	.....	
District Faridpur.												
Faridpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	2,49,695	18,650	16,816	.....	35,742	.....	197	21,000	60,645	12,414		
Madaripur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	3,12,106	.....	24,891	.....	.....	.....	221	21,656	56,445	47,248		
Gopalganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,18,668				1,07,298	.....	.....	2,850	36,260	6,191		
Goalundo Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,35,555	.....	5,002					2,000	35,600	4,095		

* Under amalgamation with the Kishoreganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.

BANKS.

FINANCE STATEMENTS.

I.

ASSETS AND QUASI-ASSETS.

Outside the movement.						Within the movement.							Rates of interest on which money is usually—		
Cash outside banks.	Government paper.	Post Office Savings Bank deposits.	Other investments of liquid nature in outside banks.	Undrawn balance of assured cash credit. With Presidency Joint Stock Bank.	Undrawn balance of assured cash credit. With Provincial Bank.	Loans to Agricultural Societies.	Loans to Non-agricultural Societies.	Loans or deposits due to the Central Bank by the Provincial Bank or other Central Banks.	Loans and deposits due to Provincial by Central Banks.	Uncalled-for.	Other inside movements.	Net profit.	Borrowed.	Lent.	Last dividend declared.
20						20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21
Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
28,534	79,600					2,10,359	22,000	.....	11,41,520	82,625	.....	.....	5¾; 6¼; 6½ and 7.	7½	.....
1,860	1,300	3,595				1,77,284	6,215					2,172	6; 6½; 7; 7½ and 8.	10	
9	.....	3,340				15,102	1,506	.....	.....	25,120	171	14	6	9¾	
126	19,418	11,020				75,033	3,209	44,523	.....	40,650	4,000	3,135	5; 5½; 6½ and 6¾.	7½ and 9¾.	
43	.....	4				48,766	1,183	.....	.....	.....	7,586	120	5; 6; 6½; 6¾; and 7½.	9¾	
709			.....	.....	...	53,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,112	1,483	6½ and 7½.		
3,676	.....	7,8	.....	.....	...	18,650	.....	.....	.....	10,620	.....	149	6 to 7	9¾	.....
4,470	.....	.....	.....	.....		1,500	250	.....	.....	26,825	.....	.....	7	9¾	.....
538	14,582	1,477	3,755	36,105	...	1,30,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	555	5,586	5 to 8	10½	12½
20,137	6,580	8,699	.....	.....	...	1,78,934	.....	10,000	.....	37,560	1,305	3,385	4½; 6½; 7 and 7½.	10½	12½
9,263	.....	41	.....	.....	...	47,519	1,084	.....	.....	17,922	.....	145	6½ and 7½	10½	6½
10,613	504	10,506	1,730	9,945	...	1,26,947	7,220	.....	.....	22,625	251	3,153	6½; 6¾; 6¾ and 7½.	11	8
2,704	4,000	5,419	.....	.....	...	48,583	2,428	.....	.....	.....	1,040	1,311	3; 4 and 7½.	10½	9¾
23	.....	1,709	25	.....	...	24,723	250	.....	.....	17,220	.....	.....	6½; 6¾; 7 and 7½.	10½	.....
3,141	503	8,798	.....	.....	...	62,402	6,918	.....	.....	29,075	30	1,922	3½; 6; 6½; 6¾; 7; 7½ and 4½.	10½	10
548	3,902	13,778	.....	.....	...	1,05,301	506	5,000	.....	32,775	200	1,897	6; 6½; 6¾; 7 and 7½.	9¾ and 10½.	10
1,669	.....	8,000	.....	.....	...	2,42,842	.....	10,000	5,000	.....	2,875	8,159	6 to 7½	5 to 12½	8¾ and 6.
234	100	1,077	.....	.....	...	44,020	576	.....	.....	325	.....	311	6 to 7½	10	8½ and 3
13	5,625	6,227			...	1,34,858	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	3,118	5½; 6½; 6¾ and 7.	10½	6½
3,073	53,125	568			...	3,25,056	19,400	.....	.....	28,310	465	5,824	6½; 6¾; 7 and 7½.	10½	12½
3,831	4,937	3,223				1,10,472				13,000	.....	1,567	5; 6; 6½; 7½ and 8.	9½ and 11½.	9¾
337	.....	38				15,480	1,295	.....	.....	21,545	.....	152	6 and 7½	10½	
9,428	25,000	10,227	...	23,184	...	3,21,332	10,448	15,000	.....	80,545	4,431	7,390	3¾; 6; 6¾; 7 and 7½.	10½ and 15.	Not yet declared
166	40,000	976	741	5,109		3,69,881	6,000	.....	...	56,445	9,532	13,242	3¾; 6; 6½; 7 and 7½.	12	6
1,598	.....	1,001				2,45,907				41,110	10,750	3,437	6; 6½; 7 and 7½	10½	9¾
1,903	.....	10,227		19,998		1,53,859	.....	7,020		35,750	.....	3,545	6; 6½; 7; 7½ and 3½.	10½	7

LIABILITIES AND QUASI-LIABILITIES.

Name of Bank.	Outside the movement.				Within the movement.						Undrawn liabilities, e.g., cash credit accounts guaranteed by the Provincial Bank to Central Banks or to Societies, and by Central Banks to other Central Banks or Societies.	
	Deposits, fixed, current or savings bank, by non-members or by members in an individual capacity.	Debentures.	Deposits from outside banks, agency or Joint Stock	Other items.	Fixed deposits or loans received from Societies or Central Banks or Provincial Bank.	Drawn portion of cash credit with Provincial Bank.	Savings bank or current accounts held in favour of Societies or Central Banks.	Reserve fund of bank itself.	Paid-up share capital.	Other items.	To cover deposits.	For loans transaction.
					6	7	8				12	13
II—CENTRAL BANKS—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Bakarganj.												
Barisal Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,96,869				.....	.....	.....	3,872	43,215	217		
Patuakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,600				3,900	.....	.....	.....	1,705	.....		
District Chittagong.												
Chittagong Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	39,355				49,430	.....	.....	1,290	11,950			
District Noakhali.												
Feni Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	70,028				.....	.....	.....	2,161	12,235	5,073		
Noakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	3,305				21,000	.....	.....	.....	3,555	.....		
District Tippera.												
Comilla Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,73,223			1,539	335	.....	6,333	3,304	59,440	17,840		
Chandpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,07,070							1,700	20,900	2,773		
Brahmanbaria Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	2,00,390							5,036	33,170	9,178		
District Rajshahi.												
Natore Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	35,000	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8,445	155		
Rajshahi Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	5,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	3,925	.....		
Naogaon Central Co-operative Bank, Ld	2,000	.....	.....	.....	1,550	.....	.....	.....	1,012	.....		
District Rangpur.												
Gaibandha Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ld.	59,998	.....	14,798	198	45,355	.....	.....	4,811	22,550	28,436		
Kurigram Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	13,500	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	721	6,550	455		
Nilphamari Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	72,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276	16,965	1,137		
Rangpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	83,142	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	475	12,060	1,248		
District Bogra.												
Bogra Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,29,129	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	976	17,[illegible]	2,311		
District Pabna.												
Pabna Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	8,84,686	.....	63,433	.....	7,000	.....	4,338	31,000	1,00,488	51,383	7,700	.....
Ullapara Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	25,781	.....	.....	.....	7,116	.....	.....	875	9,885	255	.....	.....
Sirajganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	40,900	.....	.....	.....	22,220	.....	.....	284	6,266	.....	.....	.....
District Dinajpur.												
Balurghat Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	53,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,045	13,255	.....	.....	
District Darjeeling.												
Darjeeling Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ld.	23,8[illegible]	.....	31,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	399	12,841	2,267	.....	
Kalimpong Central Union Bank, Ld.	88,826	.....	.....	.....	61,000	.....	.....	12,205	35,460	11,094	.....	
District Jalpaiguri.												
Jalpaiguri Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	
District Malda.												
Malda Central Co-operative Bank, Ld	11,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,774			
TOTAL CENTRAL BANKS	46,11,139	18,650	2,01,460	1,909	6,54,300	.....	13,344	1,75,993	9,30,459	3,74,063	7,700	
TOTAL PROVINCIAL AND CENTRAL BANKS.	58,89,195	18,650	2,01,460	2,751	7,55,460	.....	53,528	1,75,989	10,03,084	3,77,281	7,700	
TOTAL PREVIOUS QUARTER.	49,53,270	18,650	2,13,586	4,343	1,82,403	.....	15,369	1,65,166	9,78,116	3,46,084	8,000	

ASSETS AND QUASI-ASSETS.

OUTSIDE THE MOVEMENT.						WITHIN THE MOVEMENT.							RATES OF INTEREST ON WHICH MONEY IS USUALLY—		
Cash in hand and in outside Banks.	Government paper.	Post Office Savings Bank deposits.	Other investments of a liquid nature in outside concerns.	Undrawn balance of assured cash credit. With Presidency or Joint Stock Bank.	Undrawn balance of assured cash credit. With Provincial Bank.	Loans to Agricultural Societies.	Loans to Non-Agricultural Societies.	Loans or deposits due to the Central Bank by the Provincial Bank or other Central Banks.	Loans or deposits due to Provincial by Central Banks.	[illegible]	Other investment movement.				
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
38,863	3,000	13,086				1,93,141	3,900	20,000		70,375	.....	5,234	2; 4; 6; 6½; 7 and 7½.	8 and 10½.	10½
469						7,470	425	.....		4,740	.....	.....	6; 7½ and 8	12½	...
31	.....	8,737	.....	.....	...	77,556	12,450	.....	.....	11,950	1,000	1,789	6½ to 8	10½	9½
37	.....	3,711	.....	.....	..	90,930	600	.....	.....	29,700	.....	3,293	6½; 7½; 7 and 8.	10½	6½
1,228	.....	114	.....	.....	..	25,169	.....	.....	.....	10,045	2,000	59	7½	12½	...
2,934	18,342	4,798	.....	.....	...	2,18,080	.....	15,000	.....	59,440	644	6,957	3½; 6½; 6½; 7 and 7½.	10½	9½
3,198	.....	2,142	.....	.....	...	1,24,730	.....	.....	.....	20,900	.....	3,010	6½; 7 and 7½	10½	12½
1,414	8,041	12,337	101	.....	...	2,07,328	1,450	.....	.....	43,575	.....	5,808	4½ to 8.	10½	9½
332	.....	525	.....	.....	...	57,675	.....	.....	.....	8,605	.....	.....	6 to 7½	10½	..
3,637	.....	4,500	.....	.....	...	13,750	.....	.....	.....	21,625	.....	.....	6; 6½; 7 and 7½	10½	...
162	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4,500	.....	..	.....	5,508	.....	.....	7½	10	...
4,471	.....	1	.....	5,202	...	1,36,921	.....	.....	...	27,050	.....	3,924	6; 7; 7½ and 8	10½	7½
614	.....	1,545	...	.....	...	28,714	.....	.....	.....	12,360	.....	462	7 and 7½	10½	3½
984	2,800	5	.....	.....	...	75,654	.....	.....	.....	3,865	13,539	505	4½; 6; 6½; 7 and 7½.	10½	7½
2,765	.....	50	.....	.....	...	1,05,695	.....	.....	.....	22,240	.....	1,352	6; 6½; 7; 7½ and 8.	12	12½
	2,396	1,676	.....	.....	...	1,48,413	.....	.....	.....	17,545	.....	2,292	6 to 7½.	10½	12½
31,115	50,000	2,487	40,903	16,567	...	9,21,411	16,558	18,000		1,22,332	.....	22,534	3½; 6½; 6½; 7 and 7½;	10½	12
7	900	379	.....	.....	...	42,026				9,885	.....	1,462	6½; 6½; 7 and 7½.	12½ and 10½.	10
2,766	.....	209	.....	.....	..	65,833	.....			11,434	.....	342	5½; 6; 6½; 7; 7½ and 8.	10½	7½
3,741	.....	825	2,822	.....	...	43,644	.....	.....	.....	13,685	.....	1,726	5; 6; 7; 7½ and 8.	10½	7½ and 6½.
812	.....	.....	.....	5,450	...	49,622	13,694	.....	.....	54	.....	1,030	6; 7 and 8	9½	6½ and [illegible]
3,045	.....	2,054	.....	.....	...	2,65,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,906	7,107	4½; 5½; 6½; 6½; and 7½.	9½	9½
191										601					
326		3,080	.....	.....	...	15,435	.....	.....	.....	24,906	.....	401	4½; 6½, 7 and 7½.	10½	
1,85,074	2,62,753	1,75,445	50,077	1,21,560		59,24,125	1,17,564	1,64,553	5,060	9,78,621	75,012	1,40,904			
2,11,068	2,62,353	1,75,445	50,077	1,21,560		61,34,484	1,39,564	1,64,553	11,46,520	10,61,246	78,012	1,40,904			
2,22,681	2,60,057	2,75,684	37,099	2,10,214	Nil	57,10,995	1,17,718	1,30,422		10,14,672	30,940	1,49,926			

Part II.

Name of Bank.	DEPOSITS OR DEBENTURES OF THE KIND DEALT WITH IN COLUMNS 2 AND 3 OF PART I.						REPAYMENT OF LOANS BY SOCIETIES.		
	On current or savings bank account.	Deposits for not more than three months.	OTHER DEPOSITS AND DEBENTURES FALLING DUE—				ESTIMATED—		Actual in twelve months preceding present quarter.
			In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next twelve months.	In twelve months following.	In subsequent years.	In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next twelve months.	
									10
I—PROVINCIAL BANK.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal Provincial Co-operative Federation, Ld.		.. ..	2,30,629	1,35,060	3,56,412	5,55,945	6,73,775	1,60,456	18,235
II—CENTRAL BANKS.									
District Birbhum.									
Rampurhat Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.			30,728	37,028	6,270	2,000	1,73,249	10,230	1,29,243
Birbhum Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.			12,200	.....	.....	.....	13,032	3,575	4,249
District Midnapore.									
Midnapore Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.		65,282	2,110	18,659	13,658	.....	74,547	23,773	33,534
Khelar Balarampur Union, Ld.		1,007	21,830	200	200	10,219	34,398	7,875	8,671
Belebera Union Bank, Ld. ...		5,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,565	12,565	5,760
District Burdwan.									
Burdwan Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.						1,000	8,075	7,125	5,250
District Howrah.									
Howrah Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.						3,000	.....	1,750	
District 24-Parganas.									
Taki Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	216	.....	50,641	16,487	3,580	29,231	1,13,822	14,634	14,190
District Nadia.									
Nadia Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	.....	32,310	1,04,563	12,703	39,923	76,086	30,534	29,457
Kustia Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	.....	8,2[illegible]4	16,850	25,140	3,744	27,596	11,841	10,236
District Jessore.									
Jessore Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.. ...	.....	12,430	38,765	1,000	59,695	92,354	37,654	19,485
District Khulna.									
Raruli Union and Central Bank, Ld.	10	.....	1,525	23,899	12,000	.....	35,948	9,943	10,652
Khulna Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	.....	2,520	7,450	6,000	4,300	15,271	9,090	4,761
District Murshidabad.									
Jangipur Central Co operative Bank, Ld.	7,830	.....	35,350	7,353	11,086	10,354	40,764	26,372	23,964
Berhampur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	859	19,214	42,268	32,548	4,329	54,257	22,627	38,034
District Dacca.									
Dacca Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	10,772	.....	48,924	25,999	60,454	35,532	1,52,596	96,129	59,919
Bikrampur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	.....	7,800	9,400	10,025	2,462	30,000	10,000	24,425

Name of Bank.	DEPOSITS OR DEBENTURES OF THE KIND DEALT WITH IN COLUMNS 2 AND 3 OF PART I.						REPAYMENT OF LOANS BY SOCIETIES.		
	On current or savings bank account.	Deposits for not more than three months.	OTHER DEPOSITS AND DEBENTURES FALLING DUE—				ESTIMATED—		Actual in twelve months preceding present quarter.
			In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next twelve months.	In twelve months following.	In subsequent years.	In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next twelve months.	
1	2								10
II—CENTRAL BANKS—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Mymensingh.									
Mymensingh Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	.....	57,069	34,500	29,399	10,916	43,143	36,376	12,489
Jamalpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	82		16,441	1,000	210	1,27,450	1,25,369	45,063	38,726
Bajitpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.[1]									
Tangail Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	800	.....	2,200	48,308	.....	25,002	79,538	30,934	26,120
Kishorganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	1,350	2,040	5,710	.....	.....	12,179	4,360	3,636
District Faridpur.									
Faridpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	53,175	.....	87,596	7,489	81,261	38,815	1,99,974	95,061	26,032
Madaripur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	21,268	.....	1,91,909	38,229	27,500	33,200	2,82,779	98,051	29,239
Gopalganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	3,316	.....	1,007	15,000	87,104	12,241	39,580	35,724	40,625
Goalundo Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	43,930	.....	49,151	1,888	6,056	33,930	1,36,665	11,900	5,135
District Bakarganj.									
Barisal Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	327	5,353	70,224	12,360	.....	1,08,605	40,000	50,000	44,468
Patuakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	.....	600	.....	1,000	.....	2,000	3,000	2,733
District Chittagong.									
Chittagong Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.			17,255	9,100	13,000	.....	36,492	30,649	32,049
District Noakhali.									
Sadi Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	.....	103	29,300	17,346	32,279	40,768	20,000	5,268
Noakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	.....	3,055	250			13,700	6,400	4,780
District Tippera.									
Comilla Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	25,341	657	49,822	24,867	38,715	33,821	81,000	40,000	31,168
Chandpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.			59,684	4,050	28,600	14,736	41,500	40,000	30,840
Brahmanbaria Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	267	75	20,978	44,011	47,059	88,000	54,338	35,400	34,171
District Rajshahi.									
Pabna Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.			000		14,000	14,000	19,580	17,175	14,345
Rajshahi Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.						5,000	4,578	4,574	.....
Bogra Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.			2,000				4,500		

[1] Under amalgamation with the Kishorganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

Name of Bank.	DEPOSITS OR DEBENTURES OF THE KIND DEALT WITH IN COLUMNS 2 AND 3 OF PART I.						REPAYMENT OF LOANS BY SOCIETIES.		
			OTHER DEPOSITS AND DEBENTURES FALLING DUE—				ESTIMATED—		
	On current or savings bank account.	Deposits for not more than three months.	In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next twelve months.	In twelve months following.	In subsequent years.	In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next twelve months.	Actual in twelve months preceding present quarter.
									10
II—CENTRAL BANKS—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Rangpur.									
Gaibandha Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ld.			1,600	5,500	6,000	46,898	50,000	28,000	3,064
Kurigram Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.			11,000	500		2,000	10,219	7,420	1,347
Nilphamari Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	9,674	.....	15,494	7,000	10,487	29,917	31,441	27,848	15,532
Rangpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	.....	22,172	12,000	3,000	45,977	67,818	28,545	30,278
District Bogra.									
Bogra Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	172	.....	19,631	19,560	49,938	35,828	88,210	44,890	1,117
District Pabna.									
Pabna Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	2,34,997	.....	2,58,106	47,452	84,964	2,59,167	2,32,340	2,28,125	82,725
Ullapara Central Co-operative Bank, Ld	.....	.....	3,826	5,177	10,042	6,736	15,367	15,317	12,066
Sirajganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	.....	18,925	.....	14,450	7,525	42,375	22,945	16,672
District Dinajpur.									
Balurghat Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.			1,300	10,900	15,500	5,660	38,154	4,390	11,993
District Darjeeling.									
Darjeeling Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ld.	.....	.....	1,000	7,336	7,500	8,000	10,250	13,950	9,350
Kalimpong Central Union Bank, Ld.	15,544	.....	41,191	2,817	29,274	.....	45,000	51,000	35,972
District Jalpaiguri.									
Jalpaiguri Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.									
District Malda.									
Malda Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	.....	1,650	2,850	7,150		9,161	3,442	4,377
TOTAL CENTRAL BANKS ...	4,27,721	79,808	13,20,465	7,46,084	8,24,219	12,31,492	28,52,578	14,16,206	10,28,147
TOTAL PROVINCIAL AND CENTRAL BANKS.	4,27,721	79,808	15,51,094	8,81,144	11,80,631	17,87,437	35,26,358	15,76,662	10,46,382

Part III.

Name of Bank.	Portion of deposits of debentures of the kind dealt with in columns 2 and 3 of Part I falling due in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (4th column of Part II).				Repayments of loans by societies estimated in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (column 8 of Part II).			
	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
I—PROVINCIAL BANK.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal Provincial Co-operative Federation, Ld.	40,000	17,547	50,731	1,22,351	24,200	25,547	48,731	5,75,297
II—CENTRAL BANKS.								
District Birbhum.								
Rampurhat Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	10,720	315	6,119	13,574	26,180	120	1,46,829	120
Birbhum Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	4,000	5,000	1,200	2,000	1,564	875	2,337	8,256
District Midnapore.								
Midnapore Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.			2,110	.....	19,103	340	4,370	50,734
Khelar-Balarampur Union, Ld.			10,430	11,400	23,723	75	3,650	6,950
Belebera Union Bank, Ld. ...					1,000	265	8,800	2,500
District Burdwan.								
Burdwan Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.						150	3,125	4,800
District Howrah.								
Howrah Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.								
District 24-Parganas.								
Naki Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	4,378	16,511	7,913	21,839	92,939	5,895	12,088	2,900
District Nadia.								
Nadia Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,241	7,250	12,964	10,855	6,032	34,081	30,535	5,438
Chuadanga Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	.....	854	7,460	1,827	4,029	10,710	11,030
District Jessore.								
Jessore Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	5,430	7,000	.....	.....	43,319	27,100	11,224	10,711
District Khulna.								
Bagerhat Union and Central Bank, Ld.	.....	.....	.....	1,525	16,962	950	4,295	13,741
Khulna Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	20	.....	2,000	500	125	100	7,095	7,951
District Murshidabad.								
Jangipur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	14,360	5,957	16,538	500	7,274	7,930	18,096	7,464
Berhampur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	6,384	7,680	1,450	3,700	3,806	14,900	12,974	22,577

Name of Bank.	Portion of deposits of debentures of the kind dealt with in columns 2 and 3 of Part I falling due in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (4th column of Part II).				Repayments of loans by societies estimated in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (column 8 of Part II).			
	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
II—Central Banks—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Dacca.								
Dacca Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,160	8,730	23,920	15,114	67,760	49,808	25,893	9,135
Bikrampur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	350	.....	2,450	5,000	14,000	14,000	1,500	500
District Mymensingh.								
Mymensingh Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	10,135	8,930	30,002	8,002		37,142	6,001	.....
Jamalpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld	9,275	1,900	3,025	2,241		1,24,169	1,200	.....
Bajitpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.[1]								
Tangail Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	2,200	.....	.....	.....	78,538	1,000	.....	.....
Kishoreganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ld	1,015	1,025	.....	.....	.....	12,179	.....	.....
District Faridpur								
Faridpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	22,190	58,789	3,863	2,754	159,631	32,710	7,633	.....
Madaripur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	46,610	44,780	84,192	16,327	125,000	1,15,000	42 779	.....
Gopalganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	80	900	27	25,400	3,500	10,400	280
Goalundo Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	22,013	4,881	2,807	20,050	99,834	33,576	255	.....
District Bakarganj.								
Barisal Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,838	27,502	19,544	21,340	1,000	5,000	25,000	9,000
Patuakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....
District Chittagong.								
Chittagong Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	4,425	4,515	2,265	6,050	7,568	10,447	9,825	8,652
District Noakhali.								
Feni Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....	.....	.....	103	3,327	5,571	17,957	13,913
Noakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.			225	2,830	300	7,258	3,790	2,352
District Tippera								
Comilla Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	35,654	7,023	3,000	4,145	28,700	10,400	30,400	11,500
Chandpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	15,337	17,059	1,500	25,788	20,000	14,000	7,000	500
Brahmanbaria Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	912		17,108	2,958	.....	54,338	.....	.....

[1] Under amalgamation with the Kishoreganj Central Co-operative Bank Limited.

Name of Bank.	Portion of deposits of debentures of the kind dealt with in columns 2 and 3 of Part I falling due in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (4th column of Part II).				Repayments of loans by societies estimated in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (column 8 of Part II).			
	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
1								
II—CENTRAL BANKS—*concld.*	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Rajshahi.								
Natore Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,780	4,050	8,400	5,350
Rajshahi Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....					772	3,536	270
Naogaon Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	2,000				1,250	.....	1,250	2,000
District Rangpur.								
Gaibandha Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ld.	300	600	700			40,000	10,000	.....
Kurigram Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	2,500	100	5,000	3,400	3,200	1,700	3,600	1,719
Nilphamari Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	4,000	2,377	6,600	2,517		28,241	.....	3,200
Rangpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	12,350	7,467	1,100	1,255	1,350	38,188	4,635	23,645
District Bogra.								
Bogra Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	7,016	1,890	2,475	8,250	76,092		12,118	
District Pabna.								
Pabna Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,01,845	27,416	41,497	87,348	43,154	1,49,081	27,345	12,760
Ullapara Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	44	570	1,700	1,512	50	13,482	1,835	.....
Sirajganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	11,000	3,000	925	4,000	800	40,770	805	.....
District Dinajpur.								
Balurghat Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	1,000	.....	300	.....	18,914	.....	19,240	
District Darjeeling.								
Darjeeling Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ld.	350	150	300	200	1,400	1,300	5,000	2,550
Kalimpong Central Union Bank, Ld.	2,928	13,786	5,550	18,927	9,000	16,000	14,000	6,000
District Jalpaiguri.								
Jalpaiguri Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	.....							
District Malda.								
Malda Central Co-operative Bank, Ld.	200		1,000		375	4,729	1,173	2,884
TOTAL CENTRAL BANKS ...	3,67,780	2,91,283	3,25,521	3,35,881	10,32,277	9,68,221	5,80,689	2,71,382
TOTAL CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL BANKS.	4,07,780	3,08,830	3,76,252	4,58,232	10,56,477	9,93,768	6,29,429	8,46,679

J. T. DONOVAN,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Notice under section 63 (2) of Bengal Act V of 1911.

PROPOSED PUBLIC STREET No. XXXI (NEW ULTADINGI ROAD).

NOTICE is hereby given under section 63 (2) of Bengal Act V of 1911, as amended by Bengal Act III of 1915, that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta has prepared a plan of Proposed Public Street No. XXXI (New Ultadingi Road) in Ward No. III of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation and Ward No. I of the Manicktola Municipality, extending eastwards from the junction of Grey Street and Circular Road (Upper) through Raja Dinendra Street, Gauribere Lane, to Canal West Road, thence across the Circular Canal into the Manicktola Municipality from Canal East Road to meet Ultadingi Main Road at its junction with Ultadingi Lane continuing the widening of Ultadingi Main Road for a distance of 160 yards.

The plan provides for an 84-foot road throughout except for the approaches to the bridge canal where the width of the roadway is reduced to 60 feet in order to provide for the tapering off of the embankments.

The Proposed Public Street will pass through the following Municipal premises:—

WITHIN CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL JURISDICTION.

Circular Road, Upper ...	242, 242-1.
Gauribere Lane	3-9, 3-10, 3-11, 3-11-1, 3-12, 4, 5, 6, 6-1, 10, 10-1, 11, 11-1-1A, 11-1-1B, 11-1, 11-2.
Canal West Road	27, 28, 29, 29-1, 30, 31, 32, 35, 35-4, 35-5.
Ultadingi Road	18.
Nandanbagan Street ...	3, 4.

WITHIN MANICKTOLA MUNICIPAL JURISDICTION.

Canal East Road	9-1, 9-2, 9-19, 9-21, 9-23, 9-25, 9-26, 9-27, 10, 10-3, 10-4, 10-5, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 11, 12, 13.
Muraripukur Lane ...	1, 2, 2-1, 2-2-1, 2-3, 2-4-1, 3, 4, 4-1, 12, 12-3, 12-4, 12-11, 12-12, 13, 14, 14-1, 15, 15-1, 15-2, 15-3, 15-6, 15-6-1, 15-8, 15-9, 15-10, 16, 16-1, 17, 18-1.
Ultadirgi Lane	1, 1-1 to 1-3, 2, 2-1, 7, 7-A-1, 7-A-2, 7A, 7B, 49.
Ultadingi Main Road ..	110, 110-3, 110-5, 110-6, 110-7, 110-8, 110-9, 110-10, 110-11, 110-12, 111, 123, 124, 125, 125-1, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 131-1, 131-2, 131-3, 131-4, 134, 134-1, 134-1-2, 134-2.

The plan of the Proposed Public Street and the particulars of the land through which the Proposed Public Street will pass may be inspected at the offices of the Trust, No. 5, Clive Street, on week days, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. Saturdays 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Copies of this notice may be obtained on payment of a fee of 2 annas per copy and of the plan at 8 annas per sheet.

Objections to the said plan may be submitted on or before the 30th November 1918.

C. H. BOMPAS, *Chairman.*

CALCUTTA, *the 27th August 1918.*

Statement showing the quantity of salt in Bonded Warehouses and afloat on the river Hooghly on the 31st day of August 1918, and transactions during the half-month from the 16th to the 31st August 1918.

Description of Salt.	In Sulkea Government golas.	Quantity afloat.	Total.	Transactions during half-month from the 16th to the 31st August 1918, inclusive. Quantity on which duty has been paid.	Manifested quantity arrived in the port of Calcutta.	Deliveries from ship-board for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.	Deliveries from bonded warehouses for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
United Kingdom—							
Liverpool and other Panga salt	177,550		177,550	21,530	...	...	21,530
Other European countries—							
Spanish salt ...	4,824		4,824	200	...	...	600
Hamburg and Bremen salt.	...		...	...	...	..	...
Ditto ditto rock salt.	...		...	...	...	...	...
Port Said salt ...	513,506	...	513,506	219,816	1,174	9,100	175,846
Aden and Red Sea—							
Aden salt ...	413,592	75,687	489,279	158,870	95,847	...	103,030
Salif salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salif rock salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawayah salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massawah salt ...	9,070	...	9,070	23,300	...	...	40,814
Muscat and Persian Gulf—							
Muscat, Lingah and Hanjam salt.	...						
Ditto ditto rock salt.	...						
British India—							
Bombay salt ...	14,100		14,100	...	...	...	978
Madras salt ...	...						
Coconada salt ...	...						
Vizagapatam salt	...						
Total ...	1,132,642	75,687	1,2[illegible]8,329	423,716	97,021	9,100	342,798

Written off during the half-month—

	Mds.
Wastage in Sulkea golas	6,589
Abandoned and destroyed	18

In transit—

	Mds.
Aden Salt	5,980

S. C. SATYAWADI,
Asst. Collector of Customs for Imports.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 6th September 1918.*

ERRATUM.

For "648404 maunds" in column 2 of the statement showing the quantity of salt in Bonded Warehouses in page 1235 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 28th August 1918, against Port Said Salt, please *read* "648402 maunds".

S. C. SATYAWADI, *Asst. Collector for Imports.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, *the 7th September 1918.*

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th September 1918, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
STAMPS.

Simla, the 3rd September 1918.

No. 2471-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added after the words "Postal Money Order" in entry No. 41 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3616Exc., dated the 16th July 1909, as subsequently amended, namely:—

"or by the holder of a Post Office Cash Certificate at the time of its discharge".

H. F. HOWARD,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th September 1918, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE—WAR.

Simla, the 7th September 1918.

No. 9130.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be

made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 2043, dated the 27th April 1918, as subsequently amended, viz:—

Additions.

Chiam Commercial Co., Shanghai.
China Overseas Trading Co.
Chung Fah & Co., (Chefoo Lace and Hairnet Co.), Chefoo.
Korn (I.) and Edelstein (E.), Mukden and Harbin.
Topas, M. A. & Co., Shanghai.

Alterations.

Chefoo Lace & Hairnet Co., should *read* Chefoo Lace & Hairnet Co. (Chung Fah & Co.), Chefoo.

Juvet, Leo Tiensin, should *read* Juvet, Leo & Co.

Hirsbrunner & Co., Tientsin, should *read* Hirsbrunner & Co., Tientsin and Shanghai.

INTOXICATING DRUGS.

The 7th September 1918.

No. 9056.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF COCAINE AND OPIUM INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of cocaine or of opium should be prohibited except as hereinafter provided:

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after this date subject as hereinafter provided, all cocaine and all opium shall be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom:

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to cocaine or opium imported under the licence of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State and in accordance with the provisions of such licence.

The word "cocaine" includes ecgonine, and any substance, whether prepartion, admixture, extract or otherwise, containing 0·1 per cent. (one part in a thousand) or more of cocaine or ecgonine, or of any salt or derivative thereof.

The word "opium" means raw opium, powdered or granulated, opium, or opium prepared for smoking and includes any solid or semi-solid mixture containing opium.

The cocaine and opium (Prohibition of Import) No. 2, Proclamation, 1916, is hereby revoked.

This Proclamation may be cited as The Cocaine and Opium (Prohibition of Import) No. 3 Proclamation, 1918.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the Ninth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

No. 9222.—Whereas certain hostile foreigners were on the 3rd of August 1914 members of the religious association in Assam named Sisters of the Divine Saviour and whereas the said association is a Company within the definition contained in section 2 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916):

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 12 of the said Act the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the powers conferred by section 7 of the said Act shall extend to the property movable and immovable of the said religious association.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th August 1918.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by rule 11 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, I, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency Brigade, direct that all persons residing or owning or occupying land, houses or other premises within the limits of Calcutta as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), or within the area bounded on the east by the river Hooghly and on the west by the Grand Trunk Road, in the town of Howrah, shall submit a return to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, not later than the 11th October 1918, giving particulars in the annexed form of all horses of 13 hands and over in height which may be in their custody or under their control within the said areas on the date of this order.

2. Any person within the aforesaid areas into whose custody or under whose control any horse of 13 hands and over in height may come after the date of the issue of this order shall submit a return in respect of such horse giving the particulars prescribed in this order within one month of the date on which the said horse shall have come into his custody or under his control.

R. G. STRANGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Presidency Brigade.

Form of Return of horses prescribed under rule 11 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915.

Name of person submitting the return _____

Address _____

Serial number.	Colour.	Sex.	Age.	Height.	Girth.	Approximate value.	Name of owner.	Place at which kept.	Purpose for which used.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. The measurement for girth should be taken at the place covered by the saddle girths and just behind the withers.
2. By approximate value is meant the approximate market value.
3. In the case of a horse now used for any military purpose particulars of use should be stated in column 10.

(*Signature.*)

(*Date of return.*)

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2158 L.S.-G.—The 5th September 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (*i*) and (*t*) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), and with effect from the 1st April 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of the rules made under the said clauses and published under Notification No. 2009T.-M., dated the 9th November 1901, as subsequently amended.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RULES.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

		RULES.
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3.	Receipt and crediting of money	4—5
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9.	Loss of money by embezzlement, theft or otherwise	21

Preliminary.

THESE rules may be called the Bengal Local Self-Government Account Rules.

2. In the following rules, unless there be something repugnant in the context,—

(*a*) the term "District Board" includes a duly empowered Joint Committee constituted under section 30, and a Local Board duly empowered under section 101; and

(*b*) the term "Chairman" includes a Vice-Chairman in respect of the powers assigned to him by rules framed by the District Board under section 32, clause (*e*);

[illegible] means a "Government Treasury; or a Sub-Treasury [illegible] a Government Treasury business has been

(*d*) "Treasury Officer" means the officer in charge of a Treasury;
(*e*) "the Act" means the "Bengal Local Self-Government Act" of 1885.

Restriction on the powers of Secretary.

3. When a Secretary has been appointed by the District Board, the Chairman shall not delegate to the Secretary any authority in regard to—

(*a*) sanctioning expenditure;
(*b*) signing cheques and orders for payments or adjustments;
(*c*) making alterations or corrections in accounts which have been passed by the Finance Committee, signed by the Chairman, or laid before the Board.

Receipt and crediting of money.

4. All money transactions to which any member, officer or servant of a Board in his official capacity is a party, shall without any reservation be brought to account and all the money received shall be lodged in full in the Treasury, to be credited to the appropriate account.

(*See* rules 157 and 158.)

5. Moneys belonging to the District Board, with the exception of authorised advances, shall not be kept apart from the General balance at the credit of the Board, but shall at once be credited to the appropriate head of account.

Payment of money.

6. Subject to the provisions of the following rule and of rule 187 money shall not be paid from the District Fund except on a cheque signed by the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman or either of them, or one of them and a member of the Finance Committee.

7. Sums not exceeding Rs. 20 shall be paid in cash from the Permanent Advance. In the case of works carried out by departmental agency in the district, payments up to Rs. 50 shall be made in cash from a permanent advance held by the District Engineer.

(*See* rules 98, 99, and 174.)

Loans, Endowments and Provident Funds.

8. Funds held by the District Board as Provident Funds, Deposits, and Endowments, as well as those raised by loans, or contributions for special purposes shall on no account be used for general purposes of the Board.

(*See* rules 62 and 147.)

General Instructions.

9. In all matters not expressly provided for by these rules, the rules, forms, registers and returns prescribed in the Civil Account Code, or in force for the time being under the orders of Government or other competent authority, shall, in so far as they are consistent with these rules and with the Act, apply to the accounts of the District Board, and shall be observed, used, kept, and submitted by the officer appointed under section 54 of the Act.

10. Any modifications of the forms prescribed by these rules shall only be made under orders of Government which will be separately notified to District Boards by the Accountant-General, Bengal.

11. All the accounts and registers of the District Board shall be kept in English. All books of accounts and registers shall be substantially bound and paged before being brought into use, and no accounts shall be prepared on loose sheets of paper or in loosely bound volumes.

12. All corrections and alterations in accounts shall be neatly made in red ink and attested by the initials of the Chairman. All corrections and alterations in a voucher shall be attested by the payee. *Erasures shall on no account be permitted in registers, statements, vouchers or accounts of any description.*

13. After the budget estimates for the year or supplementary estimates have been sanctioned, the District Board, acting in the exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 32(*e*) of the Act, or the rules made under the said section of the Act, may, from time to time by a general or special resolution, authorise the Chairman or other executive officer of the Board to expend any sum, or a part of any sum provided in such estimates, for the purpose to which it has been therein assigned.

14. No expenditure shall be incurred for which provision has not been made in the budget estimate for the year, or in a supplementary budget estimate or a reappropriation statement under rules 29 and 30 and which has not been duly sanctioned by the District Board, or by the Chairman, or other executive officer of the Board acting in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the rules made under the Act.

Facsimile Stamp and Common Seal.

15. The facsimile stamp shall always be kept in the personal custody of the officer whose signature it represents and shall never be used except in his presence and actually in his sight. The common seal of the District Board shall also be kept in the personal custody of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Secretary and shall be used only in their presence.

Audit.

16. The Finance Committee appointed under section 55 of the Act shall audit the accounts of the District Fund every month, and shall certify the result and the correctness of the account as audited by them in an audit certificate (Form No. 59), which shall be sent to the Accountant-General by the 25th of the following month. If the meeting of the Finance Committee be delayed for any unavoidable reason, the certificate of the Finance Committee shall be sent as soon as it is ready.

17. The Finance Committee, in auditing the monthly accounts, shall examine the registers and accounts enumerated in the audit certificate on Form No. 59, with a view to seeing that they are posted up to date, that they are maintained in the correct form, and that all the necessary columns have been filled in. They shall also see that all signatures or initials which each form requires have been given and have been dated. They shall verify the correctness of the cash-book by comparing it with the treasury chalans and pass-book and with vouchers and counterfoils of cheques. The Chairman's permanent advance account and the District Engineer's imprest cash-book shall be carefully checked with the sub-vouchers and any questionable charges challenged. The acquittance rolls of the District Board's and District Engineer's offices and other payee's receipts shall be carefully scrutinized to see that all sums have been disbursed and receipts taken. The files of work abstracts shall be examined to see that the District Board's Accountant has initialled these in token of having checked the amounts with his own registers.

18. The accounts of the District Fund shall be examined and audited by the Examiner of Local Accounts in Bengal as far as possible not less often than once a year.

19. The Board shall at the time of audit cause to be produced all accounts, registers, documents and subsidiary papers which may be required by the Auditor to assist him in his audit.

20. In auditing the accounts the Examiner shall see that they have been kept and are presented in proper form; that the particular items of receipt and expenditure are stated in sufficient detail; and that the payments are supported by adequate vouchers and authority. He shall examine whether the receipt and expenditure are in all cases such as are authorized by law. He shall also reduce such payments and charges as are exorbitant; and shall surcharge moneys not duly accounted for, or lost by negligence, upon the person who ought to account for the same, or whose negligence or improper conduct has caused the loss; and shall disallow and strike out such payments as are not authorized by law or competent authority. The Examiner or Auditor shall verify the cash or imprest balance in the hand of the Chairman or the District Engineer and other employés of the District Board.

Loss of money by embezzlement, theft or otherwise.

21. Money or the irrecoverable value of stores, lost by theft, fraud, the negligence of individuals or other cause shall not be written off from the accounts except with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. When the amount of the loss exceeds Rs. 500, or when the loss is due to any defect in the system of accounts, collection, etc., the sanction of Government is necessary.

(*d*) "Treasury Officer" means the officer in charge of a Treasury;
(*e*) "the Act" means the "Bengal Local Self-Government Act" of 1885.

Restriction on the powers of Secretary.

3. When a Secretary has been appointed by the District Board, the Chairman shall not delegate to the Secretary any authority in regard to—

(*a*) sanctioning expenditure;
(*b*) signing cheques and orders for payments or adjustments;
(*c*) making alterations or corrections in accounts which have been passed by the Finance Committee, signed by the Chairman, or laid before the Board.

Receipt and crediting of money.

4. All money transactions to which any member, officer or servant of a Board in his official capacity is a party, shall without any reservation be brought to account and all the money received shall be lodged in full in the Treasury, to be credited to the appropriate account.

(*See* rules 157 and 158.)

5. Moneys belonging to the District Board, with the exception of authorised advances, shall not be kept apart from the General balance at the credit of the Board, but shall at once be credited to the appropriate head of account.

Payment of money.

6. Subject to the provisions of the following rule and of rule 187 money shall not be paid from the District Fund except on a cheque signed by the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman or either of them, or one of them and a member of the Finance Committee.

7. Sums not exceeding Rs. 20 shall be paid in cash from the Permanent Advance. In the case of works carried out by departmental agency in the district, payments up to Rs. 50 shall be made in cash from a permanent advance held by the District Engineer.

(*See* rules 98, 99, and 174.)

Loans, Endowments and Provident Funds.

8. Funds held by the District Board as Provident Funds, Deposits, and Endowments, as well as those raised by loans, or contributions for special purposes shall on no account be used for general purposes of the Board.

(*See* rules 62 and 147.)

General Instructions.

9. In all matters not expressly provided for by these rules, the rules, forms, registers and returns prescribed in the Civil Account Code, or in force for the time being under the orders of Government or other competent authority, shall, in so far as they are consistent with these rules and with the Act, apply to the accounts of the District Board, and shall be observed, used, kept, and submitted by the officer appointed under section 54 of the Act.

10. Any modifications of the forms prescribed by these rules shall only be made under orders of Government which will be separately notified to District Boards by the Accountant-General, Bengal.

11. All the accounts and registers of the District Board shall be kept in English. All books of accounts and registers shall be substantially bound and paged before being brought into use, and no accounts shall be prepared on loose sheets of paper or in loosely bound volumes.

12. All corrections and alterations in accounts shall be neatly made in red ink and attested by the initials of the Chairman. All corrections and alterations in a voucher shall be attested by the payee. *Erasures shall on no account be permitted in registers, statements, vouchers or accounts of any description.*

13. After the budget estimates for the year or supplementary estimates have been sanctioned, the District Board, acting in the exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 32(*e*) of the Act, or the rules made under the said section of the Act, may, from time to time by a general or special resolution, authorise the Chairman or other executive officer of the Board to expend any sum, or a part of any sum provided in such estimates, for the purpose to which it has been therein assigned.

14. No expenditure shall be incurred for which provision has not been made in the budget estimate for the year, or in a supplementary budget estimate or a reappropriation statement under rules 29 and 30 and which has not been duly sanctioned by the District Board, or by the Chairman, or other executive officer of the Board acting in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the rules made under the Act.

Facsimile Stamp and Common Seal.

15. The facsimile stamp shall always be kept in the personal custody of the officer whose signature it represents and shall never be used except in his presence and actually in his sight. The common seal of the District Board shall also be kept in the personal custody of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Secretary and shall be used only in their presence.

Audit.

16. The Finance Committee appointed under section 55 of the Act shall audit the accounts of the District Fund every month, and shall certify the result and the correctness of the account as audited by them in an audit certificate (Form No. 59), which shall be sent to the Accountant-General by the 25th of the following month. If the meeting of the Finance Committee be delayed for any unavoidable reason, the certificate of the Finance Committee shall be sent as soon as it is ready.

17. The Finance Committee, in auditing the monthly accounts, shall examine the registers and accounts enumerated in the audit certificate on Form No. 59, with a view to seeing that they are posted up to date, that they are maintained in the correct form, and that all the necessary columns have been filled in. They shall also see that all signatures or initials which each form requires have been given and have been dated. They shall verify the correctness of the cash-book by comparing it with the treasury chalans and pass-book and with vouchers and counterfoils of cheques. The Chairman's permanent advance account and the District Engineer's imprest cash-book shall be carefully checked with the sub-vouchers and any questionable charges challenged. The acquittance rolls of the District Board's and District Engineer's offices and other payee's receipts shall be carefully scrutinized to see that all sums have been disbursed and receipts taken. The files of work abstracts shall be examined to see that the District Board's Accountant has initialled these in token of having checked the amounts with his own registers.

18. The accounts of the District Fund shall be examined and audited by the Examiner of Local Accounts in Bengal as far as possible not less often than once a year.

19. The Board shall at the time of audit cause to be produced all accounts, registers, documents and subsidiary papers which may be required by the Auditor to assist him in his audit.

20. In auditing the accounts the Examiner shall see that they have been kept and are presented in proper form; that the particular items of receipt and expenditure are stated in sufficient detail; and that the payments are supported by adequate vouchers and authority. He shall examine whether the receipt and expenditure are in all cases such as are authorized by law. He shall also reduce such payments and charges as are exorbitant; and shall surcharge moneys not duly accounted for, or lost by negligence, upon the person who ought to account for the same, or whose negligence or improper conduct has caused the loss; and shall disallow and strike out such payments as are not authorized by law or competent authority. The Examiner or Auditor shall verify the cash or imprest balance in the hand of the Chairman or the District Engineer and other employés of the District Board.

Loss of money by embezzlement, theft or otherwise.

21. Money or the irrecoverable value of stores, lost by theft, fraud, the negligence of individuals or other cause shall not be written off from the accounts except with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. When the amount of the loss exceeds Rs. 500, or when the loss is due to any defect in the system of accounts, collection, etc., the sanction of Government is necessary.

CHAPTER II.

BUDGET.

		Rules.			Rules.
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2.	Classification of transactions .	34			

Preparation of Budget Estimate.

22. The Collector of the district shall, on or before the 15th August in each year, prepare and transmit to the District Board an estimate of the balance of the District Road Fund to be transferred to the credit of the District Fund during the financial year next ensuing under section 52, clause (1) of the Act.

23. As soon as the Collector has reason to believe that the receipts from cesses are likely to fall materially short of the original estimate supplied to the District Board under rule 22, he shall transmit to the District Board a revised estimate of the cess receipts in order that the District Board may revise its budget estimate accordingly under rule 33.

24. A budget estimate in Form No. 1 showing probable receipts and expenditure of the District Fund under all heads during the ensuing financial year, shall be prepared by the Finance Committee constituted under section 55 of the Act, and shall be laid before the District Board at a meeting to be held not later than the 15th December in each year. The budget shall be submitted to the Commissioner of the Division through the Magistrate not later than the 15th January and an abstract statement of the estimates by major heads shall be submitted by the Commissioner to the Accountant-General on the 15th February. A copy of the Public Works Department section of the budget shall be forwarded by the District Board not later than the 1st January in each year to the Inspector of Local Works, who shall send his observations thereon, if any, to the Commissioner by the 15th January at the latest.

25. The budget estimate shall set forth estimated receipts and expenditure under major, minor, and detailed heads of account, and the opening and closing balances.

(*b*) The expenditure chargeable to loans shall be distinguished from that chargeable to revenue and the balance shall be subdivided thus:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance of loan funds	...	...	...	
Appropriation of loan funds	...	...	...	
Closing balance of loan funds	...	...	...	
Opening balance of revenue fund	...	...	...	
Appropriation from revenue fund	...	...	...	
Closing balance of revenue fund	...	...	...	

26. The budget shall be accompanied—

(*a*) by a schedule in Form No. 2 for each major head except "45—Civil Works, Communications—repairs" in which shall be entered full details of the estimated receipts and expenditure under that head, working up to the total shown under that head in the budget estimate;

(*b*) by explanatory notes showing, wherever necessary, how the figures have been arrived at, and specially explaining any new and important item of receipt or expenditure; and

(*c*) when any new charge requires the sanction of superior authority, by a copy of the order of sanction.

NOTE.—In entering the details of receipts and expenditure in the schedule for each major head, the same forms and the same degree of particularity shall be observed as are prescribed for district budget estimates under the orders of Government, the Accountant-General, Bengal, or other competent authority. In preparing the schedule for public works under the control and administration of the District Board, the rules and forms prescribed for the budget estimates of District Road Committees under the Cess Act, 1880 (Bengal Act IX of 1880), shall be observed.

27. In preparing the budget, what is expected to be paid (under proper sanction) during the year shall be provided for, not the liability likely to be incurred or falling due within the year.

28. For fixed charges, the explanatory notes shall show the full sanctioned scale, the number of employés, rate of pay, etc.

29. The District Board may at any time transfer grants from one minor head to another minor head subordinate to the same major head.

30. Transfers from one major head to another shall not be made without the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division.

31. Application for sanction for reappropriations whether submitted to a meeting of the Board or to the Commissioner shall be in Form No. 3.

32. If at any time during the year the District Board has reason to believe that the budget under any head is likely to be exceeded, and that the excess cannot be met by a reduction under some other head, a supplementary budget estimate shall be prepared with the least possible delay and submitted through the Magistrate for the orders of the Commissioner in the manner prescribed in sections 47 to 49 of the Act.

33. If the Board has reason to suppose the receipts under any head are likely to fall materially short of the budget estimate, a revised budget estimate shall be prepared with the least possible delay, and submitted as above for the orders of the Commissioner.

Classification of transactions.

34. No change shall be made in the prescribed major and minor heads of account, unless authority for an alteration is communicated to the District Board by the Accountant-General, Bengal. (If, therefore, any additions or alterations are thought to be required, the question shall at once be referred to the Accountant-General, who will, if necessary, submit the question for the orders of Government.) If, for administrative purposes, it is found convenient to subdivide the detailed heads in the abstract registers, there is no objection to this being done; but all statements and returns shall be compiled according to the headings here prescribed.

Adequate Working Balance.

35. The District Board shall never, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, exhaust or exceed its balance in the Treasury; and the budget estimates shall be framed so as to provide for an adequate closing balance.

CHAPTER III.

RENTS AND OTHER REVENUE.

	RULES.
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Miscellaneous Revenue for which there is a fixed demand.

Revenue leased out.

36. When the collection of revenue is leased out for fixed amounts, the recoveries shall be watched by means of the Demand and Collection Register of rents in Form No. 4.

NOTE.—The following sources of revenue are usually leased out :—

(1) Pound rents.
(2) Ferry rents.
(3) Rent of buildings and lands.
(4) Produce of lands and gardens.
(5) Tolls on bridges.
(6) Rent of fisheries.

37. A separate page or sets of pages of the register shall be set apart for each of the above kinds of revenue for which there is a fixed monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual demand.

38. As, however, the sources of revenue and the circumstances are varied, the form may be modified with the approval of the Accountant-General, Local Audit Department, to meet local requirements.

39. The register in Form No. 4 shall be opened by bringing forward all arrears due from farmers whose leases have terminated and have not been renewed. The entries shall be made serially, one below the other, grouped according to the years for which the arrears are due, so that the total demand and realizations can be ascertained by totalling the vertical columns. In the case of such expired leases columns 3, 4, 7, 8 and 10 and 11 need not be filled in.

40. Below the arrear demands due by defaulters shall be entered the demands for current leases. These shall be grouped so that all the pounds or ferries subject to the control of each Local Board and Union Committee come together, and sufficient space shall be left after each group to insert any fresh leases granted during the year. A grand total shall, however, be made of the whole demand, arrears as well as current, and of the realizations of each month. The entries in columns 1 to 8 and 10 and 11 will be filled in from the kabuliyat, and those in column 9 from the previous year's account if the same lessee is in possession of the property. Columns 7 and 8 shall show if the instalments are to be paid monthly or quarterly, or shall show the due dates for payment, *i.e.*, first day of each month or quarter, etc.

41. The security deposit shall be credited direct to "Rent" in the cash-book as it is practically an advance payment of rent. In the register of rents it shall be entered in the collection column of the month in which it is realized. The first March column (column 14) is provided for security deposits on current year's leases paid in March of the financial year.

42. On the expiry of the lease, the amount paid as security deposit will be entered in red ink in the collection columns for the last month of the lease and the outstanding balance reduced thereby.

43. Rents received shall be entered in the collection columns of the month in which they are received.

44. The totals of each monthly collection column shall be compared by the Vice-Chairman with the abstract register of receipts and he shall place his initials at the foot of each column. The total of the final March column must be added to the next year's first March column to effect the agreement.

45. When a lease is cancelled for any reason and the pound, ferry or other property resold the demand up to date shall be worked out and compared with the collections up to date.

46. The remissions shall be sanctioned by the District Board at a meeting.

47. If any pounds, ferries or other property have been placed in charge of Local Boards, duplicates of these registers shall be kept by the latter in the same way as the District Board, and these shall be prepared and checked in accordance with the instructions in rules 39 to 45. Directly the settlement for the year has been made by the Local Board, a copy of the sale list, accompanied by the kabuliyats in original, shall be forwarded to the District Board. At the close of each quarter a return in Form No. 5 shall be submitted to the District Board by each Local Board. In this form the arrears due on expired leases shall be grouped separately by the year and below these shall be entered the current leases. These returns will inform the District Board of the action taken in regard to arrears. The details of the demands and collections shall also be carefully compared with those recorded in the register maintained by the District Board, and any discrepancies shall be immediately reconciled.

Miscellaneous Revenue managed departmentally.

48. When the collection of revenue is managed departmentally, *i.e.*, collected through District Board subordinates, instead of being leased out to renters the collection shall be effected by means of machine-numbered receipt tickets in Form No. 6.

49. The tickets shall be bound in books of 25, 50 or 100 as convenient and shall bear consecutive machine numbers. Before issue to the collecting sircars, the tickets shall be stamped with the common seal of the District Board in the presence of the Vice-Chairman. The stock of tickets shall be

kept in the custody of the Vice-Chairman and a stock account of their receipts, issues, and balances shall be kept by the accountant in Form No. 7 and the collecting sircars shall give their receipts in the proper column for tickets made over to them periodically.

50. The collecting sircars shall without fail grant a ticket to the person who pays toll or other dues. The progressive total of the sums received shall be kept on the counterfoil of each ticket in the place provided at the foot, as each ticket is issued. An inspecting officer shall see that these totals are taken regularly as directed in this rule, and shall initial the pages which he checks.

51. At such times as may be fixed by the Board but at least once a fortnight and oftener when the amount in hand is nearly equal to the collecting sircar's security, he shall remit his collections to the treasury with a chalan, Form No. 8, in triplicate. The foil of the chalan that is returned, shall be pasted in the book of receipt tickets as evidence of the remittance having been made. The progressive total on the counterfoil shall run from the date of last credit to the date of next credit, and the amount remitted shall agree with the progressive total made on the last counterfoil on the day of remittance.

52. At least once a quarter, and at shorter intervals as often as possible, the collecting sircar's accounts shall be examined on the spot by the secretary or a member of the Board or other officer appointed by the Board on this behalf. The inspecting officer shall review and check the totals of at least 2 per cent. of the pages of the receipt ticket book, initialling those that he checks. He shall also compare the totals of the books with the amounts remitted to the treasury as shown by the chalans and with the cash in the hands of the collecting sircar. The check shall be made from the time of the last examination under this rule, and a report of the results shall be forwarded to the Board.

Miscellaneous Demands.

53. (*1*) For demands not otherwise provided for in these rules, the Board shall keep up a miscellaneous demand register in Form No. 9.

(*2*) Columns 1 to 7 of the register shall be posted when the bills are signed and the entries regarding payment shall be made in columns 8 to 12.

(*3*) The amount shall then be credited in the treasury in the usual way (see rule 158).

Bills and Receipts.

54. Bills shall be prepared, where necessary, in Form No. 10 and shall be entered in the appropriate column of the miscellaneous demand register, Form No. 9, and their satisfaction noted in the proper column. No other receipts need be given in such cases.

55. For all money received by the Board under the rules in this chapter and in all other cases in which no receipt form has been prescribed in the rules, a receipt in Form No. 11 shall be given by the Vice-Chairman or the Secretary. The total amount received shall be written in words both on the receipt itself and on the counterfoil.

56. The bill and receipt forms shall be bound in counterfoil books. Each book shall contain 100 forms and no book shall be brought into use until all the foils and counterfoils have been consecutively numbered. The numbers shall, if possible, be printed.

57. The receipt and issue of all forms shall be recorded in a stock book (Form No. 7) and on no account shall loose unnumbered forms be kept in the office.

Bungalow Fees.

58. Travellers' bungalow fees are levied according to sanctioned scales and the rules issued in connection therewith, and they will be checked by reference to the entries made by the travellers themselves in the register Form No. 12 maintained in the bungalow concerned.

Receipts on account of fruit trees.

59. In order to enable a proper check to be exercised over the realizations of avenue produce, a register in Form No. 13 should be maintained in the Engineer's office showing the total number of fruit-bearing trees of each

kind in each mile of a road separately. This register shall be corrected from time to time as new trees are grown and dead trees are removed. The overseers or sub-overseers shall conduct the sales of these trees and forward sale lists through the District Engineer to the Chairman for approval. After the sale lists have been approved by the Chairman a note of the demand shall be kept in the Miscellaneous Demand Register to enable the Board's office to watch recoveries.

School Fees.

60. The school fees from the Board's schools shall be realized by the Head Masters and credited to the treasury direct. When it is found inconvenient to remit the sums into the treasury, they may be allowed to be retained in part payment of the expenses of the school. In the latter case, the total sum realized during the month shall be deducted from the total of the establishment pay bill for the month, and the net amount shall be claimed.

61. The Head Master shall submit on the 1st of every month to the Board's office a statement of the amounts realized during the last month and the amount outstanding at the end of the month, in Form No. 14. The Board's office shall check the statement and the amounts realized with the amounts credited in the treasury, or with the amounts deducted from the monthly establishment pay bill. (See rules 211 to 213.)

Subscriptions and Donations.

62. Subscriptions and donations for special purposes shall be recorded in Form No. 15. These subscriptions shall not be appropriated for any other purposes; and to prevent this, a separate account shall be kept in Form No. 42. (See rule 147.)

Contributions.

63. The realization of amounts due on account of contributions shall be watched by means of the Miscellaneous Demand Register (Form No. 9). As soon as the demand can be ascertained and the amount becomes due, a bill shall be prepared by the Board in Form No. 10 and accounted for in the way laid down in rules 53 and 54.

CHAPTER IV.

ESTABLISHMENT.

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Monthly Pay Bills.

64. The salary bill of the District Board Establishment shall be drawn in Form No. 16 and the certificate at the foot of the form shall be signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman. When salary is drawn for portion of a month only, the rate at which it is drawn and the number of days for which it is claimed shall be stated either against the name of the employé in the body of the bill or in a note at the foot of the page.

65. When an employé is absent from duty and acting arrangements are made in consequence of his absence, the absentee statement on the reverse of the bill in Form No. 17 shall be filled in and signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

66. Pay not distributed shall be refunded by short drawal in the next monthly pay bill.

67. To the first bill in which a periodical increment is drawn by any officer a certificate in Form No. 18 shall be appended.

68. The pay of all temporary employés who are entertained under sanction shall be billed for separately in the same form, the sanction being quoted.

69. The last payment of an employé's salary shall never be made until it has been ascertained that there are no demands outstanding against him. A certificate to this effect signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be attached to each such bill.

Provident Fund deductions.

70. The net amount payable to the payees shall be drawn in one cheque. For the amount of Provident Fund deductions and contributions a separate voucher shall be drawn up including, if necessary, the deductions and contributions on several bills and showing merely the total deductions and contributions on account of each salary bill. The amount of this voucher shall be paid in cash or by cheque as the case may be in the Post Office Savings Bank. These remittances to the Savings Bank should, whenever possible, be made between the 1st and 4th of each month in order that interest may accrue for the month of deposit

Arrear Bills.

71. Arrear pay shall not be drawn in the ordinary monthly bill, but in a separate bill, with a quotation of the bill from which the charge was omitted or withheld or on which it was refunded by deduction, or of any special order granting a new allowance. Such bills may be presented at any time and may include as many items as are necessary, but they shall be supported by a certificate from the head of the office that the amount was not paid before.

72. When the bills are paid the number and date of the voucher shall be noted on the original bill from which the charge was withheld or omitted or in which it was refunded, against the item concerned in order to prevent a second claim from being entertained.

Distribution of Salaries.

73. Every District Board employé shall give a receipt with date in the appropriate column on the Form No. 16 for the sum paid to him and shall in the case of sums exceeding Rs. 20, affix a receipt stamp before signing. The cost of such receipt stamp must be borne by the person who received the money and not by the District Board. Employés unable to write shall make their mark and shall be paid in the presence of the Vice-Chairman or some responsible officer, who shall record a certificate to that effect.

74. The drawer of the bill is personally responsible for every salary drawn on a bill signed by him until he has paid it to the persons entitled to receive it, and has had the acquittance roll signed and if necessary, stamped by the payee. If the payee does not present himself before the end of the month, the amount drawn for him shall be refunded by short drawal in the next bill; his salary can be drawn anew under rule 71 when he presents himself to receive it. Pay shall not in any circumstances be placed in deposit.

75. The drawer of the bill shall not readjust the salaries of the establishment by giving one officer more and another less, than the sanctioned pay of his post, nor shall he distribute the pay of an absentee otherwise than as provided by any general or special orders of the Board.

Records of Service.

76. (*1*) A service-book in Form No. 19, printed in English and the Vernacular, shall be supplied, at his own cost, to every employé holding a substantive appointment on the permanent establishment of a District Board. It shall be kept in the custody of the Chairman, whose signature as well as that of the employé on the first page shall be attested every five years.

(*2*) The service-book is a contemporary record of the employé's official life, including leave of every description, every period of suspension from employment, and every other interruption of service, with full details of its duration. Every entry relating thereto shall be written across the page and attested by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or the Secretary.

77. As regards the District Engineer, the record of his services will be kept by the Chairman in a register similar to Form No. 92 prescribed in article 784 of the Civil Account Code (District Board's Form No. 20).

78. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman is primarily responsible that every necessary entry is made, especially in regard to leave or suspension, but it is also the duty of each employé to remind the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary, when any entry is necessary and to see that his own service-book is properly written up and attested. It should be carefully explained to each employé that, unless he does so, there may be a difficulty hereafter in verifying his service when his claim to pension shall come to be investigated and considered. Service-books shall be introduced and kept up, whether rules for the grant of pensions and gratuities have been framed or not.

Annual Establishment Return.

79. At the time of preparing the pay bill for March in each year, a detailed statement of the permanent pensionable establishment existing on the 1st April shall be prepared in Form No. 21 and transmitted to the Accountant-General direct not later than the 15th May. In preparing the statement the following instructions shall be carefully observed :—

(*a*) The name, designation, and pay of every officer, clerk, or menial servant holding a permanent pensionable appointment, whether on duty or absent on leave or deputation, or under suspension, shall be distinctly shown.

(*b*) The date of birth, of appointment to present post, and of promotion to present pay of each person should be entered in the appropriate columns of the statement; the date of the birth by Christian era shall be given, and, if the exact date is not known, the approximate date or year shall be stated.

(*c*) The name of any person acting in an appointment, as well as the acting allowance paid to him shall be shown in the column "Name of incumbent" beneath the name of the absentee for whom he is officiating.

(*d*) If the acting incumbent holds a permanent appointment upon another establishment, the fact shall be stated.

(*e*) A detailed statement in Form No. 22 shall be given at the foot of the original return, Form No 21, showing new names of officers which are not found in the return of the previous year, and when these new names include those of persons who have entered the service of the District Board for the first time, the particulars of their previous service and the rules or orders under which their service qualifies for pension shall be given. Columns are also provided in Form No. 22 for information required in regard to the names of officers which appeared in Form No. 21 of the previous year, but are now omitted, as also regarding officers who have been on leave, other than privilege leave, or under suspension, during the previous year. In the case of any who have been under suspension, a note is required stating whether it has been expressly declared that the period of suspension shall count as service qualifying for pension.

(*f*) If any person on the establishment is a Government pensioner, or is not the servant of the District Board solely, the fact shall be noted in the statement. If he be an officer transferred from the pensionable service of Government, for whose pension contribution is paid, a note shall be entered against his name to the effect "Contribution paid to Government for pension".

When completed in accordance with the preceding instructions, the statement shall be carefully checked with the service-books, as it will be the authority by which hereafter pension claims will be tested by the Accountant-General.

Pensions and Gratuities.

Application for pension or gratuity where rules for the grant of the same have been framed and sanctioned.

80. When an officer applies for an invalid pension or gratuity, he shall be referred, if his age be less than 60 years, to the Medical Officer in charge

of the civil station of the district for medical examination. After he has been declared by the Medical Officer to be unfit for further service, he shall not be retained in active service, pending a decision on his application for pension. Service after the date of the medical certificate does not count for pension.

81. After the medical certificate of incapacity for further service has been received, an application for pension or gratuity in Form No. 23 shall be drawn up, and the applicant's service detailed in page 2 of the form verified from office records, and the result of the verification noted in the column provided for the purpose.

82. In the case of pensions or gratuities other than invalid, the applicant's services shall be verified, and the form of application filled up in the same way as in the case of an invalid pension, when the application for pension or gratuity is made by the applicant.

83. The Chairman shall certify on the application whether the character, conduct, and past services of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of the District Board. If the application is for pension on the superior scale, he shall enter all periods of leave, suspension, etc., which are not reckoned as service. He shall also record his opinion whether the service claimed has been established and shall be admitted or not.

84. The application in Form No. 23, with the applicant's service-book, his last pay-certificate, the medical certificate of incapacity for further service (if the application is for an invalid pension), and the documents relied upon for the verification of the service claimed, will then be forwarded to the Accountant-General, who will return the papers with a certificate as to whether the service claimed has been duly proved, and whether the pension applied for is admissible under the rules.

85. The application, with the Accountant-General's certificate and the other papers, will next be laid before the members of the District Board in meeting for sanction.

Payment of pensions and gratuities granted under sanctioned rules.

86. When the payment of a pension or gratuity has been sanctioned by the District Board, the amount, if it be a gratuity, may be paid in a single sum; but if it be pension, it shall ordinarily be paid monthly to the pensioner in person at the office of the District Board on an authority issued in Form No. 24.

87. A pensioner not residing in the district in which he was employed may draw his pension by agent without appearing in person on production of the certificates required by the Civil Service Regulations, article 946. In such a case the District Board shall obtain every year some proof *independent* of the certificate, through the police or the officers of the Board of the district in which the pensioner resides, or otherwise, that he is actually alive. The District Board may pay a pensioner by postal money-order in any case in which hardship would arise if the pensioner were required to attend in person at the District Fund office:

Provided:—

(1) that the pensioner requests the Board in writing to remit the money in this manner;

(2) that the remittance is made at the sole risk of the pensioner and at his cost; and

(3) that before the money is remitted the Board is furnished with a life-certificate in respect of the month for which the money is to be remitted, such certificate being signed by a Magistrate, or by the Chairman or a member of the District Board within the limits of whose jurisdiction the pensioner is living, or by some person exercising the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure or by any Registrar or Sub-Registrar under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, or by any pensioned officer who, before retirement, exercised the powers of a Magistrate, or by a Chaplain, or by any gazetted officer of Government or any person holding a Government title.

In such a case the District Board shall obtain annually independent proof of the pensioner's continued existence in the manner contemplated in this rule.

78. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman is primarily responsible that every necessary entry is made, especially in regard to leave or suspension, but it is also the duty of each employé to remind the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary, when any entry is necessary and to see that his own service-book is properly written up and attested. It should be carefully explained to each employé that, unless he does so, there may be a difficulty hereafter in verifying his service when his claim to pension shall come to be investigated and considered. Service-books shall be introduced and kept up, whether rules for the grant of pensions and gratuities have been framed or not.

Annual Establishment Return.

79. At the time of preparing the pay bill for March in each year, a detailed statement of the permanent pensionable establishment existing on the 1st April shall be prepared in Form No. 21 and transmitted to the Accountant-General direct not later than the 15th May. In preparing the statement the following instructions shall be carefully observed :—

(*a*) The name, designation, and pay of every officer, clerk, or menial servant holding a permanent pensionable appointment, whether on duty or absent on leave or deputation, or under suspension, shall be distinctly shown.

(*b*) The date of birth, of appointment to present post, and of promotion to present pay of each person should be entered in the appropriate columns of the statement; the date of the birth by Christian era shall be given, and, if the exact date is not known, the approximate date or year shall be stated.

(*c*) The name of any person acting in an appointment, as well as the acting allowance paid to him shall be shown in the column "Name of incumbent" beneath the name of the absentee for whom he is officiating.

(*d*) If the acting incumbent holds a permanent appointment upon another establishment, the fact shall be stated.

(*e*) A detailed statement in Form No. 22 shall be given at the foot of the original return, Form No 21, showing new names of officers which are not found in the return of the previous year, and when these new names include those of persons who have entered the service of the District Board for the first time, the particulars of their previous service and the rules or orders under which their service qualifies for pension shall be given. Columns are also provided in Form No. 22 for information required in regard to the names of officers which appeared in Form No. 21 of the previous year, but are now omitted, as also regarding officers who have been on leave, other than privilege leave, or under suspension, during the previous year. In the case of any who have been under suspension, a note is required stating whether it has been expressly declared that the period of suspension shall count as service qualifying for pension.

(*f*) If any person on the establishment is a Government pensioner, or is not the servant of the District Board solely, the fact shall be noted in the statement. If he be an officer transferred from the pensionable service of Government, for whose pension contribution is paid, a note shall be entered against his name to the effect "Contribution paid to Government for pension".

When completed in accordance with the preceding instructions, the statement shall be carefully checked with the service-books, as it will be the authority by which hereafter pension claims will be tested by the Accountant-General.

Pensions and Gratuities.

Application for pension or gratuity where rules for the grant of the same have been framed and sanctioned.

80. When an officer applies for an invalid pension or gratuity, he shall be referred, if his age be less than 60 years, to the Medical Officer in charge

of the civil station of the district for medical examination. After he has been declared by the Medical Officer to be unfit for further service, he shall not be retained in active service, pending a decision on his application for pension. Service after the date of the medical certificate does not count for pension.

81. After the medical certificate of incapacity for further service has been received, an application for pension or gratuity in Form No. 23 shall be drawn up, and the applicant's service detailed in page 2 of the form verified from office records, and the result of the verification noted in the column provided for the purpose.

82. In the case of pensions or gratuities other than invalid, the applicant's services shall be verified, and the form of application filled up in the same way as in the case of an invalid pension, when the application for pension or gratuity is made by the applicant.

83. The Chairman shall certify on the application whether the character, conduct, and past services of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of the District Board. If the application is for pension on the superior scale, he shall enter all periods of leave, suspension, etc., which are not reckoned as service. He shall also record his opinion whether the service claimed has been established and shall be admitted or not.

84. The application in Form No. 23, with the applicant's service-book, his last pay-certificate, the medical certificate of incapacity for further service (if the application is for an invalid pension), and the documents relied upon for the verification of the service claimed, will then be forwarded to the Accountant-General, who will return the papers with a certificate as to whether the service claimed has been duly proved, and whether the pension applied for is admissible under the rules.

85. The application, with the Accountant-General's certificate and the other papers, will next be laid before the members of the District Board in meeting for sanction.

Payment of pensions and gratuities granted under sanctioned rules.

86. When the payment of a pension or gratuity has been sanctioned by the District Board, the amount, if it be a gratuity, may be paid in a single sum; but if it be pension, it shall ordinarily be paid monthly to the pensioner in person at the office of the District Board on an authority issued in Form No. 24.

87. A pensioner not residing in the district in which he was employed may draw his pension by agent without appearing in person on production of the certificates required by the Civil Service Regulations, article 946. In such a case the District Board shall obtain every year some proof *independent* of the certificate, through the police or the officers of the Board of the district in which the pensioner resides, or otherwise, that he is actually alive. The District Board may pay a pensioner by postal money-order in any case in which hardship would arise if the pensioner were required to attend in person at the District Fund office:

Provided:—

(1) that the pensioner requests the Board in writing to remit the money in this manner;

(2) that the remittance is made at the sole risk of the pensioner and at his cost; and

(3) that before the money is remitted the Board is furnished with a life-certificate in respect of the month for which the money is to be remitted, such certificate being signed by a Magistrate, or by the Chairman or a member of the District Board within the limits of whose jurisdiction the pensioner is living, or by some person exercising the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure or by any Registrar or Sub-Registrar under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, or by any pensioned officer who, before retirement, exercised the powers of a Magistrate, or by a Chaplain, or by any gazetted officer of Government or any person holding a Government title.

In such a case the District Board shall obtain annually independent proof of the pensioner's continued existence in the manner contemplated in this rule.

88. In cases in which the pension of an officer is debitable to more than one District Fund, the entire amount of pension shall be paid by any of the District Boards under which the officer was employed, at the option of the payee, the District Board or Boards remitting their proportionate share or shares to the disbursing Board selected.

89. On the issue of the authority in Form No. 24 for the payment of pension, it shall be entered in a register in Form No. 25. On appearance of a pensioner claiming pension, his personal marks shall be checked, and his signature to the receipt for pension compared with that given in the register and the payments noted on the back of the order in Form No. 24, which shall be presented every time payment is claimed.

90. A pensioner who is unable to appear in consequence of bodily illness or infirmity may receive his pension upon the production of a life-certificate signed by some well-known and trustworthy person approved by the Chairman. In such case the disbursing officer, who is personally responsible for any payment wrongly made shall take all possible precautions to prevent imposition, and, shall before the first payment of each year, require proof not only of the existence of the pensioner, but also of his inability to attend in person to receive payment.

91. If a pensioner or a person entitled to a gratuity dies, payment of any arrears actually due may be made to his heirs, provided that they apply within six months after his death. Even if the pension or gratuity has not been sanctioned before the death of the officer, the payment may be made under special sanction of the members of the District Board in meeting. If an officer dies before actually retiring, or being discharged, his heirs have no claim to anything.

NOTE.—Pension can be drawn for the day of the pensioner's death; the hour at which death takes place has no effect on the claim.

92. If a pension remains undrawn for more than six months, it ceases to be payable, and if the pensioner afterwards appears, the Chairman, before resuming payment, is to satisfy himself that the claimant is the pensioner and that he could not draw his pension owing to circumstances to be fully explained.

Security.

93. Overseers and Sub-overseers, Store-keepers in the District Engineer's office, Union clerks and bill collectors and other employés of the Board, entrusted with the receipt, expenditure or custody of Board's money or property shall be required to furnish security to an amount to be fixed by the Board in each instance with due regard to the responsibility of the officer.

NOTE.—Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and District Engineers are not required to give security under this rule

94. Security must be either a deposit of cash or Government promissory notes, Municipal Debentures or Port Trust Bonds of Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi duly endorsed in favour of the Chairman, or a bond hypothecating landed property. In exceptional cases the Chairman may accept payment of the required security by deductions from salary. Such deductions shall be at not less than 10 per cent. of the salary or such sum as would make up the security in four years. In such cases personal securities shall be obtained until the full amounts of the cash securities required have been recovered, the solvency of the sureties being ascertained from time to time.

95. In the case of an employé affected by rule 94, a security bond in Form No. 26 or No. 27 shall be executed. All such bonds shall be kept under lock and key in the custody of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

NOTE.—A security bond executed in a particular capacity is not valid when the duties and responsibilities are added to or changed.

CHAPTER V.

CONTINGENT EXPENDITURE.

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Contingent Bills.

96. Contingent expenditure includes all charges other than those for establishment, travelling allowance or Public Works. All recoupment of contingent charges shall be drawn on a bill in Form No. 28.

Imprest Accounts.

97. To an officer whose duties cause him to incur petty expenses which require to be paid at once before money can be obtained on a contingent bill (Form No. 28) such sum as may be fixed from time to time by the District Board may be allowed as a permanent advance; provided that, without the sanction of the Commissioner, the District Board shall not fix the amount of the permanent advance at more than Rs. 100.

98. Payments of not more than Rs. 20 shall be made in cash from the permanent advance; provided that no charge on account of the salary of any employé of the District Board shall be made otherwise than as prescribed in rule 99.

NOTE.—The District Engineer can make payments in cash out of his permanent advance up to Rs. 50 (see rule 7; see also rule 174)

99. All payments exceeding Rs. 20 shall be made by cheque, unless there are special circumstances rendering payment in cash desirable; provided that all payments of sums above Rs. 10 on account of salaries of employés of the District Board shall be made by cheque.

100. The imprest-holder shall make payments from his permanent advance from time to time as may be required, and for each payment he shall obtain and hold a bill receipted by the payee, or, in the case of petty office expenses, a written detailed statement of the sums spent. Imprest-holders may grant sub-imprests to their subordinates, if necessary, but the sub-imprest will be treated as a part of the imprest and accounted for in the imprest-holder's accounts.

101. These bills or statements shall be numbered consecutively enfaced or stamped "paid, in cash", and entered in the register in Form No. 29, the classification of the charge being carefully entered in the columns provided for the purpose.

102. The permanent advance may be recouped whenever necessary, and it shall always be recouped on the last working day of the month, except when the expenditure falls below Rs. 10 for which no cheques can be drawn upon the treasury.

103. The procedure of recoupment shall be as follows:—

The imprest-holder shall compare the sub-vouchers with the entries in the permanent advance account; he shall deface them by stamping them "cancelled", so that they cannot be used again. He shall total and initial the column "Amount of sub-voucher", in the permanent advance account, and also the amounts, in the classification columns, the cross total of which shall agree with the total of the column "Amount of sub-voucher", and shall rule a red ink line across the page, immediately above which in the last two columns the number, date and amount of the voucher for recoupment shall be shown.

104. The bill for recoupment shall then be drawn out and sent to the District Board office for payment. After the bill is enfaced with the usual payment order in the form prescribed in rule 173 (*1*) a cheque shall be drawn in favour of the Chairman or other officer holding the advance.

See also rule 177 (*1*).

105. (*1*) Cheques in favour of the District Engineer in recoupment of imprest shall be made payable "to order" only.

(2) Cheques in favour of the District Engineer in recoupment of imprest shall be separately drawn and shall not be mixed up with any other payment.

106. The recoupment shall always be in full of expenditure from the last recoupment to date so that the balance in hand after recoupment will always be the full amount of the advance.

Sanction for recurring and unusual contingent charges.

107. Sanction of the Board at a meeting shall be obtained for the purchase of books, periodicals, newspapers, official publications for unusual contingent charges, such as typewriters, fountain pens, furniture, etc., and for all recurring contingent charges which bind the Board beyond a single payment.

Stamps and Postage.

108. (1) Stamps and postage charges shall ordinarily be met from the Permanent Advance. But, in order to enable a check to be kept upon the number of stamps expended by each department using stamps upon the business of the District Board a stamp register shall be maintained in Form No. 30. This register is intended primarily for postage stamps; but the same register shall be used for receipt or other stamps, separate pages being allotted for each description, columns 5 and 6 being modified as required.

(2) This register shall also serve as the Despatch Register.

109. The balance of stamps in hand shall be verified once a month by the responsible officer in charge of the department who shall make a note of the verification on the remarks column under his signature.

(See rule 228.)

Forms.

110. For all forms purchased by the Board, a stock book of forms in Form No. 7 shall be maintained. Each kind of form shall be shown on a separate page. The Head Clerk shall be responsible for the correct maintenance of this stock book.

Stationery Account.

111. This shall be maintained in Form No. 31. The purchases shall be made annually or half-yearly on indents duly sanctioned by the Chairman and showing the stock in hand at the time, the actual consumption of the previous year and the quantity required. The issues shall be acknowledged in the register under the initials of the officer supplied. The balances shall be struck at the end of the year and verified with the actual stock by the Vice-Chairman or the Secretary, who shall record a certificate to this effect on the register.

CHAPTER VI.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

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Travelling Allowance.

112. Travelling allowance may be granted to District Board employés for journeys undertaken in the interests of the Board. The travelling

allowance paid to such officers shall not, without the express sanction of the Local Government, exceed what would be admissible to similar officers in Government service under Part XI of the Civil Service Regulations.

113. Travelling allowance other than permanent travelling allowance shall be drawn on a bill in Form No. 32 for the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, members of the District and Local Boards and other gazetted officers and in Form No. 33 for other officers. Every travelling allowance bill shall be countersigned by a controlling officer before payment.

Instructions for preparing Travelling Allowance Bills.

114. In the preparation of travelling allowance bills, the following instructions shall be observed :—

(*a*) Only one kind of allowance shall be entered on one line, each halt or journey or portion of journey having a line to itself.

(*b*) Hours of journey shall be mentioned only (1) when, for an absence from head-quarters of not more than two consecutive days, daily allowance is claimed for two days, (2) when mileage or actual expenditure in lieu thereof is claimed, (3) when both railway or steamer fare and daily allowance are claimed in respect of a journey by rail or steamer immediately preceded or followed by a journey by road or by a halt.

(*c*) The number of miles travelled shall be entered in all cases of journeys by road or by boat.

(*d*) The daily allowance of an officer acting in an appointment shall be calculated on the maximum pay of the appointment.

(*e*) A fraction of a mile in the total of each journey for each person shall not be charged for.

(*f*) When the first item of travelling allowance to any officer is a halt, the date of commencement of that halt shall be stated in the remarks column.

(*g*) Details of actual expenses charged shall be given at the foot of the bill.

(*h*) When passage money is drawn for private servants accompanying an officer on a journey by sea or river, a certificate showing the number of servants who actually accompanied him shall be furnished.

(*i*) Full messing charges according to the steamship Company's tariff may be drawn by an officer of any class who certifies that he has paid such full charges for messing on that day and that he has actually dined on board.

Status in regard to Travelling Allowance.

115. (*1*) District Engineers will, for the purpose of travelling allowance, be regarded as officers of the first class irrespective of their pay.

(*2*) Upper and lower subordinates employed under a District Board may be allowed the same rates of travelling allowance as upper and lower subordinates employed in the Public Works Department on corresponding rates of pay.

Travelling Allowance of non-official members.

116. Members of District and Local Boards, who are not Government officers, and who do not hold the post of Chairman or Vice-Chairman of a District Board are entitled to draw from the District Fund travelling allowance at the same rates as are admissible under Chapter III, Civil Service Regulations, in the case of Government officers of the Second Class, for journeys to attend meetings of District or Local Boards or meetings of committees and joint committees of such Boards. When they travel by steamer, they are entitled to draw the maximum allowance under article 1063 (*ii*) in lieu of the table-money prescribed by article 1023. They are not entitled to any allowance for halting.

NOTE.—They are entitled to mileage for journey by road or boat, although the distance travelled does not exceed 20 miles, because no daily allowance can be fixed in their case. They are not, however, entitled to any allowance for journeys not exceeding 5 miles.

Travelling Allowance of non-official Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

117. Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Local Boards are entitled to draw from the District Fund travelling allowance at the same rates as are admissible under Chapter III, Civil Service Regulations, in the case of second class officers, for journeys performed for carrying out the objects of the Local Self-Government Act, and when halting, the daily allowance admissible will be the maximum allowance under article 1063 (*ii*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

118. Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of District Boards, who are not Government officers, are entitled to draw from the District Fund travelling allowance at the same rates as are admissible under the Civil Service Regulations in the case of Government officers of the first class, for all journeys performed for the purposes of the Local Self-Government Act.

Travelling Allowance of official members.

119. Government officers are entitled to draw from Provincial revenue the travelling allowance admissible to them as Government officers (*a*) for journeys to attend meetings of District or Local Boards or meetings of committees and joint committees when they are members of District or Local Boards, and (*b*) for journeys performed for the purposes of the Local Self-Government Act, when they hold the post of Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

NOTE.—The term "Government officers" includes managers of estates under the Court of Wards who are appointed by Government but paid from the estates and whose service count for pension under the rules of the Civil Service Regulations.

Controlling Officer.

120. Chairmen of District Boards shall be regarded as controlling officers for the purpose of passing bills for travelling allowance drawn (*a*) by officers employed under the District Board; (*b*) by the Vice-Chairman and members of the District Board for journeys performed by them in attending meetings of the boards; and (*c*) by Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Local Boards.

121. Chairmen of Local Boards shall be regarded as the controlling officers for the countersignature of the travelling allowance bills of the Local Board employés and of members of Local Boards for attending meetings.

Scrutiny of claims to Travelling Allowance.

122. (*1*) The travelling allowance bills of Engineers and Assistant Engineers shall be closely scrutinised and countersigned by the Chairman himself, and those of the subordinate establishments shall be scrutinised by the District Engineer with reference to the diaries submitted by them and then countersigned by the Chairman.

(*2*) It is the duty of the controlling officer to scrutinise the necessity, frequency, and duration of journeys or halts for which travelling allowance (whether permanent or other) is claimed. The controlling officer may disallow the whole or a portion of the travelling allowance claimable for any journey or halt, if he considers that the journey was unnecessary or that it was not completed with due expedition, or that the halt was of excessive duration. He shall check any tendency to abuse the option of exchanging a daily rate for mileage.

Joining First Appointment.

123. Travelling allowance for joining first appointments is admissible only to a person appointed to a post requiring technical skill or knowledge for which he has been specially trained.

Undisbursed Travelling Allowance.

124. Travelling allowance drawn for a member of an office establishment, but not paid to him within the month in which it is drawn, shall be refunded by short drawal in the next bill presented for travelling allowance. If no such bill be submitted by the end of the month, the undisbursed amount shall be refunded into the treasury in cash.

Permanent Travelling Allowance.

125. Permanent travelling, conveyance and horse allowance shall be drawn along with the pay of the officer and not on travelling allowance bills. Whenever a conveyance or horse allowance is drawn, a certificate shall be furnished that a conveyance or horse was actually maintained. In cases where a pony allowance, as such, has been sanctioned by the Board, the maintenance of a pony for the discharge of the outdoor duties of the officer shall be insisted on.

CHAPTER VII.

DISPENSARY ACCOUNTS.

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Classification of Dispensaries.

NOTE.—Local Fund Dispensaries are divided into two classes under rule 28 of the Dispensary Rules, viz.—

(*a*) Class III-A Dispensaries, for which separate banking accounts are allowed to be opened in the Treasury with the sanction of Government; and

(*b*) Class III-B Dispensaries, for which separate accounts are not allowed at the Treasury, but the funds of which are kept under the direct control of the local authority.

126. The accounts of Dispensaries included in Class III-A under rule 28 of the Dispensary Rules shall not be entered in those of the District Board which is only concerned with them as an agency for the realization of endowments in the Board area, and as paying a regular subscription from the District Fund. Dispensaries of Class III-B being a Board asset and liability, their accounts shall be entered in those of the District Board.

Class III-A. Dispensaries, *i.e.*, those whose accounts are not incorporated.

127. (1) The income from the endowments and investments shall be realized by the District Board and remitted to the treasury for credit to the account of the dispensary fund, an intimation being at the same time sent to the Managing Committee.

(2) The periodical contribution to be made out of the District Fund shall be paid on cheques to be drawn in favour of the Chairman or Secretary of the Dispensary Committee and credited to the ledger account of the dispensary kept at the treasury by transfer.

Class III-B.

128. All subscriptions and donations and other miscellaneous receipts collected by Managing Committees of District Board Dispensaries (class III-B) shall be deposited intact in the postal savings bank in the name of the Chairman or Secretary of the Managing Committee, who is authorized to withdraw therefrom such amounts as may be required for expenditure within budget limits. The Chairman of the Managing Committee shall send monthly *pro formâ* accounts in Form No. 34, showing separately the charges paid from the Board's office and those paid in cash by the Chairman or Secretary. The latter amount must be brought to account in the District Board office through the adjustment register, Form No 51, by debit to the head "24—Medical hospitals and dispensaries," and credit to the head "XX—Medical contributions from other sources."

Care should be taken to make this adjustment for the month of March before the accounts of the year are closed. But for each institution vested in the Board a subsidiary balanced account shall be kept in Form No. 35, in which shall be credited (*a*) all endowments, funds and contributions received by the District Board on its behalf, and (*b*) all sums allotted in the budget estimate for its establishment and maintenance which are chargeable to the general revenues of the district fund and in which all expenditure incurred shall be charged. The balance of this account which shall be struck at the close of each month shall not be appropriated to any object other than the establishment and maintenance of the institution to which it belongs.

129. The monthly *pro formâ* accounts submitted by the Managing Committee shall be checked in the District Board office with the balanced account.

CHAPTER VIII.

DEBT HEADS.

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Advances.

Permanent Advance.

130. Whenever the District Board decides that a permanent advance may be granted to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary or other officer for payment of petty charges, the procedure indicated in rules 131 to 134 shall be adopted.

131. On first receiving or taking charge of the permanent advance, the Chairman and all other imprest-holders shall sign and file an acknowledgment in these terms:—"I acknowledge to have in my possession a permanent advance of Rupees (Rs.), which sum is due from me to the District Board and I am personally accountable for the amount."

132. A similar acknowledgment shall also be given by the imprest-holder on the first working day of each year.

133. The permanent advance, when first drawn, shall be charged in the cash-book to the head "Advances," and shall be debited to the imprest-holder's account in the advance ledger, Form No. 36.

134. There will be no further operations upon the ledger account until the advance is finally repaid. It need not be repaid at the end of each year If the amount originally fixed for the permanent advance is subsequently increased or decreased by the District Board, the original advance shall be repaid and a fresh advance drawn.

Other Advances.

135. All moneys advanced to officers or employés of the District Board or to contractors or other persons (whether on account of the permanent advance or otherwise), shall, in the first instance, be charged to the head "Advances in the abstract register of expenditure and entered in the Advance Ledger Form No. 36. A separate account shall be opened in this ledger for each person to whom an advance has been given, and this account shall be credited with the amount of repayments made, and of adjustments made in the manner prescribed in clause (*b*) of rule 206. The accounts shall be balanced quarterly and signed by the Vice-Chairman.

136. Advances for works to be carried out departmentally should not be for the full sanctioned cost of the work, but should be restricted to the amount actually necessary to meet immediate payments; and as this amount is exhausted it can be recouped by submitting detailed bills for the expenditure incurred.

137. In the case of advances made to contractors or others for the execution of works the account shall be credited with the actual value of work done upon receipt of detailed bills and proper vouchers for the expenditure incurred out of the advance. These adjustments shall be carried through the Adjustment Register Form No. 51, in the manner prescribed in rules 205 and 206. Before the order for adjustment is made, the bills and vouchers put forward in support of the expenditure shall be passed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman in the same manner as other bills are passed. The passing order shall run thus :—

"Passed for rupees . Adjust Rs. by credit to advance account of , and debit to

Deposits.

138. All sums of money received by way of security deposit from contractors or others and all sums received, which are not the property, of the District Fund, and have been placed with the District Board for a temporary purpose only, shall be credited to the head "Deposits received" in the Abstract Register of receipts, Form No. 49, and shall be entered on the credit or receipt side of the Deposit Ledger in Form No. 37. A separate account shall be opened in this ledger for each person by whom a deposit is made; and the accounts shall be balanced quarterly and signed by the Vice-Chairman.

139. Government promissory notes received from contractors and others for security deposits shall be deposited with the Government in accordance with the instructions contained in Articles 163 and 167A, Civil Account Code.

(*See* rule 144.)

Review of Advance and Deposit Ledgers.

140. Each separate account in the ledgers of advances and deposits shall be specially reviewed by the Chairman not less often than once a quarter. The officer who signs the accounts shall at the same time satisfy himself that steps are being taken to recover or adjust advances which have been outstanding for more than three months. At the close of every quarter a list in Form No. 38 shall be prepared of outstanding advances, and a list of outstanding deposits in Form No. 39. The posting, in the advance and deposit ledgers shall be proved with the accounts at the end of each quarter.

141. When a deposit is outstanding for more than three years from the date when the work was finished and the depositor does not come to take the refund notwithstanding the service of a notice on him, or when the whereabouts of the depositor are not known, the deposit will be adjusted as a miscellaneous receipt, repayable on a subsequent claim with the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

Register of Security Deposits other than Cash.

142. Security deposits in cash shall be entered at once in the cash-book of the Board and the deposit ledger and paid into the Treasury like revenue. All other forms of security, such as Government paper, bonds for landed property and the like shall be recorded in a register in Form No. 40. When the security is surrendered the depositor shall give a receipt in the column provided for the purpose.

Government Security Register.

143. All Government securities which shall become, by purchase or otherwise, the sole property of a Board shall be accounted for in Form No. 40. They shall not be written off this form unless disposed of absolutely by sale or otherwise, *e.g.*, Government securities merely made over to the Accountant-General for safe custody, under the rules contained in Chapter II of the Civil Account Code, shall not be written off this account.

Annual Verification of Securities.

144. The total amount of securities which are in the safe custody of the Accountant-General shall be verified annually by the Vice-Chairman with the list published by the Accountant-General in the *Calcutta Gazette* in January of every year and a certificate of verification given in the remarks column of the register against each entry therein.

145. Securities which are in the custody of the Chairman himself shall be verified by the Local Auditor at the time of audit.

Loans.

146. (*1*) The transactions in regard to any loan contracted by a District Board shall be recorded in Form No. 41.

(*2*) When a loan is raised in the open market under the condition that a sinking fund is to be formed for its repayment, the payments to the sinking fund, as they fall due, shall be made to the Commissioner of the Division

and the Collector of the district, who shall hold the funds in trust for the redemption of the principal of the loan. On receipt of the money the trustees shall lodge it in the treasury for credit to a personal ledger account, to be opened in their names, and as soon as a sufficient balance is available, they shall invest the same in Government securities for retention in the custody of the Comptroller-General under the rules in Chapter 11 of the Civil Account Code. When any loans or debentures fall due, the trustees shall realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held in their names, and apply the sale-proceeds thereof, so far as they will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures. The interest accruing on the investments shall be added to the balance of the trust account until the sinking fund is complete.

(3) The transactions of the trust account shall be recorded in a cash-book in Form No. I of the "Account rules for the Guidance of Administrators of Trust Funds," issued with Bengal Government, Financial Department order No. 1180-86T—F., dated the 12th September 1912, which shall be kept by the trustees. As soon as possible after the 31st March in each year, the trustees shall forward to the Chairman of the District Board an abstract of the account in Form No. III of the trust fund rules and obtain from him a written acknowledgment of the correctness of the account. The trustees shall bring to the notice of Government any default in payment to the sinking fund, which is not immediately remedied.

Appropriation Register of loans and special grants and contributions.

Government Securities, Endowments and other Funds.

147. In order to check the appropriation of funds raised by loan or special grants by Government or contributions intended for special purposes by individuals or local bodies an appropriation register shall be kept in Form No. 42. The expenditure shall be posted monthly from the register of works. Without the sanction of Government previously obtained, no portion of such funds shall be appropriated even temporarily to any object other than that for which it was intended. Separate pages or sets of pages shall be set apart for each endowment or fund.

NOTE.—When the expense of a work is met partly from special grants or contributions and partly from District Fund money and the expenditure from each source cannot be distinguished, the sum entered in column 2 shall be the total, and a note of the amount derived from each source should be made in the remarks column

CHAPTER IX.

LOCAL BOARDS.

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Budget Estimate.

148. The statement of requirements and estimate of probable expenditure to be submitted by the Local Board to the District Board under section 51 of the Act shall be in Form No. I, and shall be accompanied by full explanatory notes for each head of account in respect of which the Local Board has been empowered under section 101 of the Act.

149. The District Board shall forward to each Local Board subordinate to it an extract of so much of the budget estimate of the District Fund as sanctioned as relates to the matters under the control and administration of the said Local Board.

Allotment of Funds by the District Board.

150. The District Board shall, from time to time, make allotments of funds to each Local Board subordinate to it for expenditure on the matters under their control and administration.

151. In making any such allotment the District Board shall send an intimation to the Sadar Treasury Officer, who will advise the officer in charge of the treasury or sub-treasury at or near the head-quarters of the Local Board concerned, of the amount allotted to such Local Board.

152. On receipt of such intimation, the officer in charge of the treasury or sub-treasury shall place the amount of the allotment to the credit of the Local Board, and shall enter it on the receipt side of the pass-book of the Local Board. The Local Board shall obtain funds by drawing cheques against the amount of the allotments thus placed at its credit from time to time. These cheques shall be signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Local Board if their amounts be below Rs. 100; otherwise they shall be signed by both Chairman and Vice-Chairman, or, if either be absent, by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman present and a member duly authorized by the Local Board.

Remittances into Treasury on account of District Fund.

153. Moneys paid into a sub-treasury on account of the District Fund shall not be credited in the pass-book of the Local Board; but shall, when incorporated in the Sadar treasury account, be credited in the pass-book of the District Board. The Local Board shall send an account of such payments to the District Board not less often than once a month.

Cash-book.

154. The Local Board shall keep a cash-book in Form No. 43. On the receipt side shall be posted the allotments made by the District Board from time to time; and on the expenditure side shall be posted details of the cheques drawn by the Local Board against the amount of those allotments.

155. The cash-book shall be closed and signed by the Chairman each month on the day fixed by the District Board, so that an authenticated copy thereof supported by vouchers in original may be sent so as to reach the District Board's office positively on the last day of the month. The transactions of the month subsequent to the closing of the cash-book shall be incorporated in the next month's account. The cash-book for March shall, however, be closed on the 31st, the authenticated copy with vouchers being submitted within seven days to the Chairman of the District Board.

NOTE.—In the case of the Asansol Local Board, the vouchers shall not be sent, but only a copy of the cash-book.

CHAPTER X.

DISTRICT BOARD OFFICE ACCOUNTS.

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Custody of District Fund Money.

156. The District Fund shall be lodged with the Collector of the district, who shall keep a separate account thereof. Donations which private persons give to the District Board for objects of legitimate expenditure on condition

that they are to be placed in fixed deposit in a bank or invested in securities, may be so placed in deposit or invested by the District Board.

Payment into the Treasury.

157. (*1*) All sums due by any person to the District Board, and all moneys collected by authorized servants of the Board, as well as rents due by pound and ferry-farmers, shall be sent direct to the treasury to be credited to the District Fund and shall not be sent through the office of the District Board. Moneys collected by servants of the Board shall be remitted in full to the treasury, and no portion thereof may be appropriated towards expenditure except in certain cases of school fees and fines referred to in rule 211.

(*2*) If in any case money is tendered at the office of the Board, the person tendering it shall be directed to take it to the treasury, where it will be received and credited to the District Fund.

NOTE.—(*See* rule 4.)

158. (*1*) All money paid into the treasury otherwise than by money-order to the credit of the District Fund, whether by servants of the District Board or others, shall be accompanied by a chalan in Form No. 8.

(*2*) This chalan shall be in triplicate, having the words "Original," "Duplicate" and "Triplicate" printed or written in red on the first, second and third parts, respectively. The first part shall be retained by the treasury office, the second part shall be returned on the same day to the office of the District Board, and the third part shall be delivered to the person paying in the money:

Provided that payments into the treasury of the rents of pounds and ferries which are administered by Local Boards shall be accompanied by chalans in quadruplicate, and the fourth part shall be sent by the treasury to the office of the Local Board.

Road and Public Works Cess.

159. On the last working day of each month the Collector shall transfer to the credit of the District Fund, and shall enter in the pass-book, the amounts of the following items calculated in accordance with the provisions in the Bengal Treasury Manual, Chapter XVI, paragraph 300—

(*a*) Road cess on lands.
(*b*) Public works cess.
(*c*) Cess on mines and railways.
(*d*) Interest on arrear collections of road and public works cess.
(*e*) Miscellaneous.
(*f*) Recoveries on account of cost of collection of arrear cess.

Grants from Provincial Revenues.

160. When a grant is made to the District Fund from Provincial revenues, the Accountant-General shall instruct the Treasury Officer to credit the amount of the grant to the District Fund, and send the Chairman a copy of his letter. Recurring grants are payable to the District Fund at the beginning of each year. The credit shall be made by book transfer; no bill or cheque shall be drawn, and no money shall be paid out of the Treasury.

Pass-book.

161. All moneys remitted to the treasury to the credit of the District Board, and all payments made by the treasury on cheques or otherwise on account of the District Board, shall be entered in a pass-book (Form No. 44); the pass-book shall remain in the custody of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and it shall be sent to the treasury on the tenth and also on the last working day of every month and on any other day on which the District Board may require the posting to be done. On receipt of the pass-book by the treasury officials, the receipts and payments up to date, and credits referred to in rules 159 and 160 shall be entered therein, and when the book is received on the last working day of the month, the account shall be balanced and signed by the Treasury Officer, the amount being entered in words as well as figures. The book shall be returned to the office of the District Board as soon as the entries prescribed in this rule have been made in it, *i.e.*, on the day of receipt or the next open day at latest.

162. The pass-book will be supplied by the treasury. It is not a District Fund account-book, but is simply a copy of the account kept in the treasury of the money paid into the credit of, and disbursed on account of, the District Board, and must therefore always be written up *only by the Government Treasury Department* by whom the original account is kept.

163. No entries or marks shall, under any circumstances, be made in the pass-book by any one connected with the District Board's office.

164. The Chairman shall examine this pass-book from time to time, and shall immediately call the attention of the Treasury Officer to any discrepancy that may appear between the credits and debits shown in the pass-book and those shown in the accounts of the District Board's office.

Balance Certificate.

165. The Treasury Officer shall supply the Chairman, immediately after the close of each month, with a balance certificate in Form No. 45.

166. This certificate shall be sent by the District Board to the Accountant-General, Bengal, attached to the audit certificate (Form No. 59).

Overdrawal of Balance.

167. No Local Fund is allowed to overdraw the balance at its credit without the special sanction of the Local Government. A deficit, may, however, if necessary, be allowed to the extent to which the road and public works cesses can be ascertained to have been actually credited in the treasury subsequent to the close of the previous month's account *minus* the cost of collection up to date.

168. If the Local Government sanction an overdraft when, owing to widespread distress, the instalments of any local cess creditable to District Boards are suspended or remitted and the income of the District Boards undergoes a sudden diminution, these overdrafts should be recouped when the suspended cess is realized. Whenever Government authorize advances of money to a District Fund, the Board will be allowed to overdraw its account at the treasury to the extent of the authorized advance and special instructions on the subject will be issued by the Accountant-General on each occasion. No entry will be made in the pass-book on receipt of these instructions, which will merely be noted for guidance by the Treasury Officer and will indicate the limit beyond which drafts shall not be permitted.

Transactions with the Post-office.

169. When money is remitted to a District Board by means of post-office money-orders or when the amounts of money-orders issued on the requisition of a District or Local Board are returned unpaid they will, in accordance with the post-office rules on the subject, be sent by the post-office of payment direct to the Treasury Officer for adjustment of the amount by book transfer to the credit of the District Fund. An advice-list with coupons and acknowledgments attached will be sent on the same day by the Treasury Officer to the District or Local Board's office, as the case may be, in token of the adjustment having been made. The Chairman shall despatch the acknowledgments to the remitters of the money-order. The Chairman of the Local Board shall also forward the original coupons with a copy of the advice-list to the office of the District Board, retaining the original advice-list in his own office and shall furnish full details of all items of unpaid money-orders which will be entered in red ink.

Money-orders.

170. When writing out money-orders in payment of a bill the number of the cheque and the serial number of the item in the bill shall be written on the acknowledgment portion. When received back the acknowledgment shall be carefully filed in serial order with the voucher. Wanting acknowledgments shall be called for after a month from the Postal Department.

Register of undelivered Money-orders.

171. (*1*) A register in Form No. 46 shall be opened for money-orders which the Postal Department refunds to the District Board owing to the payee not being found.

(2) The register will serve the double purpose of providing a means of watching that these refunds are brought to credit, and in case of the payee afterwards making application for the money, of ascertaining whether the sum is due from the District Board or from the Postal authorities.

Payment of Claims.

172. A Board shall pay promptly every claim against its fund that is clearly due. Every contractor shall, so far as possible, be paid on monthly bills, and every labourer employed direct by the Board or an official of the Board shall be paid daily or weekly as he may desire. But no money shall be drawn before it is actually required for payment; and no undue delay shall occur in the disposal of money drawn.

173. (1) Every bill or other claim for payment from the District Fund shall be presented in the first instance to the accountant, who shall check and examine it, and, if it be found correct and in order shall submit it for orders to the Chairman. If payment of the bill so presented is to be made, an order for the payment shall be endorsed upon it. The order for payment shall run as follows:—"Pay Rupees only (Rs.), " the amount being written in words as well as in figures, and shall be signed by the Chairman.

(2) The Accountant shall also note on it the classification of the charges according to the heads laid down in Form I, or in such greater detail as may be necessary for entry in the cash-book after payment.

174. All payments exceeding Rs. 20 shall be made by cheque; claims for smaller sums shall be paid in cash from the permanent advance.

NOTE.—See rules 7, 98 and 103 to 106 for recoupment of permanent advance.

175. In passing for payment bills in respect of public works charges which have been already passed by the District Engineer, the District Board's office shall compare the rates allowed by the District Engineer with those sanctioned in the agreement, and, in cases in which there is no agreement, shall compare the bills with the sanctioned estimate.

176. A register of work bills shall be kept in Form No. 47 and all bills passed for payment shall be entered therein. From this register the Board's office must check the allotment and balance available for each work and the District Engineer's accountant must also refer to it in order to verify his register of works.

177 (1). If the bill is to be paid out of the imprest, the chairman shall sign the pay order on the bill and make it over to the accountant for payment. The accountant shall, after payment, stamp the voucher with the words "paid in cash" in conspicuous type. This shall be attached as a sub-voucher to the next contingent bill (Form No. 28). If the bill is to be paid by cheque, it shall be made over to the accountant. The cheque shall be written out by the accountant and the bill stamped "Paid by cheque No. dated " in conspicuous type. Both the bill and the cheque shall then be placed before the Chairman who shall sign the cheque and initial (with date) the "paid" endorsement on the bill in token of having signed the cheque for the bill.

(2) The amount of the cheque shall be entered in the cash-book as soon as the cheque is signed.

178. Every payment from the District Fund shall be supported by a voucher in a proper form duly signed and receipted by the payee himself or his authorised agent and stamped, if necessary. A receipt signed by another person for the creditor will be invalid.

179 (1). Payments to illiterate persons shall be attested by a competent witness in addition to the paying officer.

(2) When the payee signs in vernacular the amount acknowledged shall be noted by him in the same vernacular.

Filing of Vouchers.

180 (1). Bills which have been paid by cheque shall be divided into the following classes, namely, (1) salary and establishment bills, and (2) other

shall be pasted in a separate guard file and shall be in order of payment:

that sub-vouchers, which have been paid in cash out of the ent advance, shall be separately filed, together with the recoupment r covering them.

(2) The following memorandum instead of this voucher shall be pasted into the guard-book for bills other than salary and establishment bills.

Memorandum.

Voucher No. , dated , for Rs. in recoupment of the Chairman's or other imprest-holder's permanent advance, will be found in the separate file.

Cash-book.

181. The District Fund cash-book shall be kept in Form No. 43.

The receipt entries in this book shall be made day by day as follows:—

(1) In the case of money remitted to the treasury (otherwise than by money-orders) for credit to the District Fund under rule 157, from the duplicate chalans mentioned in rule 158.

(2) In the case of money-orders, from the coupons attached to the advice list received from the Treasury Officer. (*Vide* rule 169.)

(3) In the case of the book adjustments specified in rule 160, from the copies of the Accountant-General's letter received under that rule.

(4) In the case of road and public works cesses mentioned in rule 159 from the pass book.

Expenditure shall be entered from the details of vouchers day by day as cheques are signed. (*See* also rule 177 (2)).

NOTE.—In the case of a cheque which has to be signed by two persons under rule 187 the date on which it is first signed by either of them shall be taken to be the date of the cheque.

Closing of the Cash-book.

182. The cash-book shall be closed and balanced on the last working day of each month and shall be signed by the Chairman after comparison with the pass-book. In the event of any cheques issued during a month remaining uncashed by the treasury at the close of the month, there will necessarily be a difference between the balance brought out in the cash-book and that of the treasury pass-book and of the certificate issued by the Treasury Officer under rule 165. This difference shall be explained by a note in the last page of the cash-book for the month in the following manner :—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance as per cash-book ...	.....	5,047 15 6
Add—Cheques uncashed—		
No. 4, dated 10th April 1886	50 0 0	
No. 23, dated 21st " "	40 0 0	
		90 0 0
Total	...	5,137 15 6
Deduct—Balance in the hands of-		
Union committee ...	100 0 0	
		100 0 0
Balance as per pass-book ...	.....	5,037 15 6

NOTE.—When a cheque has been cancelled (see rules 193 and 195), it will not be entered in the list of uncashed cheques.

Cheques.

183. Cheques drawn on a treasury shall be in Form No. 48. Cheque-books containing 100 cheques each will be provided by the officer in charge of the treasury. Each book shall bear a number which shall be repeated upon each cheque contained in it, together with the consecutive number of each cheque form, and the Drawing Officer shall notify to the treasury upon which he draws the number of the cheque-book which he from time to time brings into use. [illegible] the book there shall be instructions to keep it under lock

and key in the personal custody of the Drawing Officer, who, when relieved, shall take a receipt for the correct number of cheques made over to the relieving officer, a specimen of whose signature shall at the same time be forwarded to the treasury concerned.

184. (*1*) On receipt of a cheque-book from the treasury, the officer to whom the duty of signing cheques is allotted shall count the cheques, and shall record on the back of the cheque book that "this cheque book contains . . . . forms."

(*2*) The cheque-book shall remain in the custody of the officer who usually signs the cheques.

185. The cheque-book in use may be made over to the accountant whenever required, but it shall be returned before the office is closed for the day and shall on no account be left in the entire charge of any subordinate.

186 The officer in whose custody it is to remain shall satisfy himself periodically that all unused cheques are in the book and that none have been surreptitiously extracted.

187. Cheques for sums not exceeding Rs. 500 shall be signed by the Vice-Chairman or by the Chairman, or if both be absent, by a member of the Finance Committee. Cheques for sums exceeding Rs. 500 shall be signed both by the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, and if either of them be absent, such cheques shall be signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman present and another member of the Finance Committee.

188. Whenever necessary, and if convenient to the treasury, cheques issued by the District Board may be enfaced at the district treasury for payment at the sub-treasury. In such cases the payees' receipt shall be obtained through the Local Board which shall take it before delivery of the cheque to him.

189. No cheque shall be signed unless required for immediate delivery to the person to whom the money is to be paid, nor until the bill, which it will discharge, has been presented in a complete form, examined and passed for payment in accordance with rules 173(*1*) and 177. The practice of retaining signed cheques in the office shall not be permitted.

190. Every cheque shall be drawn in English in favour of the person to whom the money is actually due. Payment shall not be made to any other person except on production of a written authority from the creditor to receive it on his behalf:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to—

(*a*) Cheques issued for a sum of money distributable as pay or wages among a number of District Board employés.

(*b*) Cheques for recoupments of permanent advance.

(*c*) Cheques for payments of money by Remittance Transfer Receipts (article 143A, Civil Account Code, Volume I).

(*d*) Cheques for payment of money in places where there are treasuries but under the rules Remittance Transfer Receipts are not permissible (pay allowance, etc.) and where there are no treasuries. In such cases the money shall be remitted by money-orders and the cheques shall be drawn in the name of the Post Master.

(*e*) Cheques for payment of money to Government. If the money is accounted for by a special department of Government, such as the Income-tax, the Land Acquisition Department, etc., the cheques shall be drawn in favour of the officer-in-charge of the department concerned. But in other cases the cheque shall be drawn in the name of the Treasury Officer and forwarded to him for credit to Government.

NOTE.—Cheques in favour of the District Engineer shall be "to order."

191. The amount of every cheque shall be written in words as well as in figures, both on the cheque itself and on the counterfoil, and the counterfoil shall be initialled by the person or persons who sign the cheque. The word "only" shall always be inserted after the amount written in words in the body of the cheque.

192. Every cheque drawn for a sum, whether exceeding Rs. 20 or not, shall bear a receipt stamp of the value of one anna, and such receipt stamp shall be affixed before the cheque is signed.

Cancellation of Cheques.

193. When a signed cheque is cancelled, it shall be enfaced or stamped "cancelled" by the drawer of the cheque, and shall be destroyed as soon as the accounts for the month in which the cheque was drawn have been audited by the Finance Committee.

194. The fact of cancellation shall be noted in red ink under the initials of the drawer of the cheque upon the counterfoil and also across the passing order which has been enfaced upon the voucher.

195. A cheque remaining unpaid from any cause for twelve months from the date of its issue shall, however, be cancelled, and the amount shall be written back in the manner prescribed in rule 206.

Cheques lapsed or lost.

196. Cheques are current for three months only. After the expiration of that period, payment will be refused at the treasury, and the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn will, therefore, have to bring it back to be re-dated. No fresh cheque should be issued; the lapsed cheque shall simply be re-dated and the alteration initialled by the Chairman or official whose duty it would be to sign the cheque under rule. A note of the fact of re-dating shall be entered in the cash-book against the original transaction. The alteration will in no way affect the accounts, and no further entries shall be made.

197. When a cheque is reported as lost during the period of its currency the Chairman shall forward to the Treasury Officer concerned a certificate in the following form for signature:—

Certified that cheque No. , dated for Rs. reported by the (disbursing officer) to have been drawn by him on this treasury in favour of has not been paid and will not be paid if presented hereafter.

Treasury Officer.

TREASURY,

The *19* .

198. On receipt from the Treasury Officer of the certificate signed by him, the Chairman will draw a new cheque in lieu of it, the fact of the loss and the number and date of the new cheque will be recorded on the counterfoil of the old cheque, and the number and date of the old cheque that is lost will be recorded on the counterfoil of the new one. The fact of the new cheque having been issued will be entered on the date of issue in red ink parenthetically in the cash-book but not in the column for payment. A note will also be made against the original entry in the cash-book.

Correction of the Cash-book and Abstract Registers when Cheques are cancelled.

199. If the cheque is cancelled in the month of issue before the cash-book is closed and before the abstract register has been posted, all that is necessary is to strike out the entry in red ink under the initials of the Chairman. If, however, the abstract register has been posted and the correction is made in the same year, the cheque shall be removed from the list of outstanding cheques, and the amount credited in the cash-book as a miscellaneous receipt, "deduct" entries being at the same time made in the adjustment register under that head and the head of expenditure to which it was originally charged.

200. If, in any case, a cheque is cancelled after the accounts of the year have been compiled and published, the cheque shall be removed from the list of outstanding cheques, and the amount shall only be entered in the cash-book as miscellaneous receipt and an adjustment made in the accounts in accordance with the instructions contained in rules 206 (*d*) and 208.

Abstract Register of Receipts and Expenditure.

201. All the entries on the receipt side of the cash-book, Form No. 48, shall be posted item by item direct from the cash-book into the abstract register of receipts, Form No. 49, and all the entries on the payment side of the cash-book shall be similarly posted into the abstract register of expenditure, Form No. 50.

202. The abstract registers shall be posted as frequently as may be convenient, but in no case later than ten days after the close of the month to which the accounts relate.

203. The columns of the abstract registers shall be totalled every month and the totals of the cash transaction must necessarily be equal to and shall be compared by the Chairman with the totals of receipts and payments in the cash-book. He shall initial the abstract registers in token of having made this comparison.

Adjustments.

204. For the record of transactions other than cash a register of adjustments shall be opened in Form No. 51.

205. (*1*) The chief adjustments to be dealt with in the said register are :—

(1) Rectifications of error in classification.

(2) The adjustment of a bill against an advance.

(3) The charge to a head of expenditure by credit to deposits of a sum due on a contractor's bill which sum is retained as security deposit

NOTE.—The 10 per cent. deductions from contract certificates or other provisional disallowances pending inspection or approval of the work shall not be adjusted under this rule. In such cases only the net amount paid shall be entered in the accounts.

(4) Adjustments due to refund of income or recoveries of expenditure.

(*2*) These transactions shall be entered item by item in the register of adjustments (Form No. 51), the totals being passed from this register into the abstract registers of receipts and expenditure, but before the postings are made in the abstract registers the net total of the receipt heads shall be agreed with the net total of the payment heads.

206. The methods of entry in the register of adjustments shall be as follows :—

(*a*) In case (1) the adjustment shall be made by entering the amount in the space for "add entries" in the column for the head to which the amount is to be added, and again in red ink in the space for "deduct entries" in the column for the head from which the amount is to be deducted. Both entries will be made on the receipt side, if the amount is to be transferred from one head of receipt to another; and both will be made on the expenditure side if the amount is to be transferred from one head of expenditure to another.

(*b*) In case (2) the adjustment shall be made by entering the amount in the space for "add entries" in the column of the expenditure side for the head to which charges on account of the particular expenditure incurred are to be taken and on the receipt side in the space for "add entries" under the head "advances recovered." A corresponding entry must be made on the receipt or credit side of the advance ledger (Form No. 36) of the person by whom the expenditure was incurred and to whom the amount adjusted was originally advanced.

(*c*) In case (3) the adjustment shall be made by entering the amount on the expenditure side in the space for "add entries" in the column for the head to which the balance of the charges of the bill from which the deduction has been made has been taken, and on the receipt side in the space for "add entries" under "deposits received."

by deduction from similar receipts or payments of the current year, but a refund of expenditure exceeding Rs. 500 shall be finally credited as a receipt under the corresponding revenue head.

207. When income is refunded, the refund shall be charged in the cash-book to the major head of expenditure corresponding to the major head of receipt to which it was originally credited, or if there is no such head, to "32—Miscellaneous." The amount shall then be deducted in the adjustment register from both the head of receipt to which it was originally credited and the head of expenditure to which the refund is charged.

208. When the expenditure is recovered, the amount shall be credited in the cash-book to the major head of receipt corresponding to the major head to which the expenditure was originally charged, or if there is no such head, to "XXV—Miscellaneous." The amount shall then be deducted in the adjustment register from both the head of expenditure to which it was originally charged, and the head of receipt to which the recovery is credited.

NOTE—Adjustments affecting the Advance and Deposit heads shall be made even after the close of the year.

209. Adjustments made by deduction in the abstract registers shall always be written in red ink.

Vice-Chairman's Orders for Adjustment.

210. Specific orders of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman for adjustments shall be taken in cases (1) and (2) in rule 205 on the bill or voucher, and in cases (3) and (4) in that rule on separate memoranda which shall be filed.

Adjustment of Educational Charges.

211. The procedure indicated in rules 212 and 213 is to be adopted in cases where it is found inconvenient to require that the fees and fines realized in schools shall be remitted to the treasury, and where consequently they are allowed to be retained in part payment of the expenses of the school. As this practice necessitates the opening of a special register, and entails an appreciable increase of work in the Account branch of the office of the District Board, it shall not be adopted unless the remittance of school fees to the treasury is really a matter of considerable difficulty.

212. Each bill as it is received shall be entered in a register in Form No. 52.

213. The gross amount of each bill shall equal the total of the two columns "net amount paid by cheque" and "adjustment—receipt side—Fees and fines from schools and contributions;" and the amount of the adjustment on the receipt side shall be equal to that on the payment side under the head "Secondary schools," "Primary schools" or "Other schools." The adjustments in the accounts shall be made monthly through the adjustment register from the total figure arrived at in this register.

(See rules 60 and 61.)

Incorporation of the Local Board transactions in the District Board Accounts.

214. The transactions of the Local Board, as exhibited in the authenticated copy of their cash-book, shall be scrutinised and passed by the Chairman of the District Board, and shall be at once incorporated in the cash-book and other accounts of the District Board.

215. Separate serial numbers for the year with some distinguishing mark for each Local Board shall be assigned to the vouchers of Local Boards, e.g., Sadar Local Board's vouchers may run from A1 to A100 for the year, and that of other Local Boards from B1, C1, etc. These vouchers shall be filed separately from the District Board's vouchers.

(See rule 166.)

Abstract Register of Receipts and Expenditure.

201. All the entries on the receipt side of the cash-book, Form No. 43, shall be posted item by item direct from the cash-book into the abstract register of receipts, Form No. 49, and all the entries on the payment side of the cash-book shall be similarly posted into the abstract register of expenditure, Form No. 50.

202. The abstract registers shall be posted as frequently as may be convenient, but in no case later than ten days after the close of the month to which the accounts relate.

203. The columns of the abstract registers shall be totalled every month and the totals of the cash transaction must necessarily be equal to and shall be compared by the Chairman with the totals of receipts and payments in the cash-book. He shall initial the abstract registers in token of having made this comparison.

Adjustments.

204. For the record of transactions other than cash a register of adjustments shall be opened in Form No. 51.

205. (*1*) The chief adjustments to be dealt with in the said register are :—

(1) Rectifications of error in classification.

(2) The adjustment of a bill against an advance.

(3) The charge to a head of expenditure by credit to deposits of a sum due on a contractor's bill which sum is retained as security deposit

NOTE.—The 10 per cent. deductions from contract certificates or other provisional disallowances pending inspection or approval of the work shall not be adjusted under this rule. In such cases only the net amount paid shall be entered in the accounts.

(4) Adjustments due to refund of income or recoveries of expenditure.

(*2*) These transactions shall be entered item by item in the register of adjustments (Form No. 51), the totals being passed from this register into the abstract registers of receipts and expenditure, but before the postings are made in the abstract registers the net total of the receipt heads shall be agreed with the net total of the payment heads.

206. The methods of entry in the register of adjustments shall be as follows :—

(*a*) In case (1) the adjustment shall be made by entering the amount in the space for "add entries" in the column for the head to which the amount is to be added, and again in red ink in the space for "deduct entries" in the column for the head from which the amount is to be deducted. Both entries will be made on the receipt side, if the amount is to be transferred from one head of receipt to another; and both will be made on the expenditure side if the amount is to be transferred from one head of expenditure to another.

(*b*) In case (2) the adjustment shall be made by entering the amount in the space for "add entries" in the column of the expenditure side for the head to which charges on account of the particular expenditure incurred are to be taken and on the receipt side in the space for "add entries" under the head "advances recovered." A corresponding entry must be made on the receipt or credit side of the advance ledger (Form No. 36) of the person by whom the expenditure was incurred and to whom the amount adjusted was originally advanced.

(*c*) In case (3) the adjustment shall be made by entering the amount on the expenditure side in the space for "add entries" in the column for the head to which the balance of the charges of the bill from which the deduction has been made has been taken, and on the receipt side in the space for "add entries" under "deposits received."

(*d*) In case (4) an adjustment shall ordinarily be made by deduction from similar receipts or payments of the current year, but a refund of expenditure exceeding Rs. 500 shall be finally credited as a receipt under the corresponding revenue head.

207. When income is refunded, the refund shall be charged in the cash-book to the major head of expenditure corresponding to the major head of receipt to which it was originally credited, or if there is no such head, to "32—Miscellaneous." The amount shall then be deducted in the adjustment register from both the head of receipt to which it was originally credited and the head of expenditure to which the refund is charged.

208. When the expenditure is recovered, the amount shall be credited in the cash-book to the major head of receipt corresponding to the major head to which the expenditure was originally charged, or if there is no such head, to "XXV—Miscellaneous." The amount shall then be deducted in the adjustment register from both the head of expenditure to which it was originally charged, and the head of receipt to which the recovery is credited.

NOTE—Adjustments affecting the Advance and Deposit heads shall be made even after the close of the year.

209. Adjustments made by deduction in the abstract registers shall always be written in red ink.

Vice-Chairman's Orders for Adjustment.

210. Specific orders of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman for adjustments shall be taken in cases (1) and (2) in rule 205 on the bill or voucher, and in cases (3) and (4) in that rule on separate memoranda which shall be filed.

Adjustment of Educational Charges.

211. The procedure indicated in rules 212 and 213 is to be adopted in cases where it is found inconvenient to require that the fees and fines realized in schools shall be remitted to the treasury, and where consequently they are allowed to be retained in part payment of the expenses of the school. As this practice necessitates the opening of a special register, and entails an appreciable increase of work in the Account branch of the office of the District Board, it shall not be adopted unless the remittance of school fees to the treasury is really a matter of considerable difficulty.

212. Each bill as it is received shall be entered in a register in Form No. 52.

213. The gross amount of each bill shall equal the total of the two columns "net amount paid by cheque" and "adjustment—receipt side—Fees and fines from schools and contributions;" and the amount of the adjustment on the receipt side shall be equal to that on the payment side under the head "Secondary schools," "Primary schools" or "Other schools." The adjustments in the accounts shall be made monthly through the adjustment register from the total figure arrived at in this register.

(*See* rules 60 and 61.)

Incorporation of the Local Board transactions in the District Board Accounts.

214. The transactions of the Local Board, as exhibited in the authenticated copy of their cash-book, shall be scrutinised and passed by the Chairman of the District Board, and shall be at once incorporated in the cash-book and other accounts of the District Board.

215. Separate serial numbers for the year with some distinguishing mark for each Local Board shall be assigned to the vouchers of Local Boards, *e.g.*, Sadar Local Board's vouchers may run from A1 to A100 for the year, and that of other Local Boards from B1, C1, etc. These vouchers shall be filed separately from the District Board's vouchers.

(*See* rule 155.)

Incorporation of the Union Committee transactions in the District Board Office.

216. Contributions from the District Fund shall be debited in the District Board's accounts to the head of "Advances—Advances to Union Committees," and when they appear as receipts in the account submitted by the Union Committee, the same head shall be credited. All other receipts and charges shall be recorded under the appropriate revenue and service heads of accounts. The transactions of the Union Committees exhibited in the quarterly account shall be incorporated in the cash-book of the District Board after the transactions of the Local Boards. The total payments only under each head of account shall be recorded, and not the details shown in the vouchers.

Monthly, quarterly and annual accounts.

217. Registers of monthly and quarterly receipts and expenditure shall be kept in Forms Nos. 53 and 54, and shall be compiled from the abstract registers. The progress of expenditure as compared with allotment shall be shown in such detail as may be necessary, the particulars being obtained from the cash book.

218. In the first month of every quarter a copy of the "monthly and quarterly accounts" showing only the budget estimate and quarterly figures for the previous quarter's receipts and expenditure shall be published by lodging a copy signed by the members of the Finance Committee and countersigned by both Chairman and Vice-Chairman in the office of the Magistrate and Collector of the district.

219. (*1*) An annual account in Form No. 55 showing the consolidated receipts and expenditure for the year shall be published in the same manner as the quarterly accounts not later than the second month of the next year. It shall be accompanied by a schedule setting forth the sums expended on each work under—

45. Civil Works—

Original works—

1. Civil Buildings.
2. Communications.
3. Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Water-supply and Water-works—

1. New tanks and wells.

Drainage works.

These details may be obtained from the register of work bills.

(*2*) A copy of the annual account shall at the same time be despatched to the Accountant-General.

Office Order Book.

220. An office order book shall be kept by the District Board in which all appointments, promotions, leave, suspensions, fines, office arrangements and orders generally shall be noted. The Vice-Chairman shall see that this order book is kept in a correct and complete manner.

Establishment Check Register.

221. The whole establishment of the District Board shall be recorded in the establishment check register (Form No. 56) in which every appointment as made shall be entered. The entries in columns 1 to 6 of the register shall be made from the sanctions for each appointment, and shall be grouped according to the different branches of the establishment, a total being made for each. When any revision of the establishment is made the details of the revision shall be noted in the register, the number and date of the Resolution or order being quoted in column 1 thereof. Every entry in this register shall be initialled by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Secretary.

222. Details of every establishment bill after it is checked by the accountant shall be posted into the establishment check register (Form No. 56). Pay shall be recorded under the month for which it is due, not under that in which it is disbursed.

Temporary Establishment.

223. Temporary establishment shall be entered in the establishment check register (Form No. 56) at the end of the space allotted for the permanent establishment and shall not be mixed up with it. The period for which the temporary establishment is sanctioned shall be distinctly specified in the second column below the details of appointments sanctioned and lines shall be drawn across the columns of the months previous and subsequent to such period, so as to prevent admission by oversight of pay for a period in excess of sanction.

Fixed Recurring Charges.

224. Other fixed recurring charges, such as scholarships, grants-in-aid, rents, chaukidari and municipal taxes payable by the District Board and periodical contributions to Government for pay and allowances of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Veterinary Assistants, etc., shall be recorded and checked in the same manner as establishment charges. The establishment check register (Form No. 56) shall be used for this purpose, separate pages being opened therein for these charges.

Register of Lands.

225. A proper record of all lands, including roads, lands on road sides, sites of buildings, tanks, etc., in the possession of the District Boards shall be kept in Form No. 57.

226. If any plot of land shown in the register is sold or otherwise transferred from the possession of the Board, the entry for it should be struck off, and the facts in connection with the transfer stated in the column for remarks under the initials of the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman.

227. The Chairman shall periodically, but not less than once a year, re-examine the register of immovable property and satisfy himself that the record is correct and complete. He shall take such steps as he may consider necessary to have the boundaries of immovable property verified.

Register of Properties.

228. Registers and stock books (Form No. 60) of movable and immovable property which belongs to the Board shall be maintained as shown in the table below. Where no officer is specifically mentioned in column 2 the Chairman shall decide what official shall be the officer in charge. A separate list shall be prepared and hung up in each building owned by the Board showing the furniture, etc., contained in it. No separate list is required for

such things as forms, medicines and stores which are in process of consumption and are shown in a stock book where balances are struck :—

	Class of property.	Official responsible.	Form No.	Balance to be checked.	Checking Officer.
1.	Stamp	Officer-in-charge	30	At the time of each recoupment	Secretary or Accountant.
2.	Forms	Head Clerk	7	Annually ...	Secretary or Vice-Chairman.
3.	Stationery ...	Ditto ...	31	Half-yearly ...	Ditto.
4.	Furniture in Head Office.	Ditto ...	60	Ditto ...	....
5.	Medicines and instruments for dispensaries.	Officer-in-charge	Prescribed by the Surgeon-General.	Annually	Officer-in-charge.*
6.	Dispensary furniture ...	Ditto ...	60	Ditto	
7.	Public Works store ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto	District Engineer.
8.	Properties in Dâk Bungalows.	Sub-Overseer ...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
9.	Tools and Plant ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10.	School furniture and appliances at head-quarters.	Deputy Inspector	60	Ditto ...	Deputy Inspector.
11.	School furniture, books and appliances in schools.	Head Master ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12.	Other properties ...	Officer-in-charge			

* In a Veterinary Hospital, the Veterinary Assistant shall be the officer-in-charge.

Annual Verification of Properties.

229. All movable property of the Board at head-quarters shall be verified annually by such members of the Board as are appointed by the Board for this purpose. Movable property in buildings away from head-quarters shall be verified at least once in two years in the same manner, provided that furniture and apparatus in vernacular schools shall be verified annually by the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools. In the case of dispensaries the verification by members shall extend to furniture only. Stock books of medicines and instruments shall be examined by Civil Surgeons.

230. The verifying officer shall personally satisfy himself that the balances are correct and shall sign and date the register or stock book and the list (if any) and shall report the result to the Chairman.

231. When for any reason it is not possible to verify the whole balance of one form of property in one day, the verifying officer shall verify a portion each day, and take precaution that each portion verified is secured from interference until he has verified the whole.

Indent Book of Stores.

232. All orders for supplies required for the Board itself or for the educational and other institutions under it, shall be issued in Form No. 58, duly signed by the Chairman. The Chairman shall see that the persons or firms concerned furnish bills for payment immediately after the completion of the supplies, supported by the order. The date of completion of the supply, the date of receipt of the bill, and the date of payment shall be promptly noted on the office copy of the indent by the accountant, as each stage occurs.

Destruction of Records.

233. At the close of every year the Chairman of the District Board shall consider what records of the District Board's office may properly be destroyed. In giving sanction to the destruction of such records, he shall be guided by the general rules issued by Government from time to time in this behalf. At the same time, he shall submit to the Inspector of Local Works a list of those records of the District Engineer's Office which may properly be destroyed. In giving sanction to the destruction of such records, the Inspector of Local Works shall be guided by the provisions of the Public Works Code.

APPENDIX.

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		RULE.
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Budget Estimate.

DISTRICT FUND FORM No. I.

[Rule 24.]

Budget Estimate (Abstract) _____ *District Fund for the year 19 -19* .

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Proposed by local officers.	Passed by Commissioner.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS.			
Opening Balance ...			
I.—Land Revenue			
VI.—Provincial Rates ...			
XII.—Interest			
XVI—A.—Law and Justice ...			
XVII.—Police			
XIX.—Education ...			
XX.—Medical			
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.			
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation and Pensions			
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...			
XXVI.—Railways			
XXX.—Irrigation and Minor Works.			
XXXII.—Civil Works			
Total Income excluding Opening Balance.			
Debts, Deposits and Advances			
Total receipts excluding Opening Balance.			
Opening Balance.			
GRAND TOTAL			

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Proposed by local officers.	Passed by Commissioner.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE.			
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...			
3. Land Revenue			
8. Local Rates			
13. Interest			
18. General Administration ...			
19. Law and Justice			
20. Police			
21. Ports and Pilotage			
22. Education			
24. Medical			
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.			
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions.			
30. Stationery and Printing ...			
32. Miscellaneous			
33. Famine Relief			
38. Railways			
43. Minor Works and Navigation			
45. Civil Works			
Total Expenditure chargeable to current Income.			
Railway construction met from borrowed fund .			
Debts, Deposits and Advances			
Total charges			
Closing Balance			
Deposits			
Actual Balance			
Total ...			
GRAND TOTAL ...			

Budget Estimate.—(Detailed).

DISTRICT FUND FORM No. I.

DISTRICT FUND.

Budget estimate of probable RECEIPTS for the year ending 31st March 19 .

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Actuals of last year.	Sanctioned estimate for current year.	First six months of the current year.	Revised estimate.	ESTIMATE FOR NEXT YEAR. Proposed by local officers.	Passed by Commissioner.	REMARKS.
RECEIPTS.							
I.—Land Revenue—							
Receipts from markets, hâts and fisheries							
Capitation tax or house-tax under section 118C.							
Rent of fisheries							
Miscellaneous							
Total ..							
VI.—Provincial Rates—							
Local Rates—							
Cess on lands ...							
Public Works Cess							
Miscellaneous ...							
Total ..							
XII.—Interest—							
Interest on securities of District Funds-							
For educational purposes ...							
For medical purposes ...							
For Public Works purposes							
Interest on arrear revenues							
Other items							
Total							
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—							
Fees, fines and forfeitures ...							
Total ...							
XVII.—Police—							
Receipts under Cattle Trespass Act—							
Fines on stray cattle							
Rent of pounds farmed out ...							
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed stray cattle							
Other items							
Total ..							
XIX.—Education—							
Fees from—							
Training and Special Schools ..							
High Schools							
Middle Schools							
Primary Schools							
Contributions—							
From Provincial Revenues ..							
From other Local Funds							
From other sources							
Income from endowments							
Other receipts							
Total ..							
Carried over ..							

Budget estimate of probable RECEIPTS for the year ending 31st March 19 .—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS	Actuals of last year	Sanctioned estimate for current year.	First six months of the current year	Revised estimate.	ESTIMATE FOR NEXT YEAR.		REMARKS.
					Proposed by local offices.	Passed by Commissioner.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought forward ...							
RECEIPTS—*continued.*							
XX.—Medical—							
Hospital and Dispensary receipts—							
Sale of medicines							
Other receipts							
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons .							
Income from endowments							
Contributions—							
From Provincial Revenues ..							
From other Local Funds							
From other sources							
Miscellaneous—							
Sanitary fees and fines							
Other receipts							
Total ...							
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—							
Botanical and other public garden receipts.							
Veterinary receipts							
Receipts on account of experimental cultivation.							
Public exhibitions and fairs ...							
Horse fairs							
Cattle fairs							
Other exhibitions or fairs							
Contributions—							
From Provincial Revenues ...							
From other Local Funds ...							
From other sources							
Miscellaneous							
Total ...							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation and Compassionate Allowances and Pensions—							
Contributions for pensions and gratuities							
Total ...							
XXV.—Miscellaneous—							
Sale of old stores and materials ...							
Sale of Nazal (escheated buildings and lands).							
Rents, Nazal (escheated buildings and lands).							
Total carried over ...							
Carried over ...							

Budget estimate of probable RECEIPTS for the year ending 31st March 19 .—concluded.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Actuals of last year.	Sanctioned estimate for current year.	First six months of the current year.	Revised estimate.	ESTIMATE FOR NEXT YEAR. Proposed by local officers.	ESTIMATE FOR NEXT YEAR. Passed by Commissioner.	REMARKS.
Brought forward							
RECEIPTS—*concluded.*							
XXV.—Miscellaneous—concluded.							
Brought forward ...							
Contributions—							
From Provincial Revenues ...							
From other Local Funds ...							
From other sources							
Other miscellaneous receipts ...							
Stationery and Printing—							
Press receipts							
Total ...							
XXVI.—Railways—							
Gross receipts							
Deduct—Working expenses ...							
Net receipts							
XXX.—Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation—							
Local canal receipts							
Total ...							
XXXII.—Civil Works—							
In charge of Civil officers							
Rent of buildings and lands (other than Nazal).							
Sale of buildings and lands (other than Nazal).							
Sale of stores and materials ...							
Canal and ferry receipts							
Tolls on roads							
Contributions—							
From Provincial Revenues ...							
From other Local Funds ...							
From other sources							
Staging bungalow fees							
Sarai (rest-house) fees							
Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, etc. ...							
Miscellaneous							
In charge of Public Works officers ...							
Total ...							
TOTAL INCOME EXCLUDING OPENING BALANCE.							
Debt, Deposits and Advances—							
Loans from Government							
Loans from the public							
Sale-proceeds of investments ...							
Deposits							
Advances							
Total ...							
TOTAL RECEIPTS, EXCLUDING OPENING BALANCE.							
OPENING BALANCE .							
GRAND TOTAL ..							

Budget Estimate—(Detailed).

DISTRICT FUND FORM No. 1.

_____ DISTRICT FUND.

Budget estimate of probable EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st March 19 .

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Actuals of last year.	estimate for current year.	First six months of the current year.	Revised estimate.	ESTIMATE FOR NEXT YEAR. Proposed by local officers.	Passed by Commissioner.	REMARKS.
EXPENDITURE.							
. *Refunds and drawbacks—*							
Land Revenue							
Local Rates							
Total							
. *Land Revenue—*							
Charges of District administration ...							
Expenditures on markets and hâts ...							
Collection charges of capitation or house tax.							
Miscellaneous							
Total ...							
. *Local Rates—*							
Miscellaneous charges							
. *Interest—*							
Interest on loans—							
On account of last year ...							
On account of current year ...							
Other items							
Total ...							
General Administration—							
General establishment of Local Funds.							
Office establishment							
Travelling allowance							
Office contingencies (including stationery locally purchased).							
Total ...							
i. *Law and Justice—*							
Fees to pleaders							
Miscellaneous							
Total ...							
Police—							
Cattle pound charges							
Establishment and Travelling allowance.							
Contingencies							
Refunds							
Total ...							
Ports and Pilotage—							
Subsidies to steam-boat companies ...							
Carried over ...							

Budget estimate of probable EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st March 19 .—continued.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Actuals of last year.	Sanctioned estimate for current year.	First six months of the current year.	Revised estimate.	ESTIMATE FOR NEXT YEAR. Proposed by local officers.	Passed by Commissioner.	REMARKS.
						7	
Brought forward ...							
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*							
33. *Famine Relief*—							
Charitable relief							
Public Works							
Miscellaneous							
Total							
38. *Railways*—							
Interest on loans borrowed for railway purposes.							
Repayment of loans borrowed for railway purposes.							
Construction of railways charged to Revenue, Capital outlay.							
41. *Railways*—							
Miscellaneous railway expenditure...							
43. *Minor Works and Navigation*—							
In charge of Civil officers—							
Works							
Repairs							
Tools and plant							
Establishment							
Local canal charges							
In charge of Public Works officers							
Total ...							
45. *Civil Works—Public Works*—							
In charge of Civil officers—							
(*a*) Buildings—							
New works							
Repairs							
(*b*) Communications— ...							
New works							
Repairs							
(*c*) Water-supply and water-works—							
New works							
Repairs							
(*d*) Drainage works—							
New works							
Repairs							
(*e*) Other public improvements—							
New works							
Repairs							
Carried over ...							

Budget estimate of probable EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st March 19 .—concluded.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Actuals of last year.	Sanctioned estimate for current year.	First six months of the current year.	Revised estimate.	ESTIMATE FOR NEXT YEAR. Proposed by local officers.	Passed by Commissioner.	REMARKS.
		3	4				
Brought forward							
EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*							
5. *Civil Works—Public Works*—concluded.							
In charge of Civil officers—*concluded.*							
(*f*) Establishment and contingencies (including stationery) appertaining to Public Works—							
District Engineer ...							
Overseer and other Executive Establishment.							
Office Establishment ...							
(*g*) Tools and plant							
(*h*) Staging-bungalow and Serais (rest-house) establishment and charges.							
(*i*) Arboriculture charges ...							
(*j*) Other charges							
In charge of Public Works officers							
Contributions—							
To Provincial Revenues ...							
To other Local Funds ...							
Total ...							
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO CURRENT INCOME.							
Railway construction met from borrowed Funds—							
Debt, Deposits and Advance—							
Repayment of loans from Government.							
Repayment of loans from the public							
Investments							
Deposits							
Advances							
TOTAL ...							
TOTAL CHARGES ...							
CLOSING BALANCE ...							
DEPOSITS ...							
ACTUAL BALANCE ...							
TOTAL ...							
GRAND TOTAL ...							

DISTRICT BOARD FORM NO.

Classified Abstract of Expenditure by Public Works Officers on account of District Boards on Civil Buildings—Works.

DISTRICT BOARD.	Land Revenue Buildings.	Minor Departments.	Educational.	Law and Justice.	Police.	Medical.	Public Works Buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Outlay from contributions.	Net Total.
Total ...											

Classified Abstract of Expenditure by Public Works Officers on account of District Boards on Repairs to Civil Buildings.

	Buildings.	Minor Departments.	Educational.	Law and Justice.	Police.	Medical.	Public Works Buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Outlay from contributions.	Net Total.
Total											

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No.

Classified Abstract of Expenditure by Public Works Officers on account of District Boards on Roads and other Works of Communication.

DISTRICT BOARDS.	METALLED ROADS.		UNMETALLED ROADS.		VILLAGE ROADS.												
	and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	and surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained.	Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared only.	Boat bridges	Accommodation for travellers.	Arboriculture.	Miscellaneous.					Total.
Total																	

Classified Abstract of Expenditure by Public Works Officers on account of District Boards on Repairs to roads and other Works of Communication.

DISTRICT BOARD.	METALLED ROADS.		UNMETALLED ROADS.		VILLAGE ROADS.												
	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Bridged and drained throughout	Partially bridged and drained.	Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained.	Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared only.	Boat bridges	Accommodation for travellers.	Arboriculture.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Deduct—Contributions.	Net Total.		
Total ...																	

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No.

Classified Abstract of Expenditure by Public Works Officers on account of District Boards on Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

DISTRICT BOARD.	Improve ts to towns.		ing and streets.		Sewe and dral	Lighti			a y n.	Net
Total										

Classified Abstract of Expenditure by Public Works Officers on account of District Boards on Repairs to Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

DISTRICT BOARD.	Improve ts to towns.	Markets	Paving and streets.	Water-supply.	Sewerage and drainage.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Outlay from Contributions.	Net Tot
Total									

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No.

Classified Abstract of Expenditure by Civil Officers on account of District Boards on Civil Buildings—Works.

DISTRICT BOARD.	Land Revenue.	Administration.	Law and Justice.	Police.	Educational.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Outlay from Contributions.	Net Total.
Total										

Classified Abstract of Expenditure by Civil Officers on account of District Boards on Repairs to Civil Buildings.

DISTRICT BOARD.	Land Revenue.	Administration.	Law and Justice.	Police.	Educational.	Medical.	Minor Departments.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Outlay from Contributions.	Net Total.
Total ...												

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No.

Classified Abstract of Expenditure by Civil Officers on account of District Boards on Roads and other Works of Communication.

DISTRICT BOARD.	METALLED ROADS.		UNMETALLED ROADS.		VILLAGE ROADS.										
	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Banked and surfaced with "murram" or similar material, but not drained.	Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared, partially bridged drained.	Cleared only.	Boat-bridges and ferries.	Accommodation for travellers.	Arboriculture.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Deduct—Contribution.	Net.
Total															

Classified Abstract of Expenditure by Civil Officers on account of District Boards on repairs to roads and other Works of Communication.

DISTRICT BOARD.	METALLED ROADS.		UNMETALLED ROADS.		VILLAGE ROADS.										
	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Banked and surfaced with "murram" or similar material but not drained.	Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared, partially bridged drained.	Cleared only.	Boat-bridges and ferries.	Accommodation for travellers.	Arboriculture.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Deduct—Contribution.	Net.
Total ...															

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No.

Classified Abstract of Expenditure by Civil Officers on account of District Boards on Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

DISTRICT BOARD.	Improvements in towns.	Markets.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Sewerage and drainage.	Mines.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Outlay from contributions.	Net Total.
Total										

Classified Abstract of Expenditure by Civil Officers on account of District Boards on Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

DISTRICT BOARD.	Improvements in towns.	Markets.	Paving and [illegible]	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Sewerage and drainage.	Mines.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Outlay from contributions.	Net Total.
Total											

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 2.—(*Details of Estimate.*)

[*Vide* rule 26.]

.....DISTRICT FUND.

DETAILS OF ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 19 .

Schedule of Receipts under major head..... as set forth in the Budget Estimate.

RECEIPTS.

MINOR HEADS OF ESTIMATES.	PARTICULARS.	Actuals of last year.	Sanctioned estimate for current year.	First six months of current year.	Revised estimate.	Estimate for next year.	REMARKS

(A) Here enter in consecutive order as in estimate.
(B) Here enter details of each sort of income; also each grant from Provincial Funds as well as the chief miscellaneous items.

Schedule of expenditure under major head....., as set forth in the Budget Estimate.

EXPENDITURE.

MINOR HEADS OF ESTIMATES.	PARTICULARS.	Actuals of last year.	Sanctioned estimate for current year.	First six months of current year.	Revised estimate.	Estimate for next year.	REMARKS.
		11	12	13	14	15	16

(A) Here enter in consecutive order as in estimate
(B) Here enter details of each sort of expenditure

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 3.

[*Vide* rule 31.]

Reappropriation Statement.

SERIAL No.*

Application for sanction to expenditure not provided in the budget grant of the District Board of for the year.

Expenditure proposed to be provided for Rs. on account of (*a*)

Major head
Minor ,,
Sub ,,
Detailed ,,

	Rs.
Amount proposed to be spent during the year ...	
Ditto ditto future years ...	
Proposed reappropriation for current year ...	

Heads of Budget Estimate affected by the proposal.	Actual expenditure up to date of proposal.	Amounts as passed in the Budget after transfers already sanctioned.	Amounts as they will stand after reappropriation.	REMARKS.
Heads under which the proposed expenditure will fall.				
Total ...				
Heads under which it is proposed to reduce the grants.				
Total ...				

NOTE.—Any further explanation should be given on reverse.

DATED

Chairman, District Board.

* Here enter the serial number of application for reappropriation.
(*a*) Here enter full description of the proposed charge, etc.

District Board Form No. 4.
[*Vide* rule 36.]

Demand and collection register of rents.

Particulars of the lease.							Demand.				
Serial No.	Name of pond, etc., area, and situation, etc.	Term of lease.	Date of termination.	Name of lessee.	Number and date of agreement.	Due dates of instalments.	Amount of instalment.	Arrears.	Security	Rent for year.	Total rent (items 9 Total of 10 and 11).	Vice-Chairman
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
						10th of each month.	13					

COLLECTIONS IN

March.		April.		May.		June.			July.		August.		September.			October.	
No. and date of challan.	Amount.	No. and date of challan.	Amount.	No. and date of challan.	Amount.	No. and date of challan.	Amount.	Total to end of June.	No. and date of challan.	Amount.	No. and date of challan.	Amount.	No. and date of challan.	Amount.	Total to end of September.	No. and date of challan.	Amount.
14		15		16		17		18	19		20		21		22	23	
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

COLLECTIONS IN

November.		December.			January.		February.		March.						
No. and date of challan.	Amount.	No. and date of challan.	Amount.	Total to end of December.	No. and date of challan.	Amount.	No. and date of challan.	Amount.	No. and date of challan.	Amount.	Total to end of March.	Remissions.	Total of collections and remissions.		
24		25		26	27		28		29		30	31	32	33	34
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 5.

[*Vide* rule 47.]

Quarterly Return to be submitted by Local Boards to the District Board, showing the state of $\frac{\textit{Pound}}{\textit{Ferry}}$ *rent collections.*

Serial number.	Name of pound / ferry.	Name of farmer.	Due to end of quarter.	Total realized to end of quarter.	Balance.	Action taken with regard to arrears.*
				Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	

* The amounts covered by certificates shall be specially mentioned and the action taken during the quarter in regard to each certificate reported.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 6.

[*Vide* rule 48.]

RECEIPT TICKETS.

Book No. ..... *Receipt No.* ..... *Book No.* *Receipt No.* .....

Counterfoil of receipt for ..... *receipt* *District Board.*

Date and time of issue.	Account on which paid.	Amount.	Signature of collecting sircar.	Date and time of issue.	Account on which paid.	Amount.	Signature of collecting sircar.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A.	
	Total brought forward.						
	Progressive total carried over.						

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 7.

[*Vide* rules 49, 57 and 110.]

Stock Book of receipt tickets and forms.

RECEIPTS.							ISSUES.							
...eceipt.	...umber of ...in hand.	...umber of ...or form ...nd.	Number of received.	Number of tick... or forms ...ed.	Number ar... date of payme... voucher.	Initial of ...ce-Chairman.	...ooks	...nber ... tickets ... form ...	Balance ...ing in ...	...ial of the ...ceiving clerk.	REMAR...
							8	9	10	11	12	13		

D. B. Form No. 8.

[*Vide* rule 168.]

ORIGINAL CHALAN No.

Accountant's No. *of*

Treasury, Bengal, dated 19

তারিখ সন ১৯ সাল।

তারীখ সন ১৯ সাল।

By whom brought. কাহার মারফৎ। কিস্ত কে মারফত।	On what account, and on whose account. কি বাবৎ, কাহার বাবৎ। কিস বাবত, কিস কে বাবত।	Amount. টাকা। রুপেয়া।
	Total Rupees মোট টাকা ... জমা রুপেয়া ..	
	Notes as on back পৃষ্ঠের লিখিত নোট ... নোট সুদ্ধ মুদ্রা ...	
	Silver and Copper ... রোক ... ... নগদ	
	Total Rupees ... মবলগ টাকা ... জমা রুপেয়া ...	

Treasurer. খাজাঞ্চী। খুজানচী।

Examined and entered——————*Accountant.*

D. B. Form No. 8.

DUPLICATE CHALAN No.

Accountant's No. *of*

Treasury, Bengal, dated 19

তারিখ সন ১৯ সাল।

তারীখ সন ১৯ সাল।

By whom brought. কাহার মারফৎ। কিস কে মারফত।	On what account, and on whose account. কি বাবৎ, কাহার বাবৎ। কিস বাবত, কিস কে বাবত।	Amount. টাকা। রুপেয়া।
	Total Rupees মোট টাকা ... জমা রুপেয়া .	
	Notes as on back পৃষ্ঠের লিখিত নোট ... নোট সুদ্ধ মুদ্রা ...	
	Silver and Copper ... রোক .. . নগদ	
	Total Rupees ... মবলগ টাকা ... জমা রুপেয়া	

Treasurer. খাজাঞ্চী। খুজানচী।

Examined and entered——————*Accountant.*

D. B. Form No. 8.

TRIPLICATE CHALAN No.

Accountant's No. *of*

Treasury, Bengal, dated 19

তারিখ সন ১৯ সাল।

তারীখ সন ১৯ সাল।

By whom brought. কাহার মারফৎ। কিস কে মারফত।	On what account, and on whose account. কি বাবৎ, কাহার বাবৎ। কিস বাবত, কিস কে বাবত।	Amount. টাকা। রুপেয়া।
	Total Rupees মোট টাকা ... জমা রুপেয়া ...	
	Notes as on back পৃষ্ঠের লিখিত নোট .. নোট সুদ্ধ মুদ্রা	
	Silver and Copper ... রোক ... .. নগদ	
	Total Rupees ... মবলগ টাকা ... জমা রুপেয়া ...	

Treasurer. খাজাঞ্চী। খুজানচী।

Examined and entered——————*Accountant.*

rict Board Form No. 8. *Chalan*

Numbers of Notes নোটের নম্বর। নম্বর শীট।	Amount টাকা। রুপেয়া।	Numbers of Notes. নোটের নম্বর।	Amount টাকা। রুপেয়া।	Numbers of Notes. নোটের নম্বর। নম্বর শীট।	Amount টাকা। রুপেয়া।

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 9.
[*Vide* rule 53.]

Miscellaneous Demand register.

Serial No.	Nature of demand.	Number and date of order sanctioning the transaction.	Name and address of person by whom the demand is payable.	Amount demanded.	Signature of the Vice-Chairman.	Number and date of bill or receipt.	Amount realised.	Date of realisation.	Date of remittance to the treasury.	Initial of the Vice-Chairman.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 10.
[*Vide* rule 54.]

Miscellaneous Bill.

COUNTERFOIL.

Miscellaneous bill No. _____

Name _____

Date _____

Particulars _____

Amount ... ...
Date of collection ...

Initial of receiving clerk

Vice-Chairman or Secretary.

Name _____ Dr.

To the members of _____ District Board.

Date.	Particulars.	Amount.			Remarks.
1	2	3			4
		Rs.	A.	P.	
	Total ...				

Dated

The _____ 19 .

Bill No. _____

Vice-Chairman or Secretary.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 11.
[*Vide* rule 55.]

Miscellaneous Receipt.

Miscellaneous Receipt.

No. _____

Received from _____

on account of _____

_____

Rupees (in words) _____

Rs. A. P.

(Figures) ...

Dated

Vice-Chairman.

Miscellaneous Receipt.

_____ District Board.

No. _____ Dated

Received from _____

the sum of rupees _____

on account of

Rs. A. P.

Vice-Chairman.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 12.

[*Vide* Rule 58.]

VISITORS' BOOK.

Bungalow.

...mber.	Name of the traveller or occupant.	Designation.	Address (village, post, town and district).	ARRIVAL.		DEPARTURE.		...ber of ...hours ...ungalow.	...ount paid to ...ansama as rent of bungalow.	...and date ...challa with which ...amount ...ded.	...nial ...of ...cer ...arge.
				Hour.	Date.	Hour.	Date.				

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 13.

[*Vide* Rule 59.]

Register of fruit-bearing trees.

Serial No.	Name of road.	Mile number.	Names of fruit bearing trees in the road.	Total number of each kind of trees.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 14.

[*Vide* Rule 61.]

ABSTRACT REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE FOR BOARD'S SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL AT _____ DISTRICT

For the month of _____ 19 .

Number on the roll.	Average daily attendance.	Scholarships.	Free students.	Rate of schooling-fee	Amount of schooling-fees due for the month.	Amount of fines due.	Admission fee.	Transfer fee.	Outstanding from previous month.	Total due.	Amount actually collected during the month.	Amount outstanding.	REMARKS
							9	10	11	12	13	14	

Hindus

Muhammadans ——— Percentage of attendance during the month ——— Number of pupils learning { English / Bengali

Christians ——— Number of working days in the month

Others

Secretary

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 15.

[*Vide* Rule 62.]

Subscription Register.

Name of donor.	Amount promised.	OUTSTANDINGS.			Amount paid.	Date and initials of donor.	Balance outstanding.	Initials of officer in charge.	Date when sent to office.	Date when remitted to treasury or savings bank.	REMARKS.
		Arrear.	Current.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

DISTRICT BOARD FORM NO. 16.

[*Vide* rule 64.]

Detailed salary bill of permanent establishment of the for the month of 19

NAME.	Post.	Pay leave allowance (separately).	Amount held over for future payment.	Fines.	Salary due on which Provident Fund deduction is to be made.	Provident Fund deduction and refund of advance.	Amount on which income tax is due.	Income tax.	Net amount payable.	Receipt of pay.	PROVIDENT FUND. Deductions and refund of advance.	Contribution.	Total.	REMARKS.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Total ...													

Deduct undisbursed pay refunded as detailed below*

Net sum required for payment ... ...

Received contents: Also certified that all salaries included in bills drawn 30 days prior to this date, with the exception of those detailed below (whereof the total has been refunded by deduction from this bill), have been disbursed to the proper persons, and that their receipts have been taken and filed in the office, with receipt stamps duly defaced for every payment in excess of Rs. 20.

2. Certified that no person in superior service has been absent either on deputation or suspension with or without leave (except on casual leave) during the month of 19 .

NOTE.—When an absentee statement accompanies a bill the second certificate should be struck out.

3. Certified that all appointments and promotions, temporary or permanent, have been recorded in the service-books of the persons concerned under my initials.

Chairman, District Board.

Date

* *Details of pay of absentees refunded.*

Section of establishment.	Name.	Period.	Amount.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 17.

[*Vide* rule 65.]

Absentee Statement.

NAME AND DESIGNATION (SUBSTANTIVE) OF ABSENTEE.	PAY OF ABSENTEE (RATE PER MONTH).			NATURE OF ABSENCE.				Rate per month absentee allowance.	Name and designation (substantive) of person acting in place of the absentee.	Actual substantive pay of acting officer.	Monthly rate of acting allowance.	Monthly rate of cost of absence and total of columns 8 and 12.	REMARKS.
	Maximum	Minimum.	Actual.	Kind.*	Period.	Date of commencement of absence.	Date of return (to be filled in when he returns).						
									10	11	12	13	

* "Kind"—The entry in column 5 should be one of the following :—
Privilege leave.
Furlough.
Medical leave.
Leave on private affairs.
Leave without pay.
Combined leave (in which case state when privilege leave ends).
Subsidiary leave.
Suspension.
Temporary transfer (full pay / only part pay of appointment being available).
Deputation (to a special temporary appointment).

N. B.—Each chain of arrangements consequent on each absence should be separated from others by a line ruled across the statement.

Certified that no leave has been granted until, by reference to the applicant's Service Book and to leave rules for the District Board, I had satisfied myself that it was admissible; and that all grants of leave and departures on, and returns from leave, all periods of suspension or deputation and all appointments, and promotions, temporary or permanent, have been recorded in the Service Books of the persons concerned under my initials.

Chairman, District Board.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 18.

[*Vide* rule 67.]

Periodical Increment Certificate.

CERTIFIED that the officers named below have been the incumbents of the appointments indicated for not less than year since the date in column 7 after deducting periods of suspension for misconduct and of absences on leave without allowance, and they are allowed the sanctioned periodical increments from the dates cited for approved service.

NAME OF INCUMBENT.	Whether substantive or acting.	APPOINTMENT.		RATE OF INCREMENT.		Date of last increment or of appointment to post.	Date of present increment.	Pay after present increment.	SUSPENDED FOR MISCONDUCT.		LEAVE WITHOUT ALLOWANCE.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Annual.	Biennial.				From.	To	From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Chairman, District Board.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 19.

[*Vide* rule 76.]

SERVICE-BOOK.

[Opening page.]

1. Name.
2. Race.
3. Residence.
4. Father's name and residence.
5. Date of birth by the Christian era as nearly as can be ascertained.
6. Exact height by measurement.
7. Personal marks for identification.
8. Signature of officer whose services are herein recorded.*
9. Signature of Chairman of the District Board.

* *N. B.*—These two signatures shall be renewed or re-attested at least every five years.

Second page.

APPOINTMENT.	Whether substantive, permanent, acting or temporary.	If acting, here state substantive appointment.	Pay.	Acting allowance.	Date of appointment.	Signature of officer whose services are herein recorde

Third page.

Signature and designation of Chairman or attesting officer.	Date of termination of appointment.	Reason of termination (such as promotion, transfer, dismissal, etc.).	Leave taken, nature and duration.	Signature and designation of Chairman or attesting officer.	Reference to an recorded punishm or censure or rew or praise of the off

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 20.

[*Vide* rule 77.]

Register of services of District Engineer.

History of Services of—

Bruce, Robert, B.A., L.C.E. ... { Joined the Service, 5th April 1863.
Arrived, 4th September 1863.

Station.	Substantive appointment.	Date.	Pay.	Officiating appointment.	Date.	Acting allowance.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 21.

[*Vide* rule 79.]

Detailed Statement of the Permanent Establishment of

of *as it stood on 1st April 19* .

Date of the meeting at which the post was sanctioned.	PRESENT INCUMBENT —DATE OF		Name of post.	Date of incumbent's birth by Christian era as near as possible.	Name of incumbent.	PAY OF POST.		Pay of present incumbent.
	Appointment to present post.	Promotion to present pay.				Minimum.	Maximum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No 22.

[*Vide* rule 79.]

Detailed Statement of new names, leave, etc.

New names of officers.	From what date appointed.	Names of officers which were in Form 2 of previous year, but are now omitted.	From what date ceased to be borne on the establishment, and why.	Officers who have been on other than privilege or casual leave or under suspension during the year.	Description and period of leave or suspension, from and to what date. NOTE,—In cases of suspension, state whether the suspension period will count towards pension.
1	2	3	4	5	6

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 23.

[*Vide* rule 81.]

FIRST PAGE.

Application for pension or gratuity.

1. Name of applicant ... ...
2. Father's name ... ...
3. Race, Sect and Caste ... ...
4. Residence showing village and pargana ... ...
5. Present or last employment, including name of establishment ...
6. Date of beginning of service... ... ...
7. Date of ending of service ... ...
8. Length of service, including interruptions ... ...

   Ditto of which superior ... ...

   Ditto of inferior ... ...

   Ditto of non-qualifying and interruptions ... ...
9. Class of pension or gratuity applied for and cause of application*
10. [Average] emoluments or pay ... ...
11. Proposed pension ... ...
12. Proposed gratuity ... ...
13. Date from which pension is to commence ... ...
14. Place of payment ... ...
15. Date of applicant's birth by Christian era† ... ...
16. Height ... ...
17. Marks... ... ...
18. Date ... ...

Signature of Head of Office.

* If the application is for a compensation pension or gratuity, the nature of the change of establishment which has given rise to the claim should be fully stated.

† If not known exactly, must be stated on the best information or estimate.

SECOND PAGE.

History of the service (showing interruption) of

Establishment.	Appointment.	Pay.	Acting allowance.	Date of beginning.	Date of ending.	Period reckoned as service.	Period not reckoned as service.	Remarks.	How verified.	Remarks by Accountant-General.
					Total period of service					

THIRD PAGE (DOCKET.)

REMARKS BY HEAD OF OFFICE.

1. As to character and past conduct of applicant

2. Explanation of any suspension or degradation

3. Regarding any gratuity or pension already received by applicant ... ...

4. Any remarks

5. Specific opinion of Head of Office, whether the service claimed is established and should be admitted or not ... ...

Signature.

Certificate and Report of the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. , dated

CERTIFIED that (subject to the remarks below recorded) qualifying service in grades has been duly proved for years months and days, and that a pension or gratuity not exceeding Rs. . is admissible under the rules. The calculations have been duly verified.

Accountant-General, Bengal.

TO THE CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT BOARD OF

Application for pension or gratuity.

Date of application ... ...

Name of applicant ... ...

Last appointment ... ...

Class of pension or gratuity ... ...

Amount of pension sanctioned ... ...

" of gratuity " ... ...

Date of commencement ... ...

" of sanction ... ...

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 24.

[*Vide* rule 86.]

Permanent pay-order.

No.

UNTIL further notice, and on the expiration of every month.

may be paid the sum of Rupees being the amount of pension as upon the production of this order and a receipt according to usual form.

Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE

The *19* .

Every separate payment is to be recorded below by the Disbursing Officer.

When paid.	For the month of	Amount.	Initials of Disbursing Officer.	When paid.	For the month of	Amount.	Initials of Disbursing Officer.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 25.
[*Vide* rule 89.]

Register of Permanent Pay

Number and date of P. P. O.	Date of the meeting at which sanctioned.	NAME AND CASTE.	Date of birth, Christian era.	Designation of last appointment.	Date on which employment ceased.	Period counted as services.		Average emoluments.
						Months.	Days.	

order issued for Pensions.

Class of pension.	Monthly amount.			Height.		Residence showing village and pargana.	Personal marks.	Initials of Chairman or Vice-Chairman.	Signature of the pensioner.	Remarks, *i.e.*, date of issue of duplicate (with initials of officer signing) or cancellation of order (date and cause).
				Feet.	Inches.					

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 26.

[*Vide* rule 95.]

FORM OF SECURITY BOND.

uctions for fill- the blanks.) ts, address and name of obli

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I

am held and firmly bound unto the Chairman of the District Board of ______ ______ hereinafter referred to as the Chairman in the sum of Rs. ______ ______ to be paid to the ______ his successors or assigns or his or their certain attorney or attorneys for which payment well and truly to be made I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and representatives firmly by these presents sealed with my seal dated this ______ day of ______ 19 and I do hereby for myself my heirs executors administrators and representatives covenant with the Chairman his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal other than the said High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction the same may at the instance of the Chairman be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Whereas the above bounden ______ has been appointed to and now holds and exercises the office of ______ at ______ and his duties at present are as follows ______

AND WHEREAS the said ______ is further bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealings with all property and moneys which may come to his hands or possession or under his control such accounts to be in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority and also to prepare and submit such returns and such accounts and other documents as he may from time to time be called upon to do: AND WHEREAS the said ______ has been called upon by the Chairman in consideration of his said appointment to deliver to and deposit with and endorse over to the Chairman Government securities to the extent of Rs. ______ and as he is not in a position to do this at once it has been arranged that he should monthly and every month pay to the Chairman (by deductions from his pay if the Chairman shall so think fit) the sum of Rs. ______ until he shall have paid the full sum of Rs. ______ and Government securities for Rs. ______ shall have been purchased delivered to deposited with and endorsed over to the Chairman his successors or assigns for the purpose of in part securing and indemnifying the Chairman his successors and assigns against all loss injury or damage which he or they might or may in any way suffer by reason of the misconduct neglect default oversight or otherwise of the said ______ ______ or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be held responsible: AND WHEREAS the said ______ has entered into the above Bond in the penal sum of Rs. ______ conditioned for the due performance by him of the duties of the said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of the duties appertaining thereto respectively or which may be required of him and for the indemnity of the Chairman against loss injury or damage as aforesaid. NOW THE CONDITION of above written Bond is such that if the said ______ has whilst he has held the said office of ______ as aforesaid always duly performed and fulfilled the duties of the said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every one of the duties thereof and further shall and will monthly and every month pay to the Chairman his successors and assigns by deductions from his pay or otherwise the sum of Rs. ______ until he shall have paid the full sum of Rs. ______ and Government securities for Rs. ______ shall have been purchased delivered or deposited with or endorsed over

will be modi- Government

to the Chairman his successors or assigns in manner aforesaid and shall also indemnify and save harmless the Chairman his successors or assigns and all and every the Corporation or person or persons concerned of and from all and every loss injury and damage which has been or shall or may at any time or times hereafter during the service or employment of the said _____ in such office as aforesaid or in any other office be sustained or suffered by the Chairman his successors or assigns or any Corporation or person or persons concerned by or by reason of the act neglect failure misconduct default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said _____ or of any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be held responsible then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue: *provided always* and it is hereby declared and agreed that the said sum of Rs. _____ to be so gradually deposited as aforesaid or the Government promissory notes for Rs. _____ to be so purchased and retained or delivered as aforesaid respectively or such other Government security or securities to the same amount as the Chairman may consent from time to time to accept and receive in lieu or in exchange for the same and the interest thereof respectively shall be and remain with the Chairman as such security to the Chairman as aforesaid with full power to the Chairman his successors or assigns as occasion shall require to appropriate the said money or to sell and dispose of the said Government securities or a sufficient portion thereof with the interest thereof and to apply the proceeds thereof in and towards the indemnity as aforesaid of the Chairman or otherwise as aforesaid but nevertheless the interest of the said Government securities may in the meantime be paid over as the same shall be realised if the Chairman shall think fit to the said _____ And it is hereby lastly agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said _____ the sum of Rs. _____ or the said Government promissory notes for Rs. _____ as the case may be or any notes that may be substituted therefor and this Bond shall remain with the Chairman for _____ calendar months as security against any loss that may have been incurred owing to the act neglect or default of the said _____ or any other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have been discovered until after the termination of his service and his liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of _____ calendar months

(*Instructions to fill blanks.*)

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 27.

[*Vide* rule 95.]

(Name, address and her's name of ligator.)

FORM OF SECURITY BOND FOR THOSE EMPLOYES WHO ARE ALLOWED TO FURNISH SECURITY IN LANDED PROPERTY.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that

of

son of

is held and firmly bound unto the CHAIRMAN OF THE DISTRICT BOARD of

in the district of

hereinafter referred to as the CHAIRMAN in the sum of Rs.

to be paid to the CHAIRMAN his successors or assigns or his or their certain attorney or attorneys for which payment well and truly to be made I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and representatives firmly by these presents sealed with my seal dated this day of 19 and I do hereby for my heirs executors administrators and representatives covenant with the CHAIRMAN his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the conditions hereunder written in any Court subject to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal other than the said High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction the same may at the instance of the CHAIRMAN his successors or assigns be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

WHEREAS the above bounden

has been appointed to and now holds and exercises the office of

at

and his duties at present are as follows

and whereas the said

is further bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealings with all property and moneys which may come to his hands or possession or under his control such account to be in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority and also to prepare and submit such returns and such accounts and other documents as he may from time to time be called upon to do and whereas it was one of the conditions of the employment of the said

as such as aforesaid that he the said

should for the purpose of in part securing

and indemnifying the CHAIRMAN his successors and assigns against all loss injury and damage which he or they might or may in any way suffer by reason of the misconduct neglect default oversight or otherwise of the said execute a formal mortgage of the hereditaments and premises in the schedule hereto shortly described to secure the payment by him to the CHAIRMAN of the sum of Rs.

AND WHEREAS he the said has accordingly by formal mortgage of even date herewith granted conveyed and assigned unto the CHAIRMAN the hereditaments and premises in the schedule hereto shortly described to secure the payment to the CHAIRMAN subject to the conditions in such Indenture contained of the said sum of Rs. AND WHEREAS the said

has entered into the above Bond in the penal sum of Rs.

conditioned for the due performance by him of the duties of the said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of the duties appertaining thereto respectively or which may be required of him and for the indemnity of the CHAIRMAN against loss injury and damage as aforesaid. Now the condition of the above written Bond is such that if the said

has whilst he has held the said office of as aforesaid always duly performed and fulfilled the duties of the said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may from time to time be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof and shall also indemnify and save harmless CHAIRMAN his successors and assigns and all and

every the Corporation or person or persons concerned of and from all and every loss injury and damage which has been or shall or may at any time hereafter during the service or employment of the said in such office as aforesaid or in any other office be sustained or suffered by the CHAIRMAN his successors or assigns or any Corporation or person or persons concerned by or by reasons of the act neglect failure misconduct default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said or of any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be held responsible then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, &c.

The Schedule above referred to.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of 19 *between* of son of of of the one part and the Chairman of the District Board of in the district of hereinafter called the mortgagee of the other part.

WHEREAS the said on the day of 19 entered into a Bond with the mortgagee in the sum of Rs. to secure the due performance by the said of his duties as at and of the duties of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time.

AND WHEREAS it was one of the conditions of the employment of the said as such as aforesaid that he the said should execute a formal mortgage of the hereditaments and premises in the Schedule hereto described to secure the payment to the mortgagee of the sum of Rs.

NOW THIS INDENTURE witnesseth that in pursuance of and for effectuating the said condition and in consideration of the premises he the said doth hereby grant convey and assign unto the mortgagee all that and those the lands hereditaments and premises in the said Schedule hereto described together with their respective appurtenances and all the estate right title and interest whatsoever of the said into out of or upon the same premises or any part thereof and* all deeds pattas evidences and writings or other muniments of title whatsoever relating to the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof and now in the custody power or control of the said

* A mortgage without possession of the title deeds is practically worthless, hence in every case the officer taking the security should be careful to obtain from the principal executing the mortgage all his title deeds.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said lands and hereditaments and all and singular other the premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assured with their appurtenances all (which hereditaments and premises are hereinafter referred to "as the said mortgaged premises") unto the mortgagee for ever freed and discharged from all claims and demands but subject nevertheless to the proviso for redemption next hereinafter contained. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that if the said his heirs executors administrators representatives or assigns or some or one of them shall at all times carry out and perform all and every the conditions set forth in the said Bond and on his part to be performed and observed then and at any time not earlier than six months after a final adjustment of account between the said or his representatives on the one part and the mortgagee or his representatives or his or their successors in office on the other part the mortgagee shall upon the request and at the cost and charges in all things of the said or his representatives reconvey the said mortgaged premises unto the said his heirs executors administrators representatives or assigns or as he

or they shall direct : PROVIDED ALSO and it is hereby further agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the mortgagee at any time after the said

shall have failed to carry out and perform any of the conditions set forth in the said Bond without any further consent on his part to make sale and dispose of the said mortgaged premises or any part thereof either by public auction or private contract and either together or in parcels and either subject or not subject to any special or other conditions or stipulations relative to title or evidence of title or otherwise as may appear expedient and with full power to buy in the same or any part thereof at any auction and to rescind or vary the terms of any contract for sale and to re-sell without being answerable for any loss occasioned thereby and otherwise to act in relation to such sale or sales as may be deemed expedient and for the purposes aforesaid or any of them to execute and do all such assurances and things as to the mortgagee shall seem proper : PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS and it is hereby agreed and declared that upon any sale purporting to be made in pursuance of the aforesaid power in that behalf the purchaser or purchasers shall not be bound to see or to enquire whether any such failure as aforesaid has happened or as to the necessity or expediency or regularity of such sale and notwithstanding any irregularity or impropriety whatsoever in any such sale the same shall as far as regards the safety and protection of the purchaser or purchasers and whether he or they shall have brought with notice thereof or not be within the aforesaid power of sale in that behalf and be valid and effectual accordingly and the remedy of the said

his heirs executors administrators representatives or assigns in respect of any impropriety or irregularity whatsoever in any such sale shall be in damages only : AND it is also agreed and declared that upon any such sale as aforesaid the receipt of the mortgagee for the purchase-money of the premises sold shall effectually discharge the purchaser or purchasers therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application or being answerable for any loss or misapplication or non-application thereof : AND it is further agreed and declared that the mortgagee shall by and out of the monies which shall arise from any such sale as aforesaid in the first place reimburse himself or pay and discharge all the costs and expenses incurred in or about such sale or otherwise in respect of the said premises and in the next place apply such monies in or towards the payment or satisfaction of the said sum of Rs. and then hold the surplus if any in trust for the sale

PROVIDED ALSO and it is hereby agreed and declared that the mortgagee shall not be answerable or accountable for any involuntary losses, which may happen in or about the exercise of the aforesaid power and trusts in any of them : PROVIDED ALSO and it is hereby agreed and declared all the rights and powers by the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and by the Transfer of Property Act 1882 respectively conferred upon a mortgagee or pledgee which are in any way applicable to a security of the nature of these presents and which do not in any way conflict with or restrict any of the powers herein expressly set forth shall be deemed as incorporated herein and as hereby empowering the mortgagee his successors in office or assigns to exercise the said rights and powers or any of them and the said

doth hereby for himself his heirs executors admininstrators and representatives covenant with the mortgagee his successors in office and assigns as mentioned in section 65 of the said Act IV of 1882 and that the covenants mentioned in that section shall be considered as embodied in and as forming part of these presents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the same parties to these presents have hereunto affixed their hands and seals the day and year before written.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of

Seal.

mortgage re- to be witnessed witnesses and gistered. The es must give addresses and ions. schedule must a description property suffi- identify it.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 28.

[*Vide* rule 96.]

Contingent Bill.

District Board.	Detailed bill of contingent charges of the	Months of _____ 19 .	
Head of charge.		No. of Voucher	
Serial No. of Sub-vouchers.	Description of charge and No. and date of authority for all charges requiring special sanction.	Amount.	
		Rs.	A.
	Total (in words)		

I CERTIFY that the expenditure charged in this bill could not, with due regard to the interest of the Board, be avoided I have satisfied myself that the charges entered in this bill have been really paid with the exceptions noted below, which exceed the balance of the Permanent Advance and will be paid on receipt of the money drawn on this bill.

Received payment.

DATED,

Name _____

The _____ *19* .

Office _____

Pay Rupees _____

Examined.

Accountant

Chairman.

Dated _____ *19* .

DISTRICT BOARD FORM NO. 29.

[*Vide* rule 101.]

Imprest-holder's permanent

EXPEN

Date.	No. of sub-voucher.	Description of charge.	Amount of sub-voucher.			CLASSIFICATION OF EACH SUB-VOUCHER											
						e.g., General administration. Office contingencies.						Police contingencies.			Education Office expenses.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
		Total															

Amount of permanent advance

(Sanctioned—*vide* District Board resolution, dated)

DISTRICT FUND.

advance account.

DITURE.																		RECOUPMENT OF THE PERMANENT ADVANCE.				Initials of imprest holder.
SHOWING HEAD OR HEADS OF ACCOUNT TO BE DEBITED AND AMOUNTS.																		Voucher number and date.	Amount.			
						Medical.			Stationery.			Miscellaneous.										
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 30.

[*Vide* rule 108].

Stamp Register.

Date.	STOCK.			EXPENDITURE.				BALANCE.	REMARKS.
	Value of stamps in hand at the commencement of the day.	Value of stamps received during the day.	Total stock.	Name and address of officer to whom cover sent.	Contents of cover.	Value of stamps affixed.	Total value of stamps expended during the day.	Value of stamps in hand at the close of the day.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 31.
[*Vide* rule 111.]

Stationery Stock Book for the year 19 .

Description of articles received or issued.

From whom received or to whom issued.	Date of receipt or issue.	Cost of value realized on permanent articles only (marked* in col. 4).																											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Receipts or balance from last month.																													
ISSUES.																													
Total issues ...																													
Balance at the end of the month.																													

NOTE 1.—All entries in this register relating to the receipt of articles should be made in black ink and all issues in red ink. Columns 4 to 29 are left blank to be filled in with names of articles received or issued.

NOTE 2.—When new supplies are received, the issues up to date should be totalled, the balance struck, and the quantities for the new supply added to the balance so as to show the total quantities available for issue under each head. Stock should be taken half-yearly by the Vice-Chairman or Secretary, and a certificate to that effect entered in the register.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 32.
[*Vide* rule 113.]

Travelling Allowance Bill.

DISTRICT BOARD OF _____

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE BILL OF _____

MR. _____

(OFFICE)

MONTH OF _____

HEAD QUARTERS.

HEAD OF SERVICE CHARGEABLE.

VOUCHER NO. , DATE 19 .

DATE.	Route.				Railway fare.		Steamer fare and Table money.			Days halted.	Distance Travelled by road, boat or trolly.				Dates of last visit (when required by Controlling officer).	Purpose of each visit—[To be given in such detail as to meet requirements of the rules.]	REMARKS.
	From		To								For which mileage is admissible.		For which daily allowance is admissible.				
	Station.	Hour of Departure.	Station.	Hour of arrival.	Single class (specify class).	Double class (specify class).	Self.	Servants (specify number).	Table money (+ if added—if deducted Art. 1023, C. S. R. - Art. 1022, C.S.R.).		At full rates.	At half rates (Art. 999 (d), C. S. R.).	At full rates.	At half rates (Art. 999 (d), C. S. R.).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

(SPACE FOR PRINTING ANY CERTIFICATES REQUIRED TO ENTITLE TO ALLOWANCE.)

	Rs. A. P.
Railway fare (*columns 6 and 7*)	
Passage money (*columns 8 and 9*)	
..... miles by road at ..... annas per mile ... . (*columns 12 and 13.*)	
..... days for which daily allowance is claimed ... ... (*columns 11, 14 and 15.*)	
TOTAL ...	
Add / Deduct Table money for ( ) days (*column 10*)	
Deduct single / double P. T. A. for ( ) days, Art. 1045 / 1046, C. S. R.	
Deduct rent due to Government under Art. 999 (*ii*), C. S. R. for days at ...	
NET CLAIM ...	

Signature of officer who travelled.

Stamp.

Office

MEMO.

Allotment for 19 19 .	Passed (date)
Expenditure including this bill.	*Chairman.*
BALANCE ...	

Rupees

Date

Pay Rupees

Dated

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE BILLS.

1. Journeys of different kinds and journey and halts should not be entered on the same line.

2. Number of miles travelled should be entered in all cases of journeys by road or by boat.

3. Permanent travelling, conveyance and horse allowances should be drawn along with the pay of the Officer and not on travelling allowance bills.

4. Fractions of a mile in the total of a bill for any one journey should not be charged for.

5. When the first item of travelling allowance to any officer is a halt, the date of commencement of that halt should be stated in the Remarks column.

6. Totals of columns 14 and 15 will be, not of the miles travelled, but of the days concerned, those for which half mileage rates are admissible being shown as half days.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 33.

[*Vide* rule 113.]

*CERTIFICATES.

CERTIFIED that I have satisfied myself that the amounts included in bills drawn 30 days previous to this date, with the exception of those detailed below (of which the total amount has been refunded by deduction from this bill) have been disbursed to the officers therein named and their receipts taken in the Acquittance Roll.

Also that the Allowances drawn for non-gazetted, ministerial or menial officers for journeys by road or boat do not exceed their/his actual travelling expenses, and that I am satisfied that in accordance with my orders they travelled by†

[Article 1065 (*ii*), C. S. R.].

Also that it was necessary for the officers for whom halting allowance at head-quarters is drawn to keep up the whole or part of their camp equipage during such halt, and that the expense incurred on this account was not less than the halting allowance drawn (Article 1059, C. S. R.).

(*Head of Office.*)

Passed for Rs.

Date *19* .

(*Controllin Officer*).

Pay Rupees (*in words and figures*)

Examined and entered.

Accountant. *Chairman.*

Date *19* .

* Clause 2 should be scored out with a pen when no mileage is claimed under Article 1065 (ii), Civil Service Regulations, and clause 3, when there is no claim under Article 1059

† Here state conveyance used.

Travelling Allowance Bill of the Establishment of _____

1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	9			
NAME.	Designation and Head-quarters.	Maximum pay of the appointment.	Dates (and hours when necessary) of journeys and halts.		Route.		Purpose of journey.	Kind of journey, *i.e.*, by road, boat, steamer, or rail (mail or ordinary).	Number of miles.	MILEAGE BY ROAD OR BOAT OR ACTUAL EXPENSES.			
			From	To	From	To				Rate.	Amount.		
											Rs.	A.	P.
									Total				

(In words)

_____ }
19 . }

for the month of _____ *19* .

10			11		12						13	14
ALLOWANCES CLAIMED.												
DAILY ALLOWANCE.			RAILWAY FARE.		STEAMER FARE AND TABLE-MONEY.						Total of each line.	REMARKS.
							Servants.		Table-money.			
No. of days.	Rate.	Amount.	Class single or double.	Amount.	Class.	Amount.	Number	Amount.	Number of days.	Amount.		
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		

	Rs.	A.	P.
Allotment for 19 -19			
Expenditure including this bill.			
Balance ...			

Contents received.

Head of Office.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING THE TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE BILLS.

1. Journeys of different kinds, and journeys and halts, should not be entered on the same line. Only one kind of allowance should, therefore, be filled in on the same line and its amount carried out separately into the last money column.

2. Hours of journey should be mentioned only—

(1) when, for an absence from head-quarters of not more than two consecutive days, daily allowance is claimed for two days;

(2) when mileage or actual expenses in lieu thereof are claimed;

(3) when both railway or steamer fare and daily allowance are claimed in respect of a journey by rail or steamer and immediately preceded or followed by a journey by road or by a halt.

3. Number of miles travelled should be entered in all cases of journeys by road or by boat.

4. The daily allowance of an officer acting in an appointment should be calculated on the pay or maximum pay of the appointment. (In the column "Pay" the full sanctioned pay of an appointment officiated in should be shown, but in the column "Designation" the word "Acting" should be entered against officers who are officiating in appointments.)

5. Permanent travelling, conveyance and horse allowances should be drawn along with the pay of the officer and not on Travelling Allowance Bills.

6. Fractions of a mile in the total for each person should not be charged for.

7. When the first item of travelling allowance to any officer is a halt, the date of commencement of that halt should be stated in the Remarks column.

Scale of daily allowance admissible to non-gazetted officer not included in Appendix 25 of Civil Service Regulations.

						Daily allowance.	
						Rs.	A.
On pay exceeding	Rs. 275	but not exceeding	Rs. 500	...		3	0
Ditto	„ 250	ditto	„ 275	...		2	12
Ditto	„ 225	ditto	„ 250	...		2	8
Ditto	„ 200	ditto	„ 225	...		2	4
Ditto	„ 175	ditto	„ 200	...		2	0
Ditto	„ 150	ditto	„ 175	...		1	12
Ditto	„ 125	ditto	„ 150	...		1	8
Ditto	„ 100	ditto	„ 125	...		1	4
Ditto	„ 87½	ditto	„ 100	...		1	0
Ditto	„ 75	ditto	„ 87½	...		0	14
Ditto	„ 62½	ditto	„ 75	...		0	12
Ditto	„ 50	ditto	„ 62½	...		0	10
Ditto	„ 37½	ditto	„ 50	...		0	8
Ditto	„ 25	ditto	„ 37½	...		0	6
Ditto	„ 10	ditto	„ 25	...		0	4
Scale for inferior servants ...		...	...	...		0	2

Detail of actual expenses :—

DISTRICT BOARD FORM NO. 34.

[*Vide* rule 128.]

Proformâ account of *Dispensary for the month of* *19* .

RECEIPTS.		Rs. A. P.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Current month. No. of voucher.	Cheque. No.	Cheque. Date.	Amount.	To end of preceding month.	Total.
Balance at the beginning of the year.									
Allotment for the year									
	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts to the end of the previous month fully credited to the savings bank.			Here show the charges classified in the detail adopted in the accounts of the local authority and show the payments made by cheque by the local authority and in cash by withdrawals from savings bank by the Chairman or Secretary separately.						
Donations									
Subscriptions ...									
Miscellaneous ...									
Receipts in the current month fully credited to the savings bank.									
Donations			Total charges ...						
Subscriptions ...									
Miscellaneous ...									
Total receipts ...			Closing balance at the end of month.						
Grand Total ...			Grand Total ...						

	Rs. A. P.
Memo. of closing balances	
Balance of allotment	
Do. in savings bank	
Do. in cash in hand	
Total ...	

[NOTE:—This form assumes that all collections are sent in toto to the savings bank immediately on receipt and careful attention must be paid to this point.]

DISTRICT BOARD FORM NO. 35.

[*Vide* rule 128.]

Accounts of the Receipts and Payments of the $\frac{\textit{Hospital}}{\textit{Dispensary}}$.

RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.					
Date.	From whom received.	Nature of receipt.	Amount of Government securities (nominal value).	Bank or Treasury.	Date.	Particulars of payments.	Number of voucher.	Number of cheque.	Amount of Government securities (nominal value).	Bank or Treasury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Balance ...								
						Balance ...				
		Total ...				Total ...				

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 36.
[*Vide* rules 133 and 135]

ADVANCE LEDGER.

Name.

DR. CR.

ADVANCES MADE.					ADVANCES RECOVERED OR ADJUSTED.					
Date.	Purpose.	No. of voucher.	Amount.	Total	Date.	Whether in cash or by work bills.	Number of item in cash book if recovered in cash or No. of voucher if adjusted by work bills.	Amount.	Total.	Debit balance after each transaction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No 37.
[*Vide* rule 138]

DEPOSIT LEDGER.

Name.

DR. CR.

DEPOSITS REFUNDED TO THE DEPOSITOR.					DEPOSITS RECEIVED FROM THE DEPOSITOR.					
Date.	Particulars.	Number of voucher.	Amount.	Total.	Date.	Particulars.	Number of item in cash-book if received in cash or number of voucher if by deduction from bills.	Amount.	Total.	Amount remaining at depositor's credit after each transaction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 38.
[*Vide* rule 140.]

Quarterly list of outstanding advances for the quarter ending

Page of advance ledger	Date of transaction.*	NAME.	Amount	Remarks upon old outstanding, orders of Chairman, and note of any action taken.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	

N. B.—* Where the amount shown forms the balance of more than one transaction, the date of the oldest item included in the unadjusted balance.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 39.
[*Vide* rule 140.]

Quarterly list of outstanding deposits for the quarter ending

Page of deposit ledger.	Date of transaction.*	NAME OF DEPOSITOR.	Amount.	Remarks upon the outstanding, orders of Chairman, and note of any action taken.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	

N. B.—* Where the amount shown forms the balance of more than one transaction, the date of oldest item included in the unadjusted balance.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 40.
[*Vide* rules 142 and 143.]

Register of Investments and Security Deposits other than cash.

RECEIPTS.					ISSUES.						
Date.	From whom or on what account received.	Details of deposits or investments.	Nominal value.	Initials of Vice-Chairman.	Date.	Details of deposits or investments.	Nominal value.	How disposed of	Signature of depositor.	Initials of Vice-Chairman.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 41.
[*Vide* rule 146.]

Loan Register.

Account of Loan of Rs. received from as per

CONDITIONS OF LOAN.

To bear interest at per cent., to be paid half-yearly on , and to be repaid (by half-yearly instalments of Rs. in addition to accruing interest) or (within years) or (in equal instalments) or by half-yearly/yearly payments of Rs. into a sinking fund.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS							PAYMENT INTO THE SINKING FUND.		REMARKS.
		Of principal.			Of interest.						
Date.	Amount.	Amount.	Voucher number and date.	Balance.	Period.	Amount on which due.	Amount paid.	Voucher number and date.	Amount paid.	Voucher number and date.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 42.
[*Vide* rules 147.]

Appropriation Register of loans, special grants by Government and special contributions.

Sanctioned amount of loan, special grants by Government or special contributions.

Purposes to which the loan, etc , is to be applied—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE AS SHOWN IN REGISTER OF WORKS.		Balance.	REMARKS.
Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 43.
[*Vide* rules 154 and 181.]

Cash-book for the month of _____ *19* .

Date of receipt.	Number of chalan.	Particulars of receipt.	Amount of each item.	Total of each chalan.	Head in abstract register.	Date of payment.	Particulars of payment.	Number of voucher.	Amount of each voucher.	Number of cheque.	Amount of cheque.	Head in abstract register.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 44.
[*Vide* rule 161.]

PASS BOOK.

The Treasury of Bank of . . . . in Account Current
DR. *with the District Fund . . . in Account Current* CR.

Monthly consecutive number of item of receipt.	Date.	No. and date of challan.	Initials of Treasury Officer.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Monthly consecutive number of item of payment.	Date.	No. of cheque.	Initials of Treasury Officer.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8	9	10		

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 45.
[*Vide* rule 165.]

BALANCE-CERTIFICATE.

Abstract of District Fund Account for the month of in the Treasury of

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. Balance brought forward from last month ...		4. Debited in cash account of this month ...	
2. Credited in cash account of this month ...		5. Other debits, as per Accountant-General's No. , dated ...	
3. Other credits as per Accountant-General's No. , dated ...		6. Balance at end of month	
Total ...		Total ...	

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 46.

[*Vide* rule 171.]

UNDELIVERED MONEY-ORDER REGISTER.

Register of Money-orders not delivered and returned by the Post Office for the month of

Serial number of entry in this register.	PARTICULARS OF VOUCHER ON WHICH ORIGINALLY CHARGED.				PARTICULARS OF MONEY-ORDER RETURNED.				Reference to money-order Advice List from Treasury.	TO BE FILLED IN BY ACCOUNTANT.		Number and date of voucher in which it is refunded.	REMARKS.
	Date.	Number of voucher.	Amount.	Head of account to which charged.	Date of issue.	Number.	Name of payee.	Amount.		Date on which in credited cash-book.	Initials of Accountant.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.					

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 47.

[*Vide* rule 176.]

REGISTER OF WORK BILLS.

Name of work _____ Appropriation for the year .

Estimate No. of 19 . Authority

Expenditure of previous year brought forward.	Amount of estimate.	PAYMENTS.				Initial of Accountant.	Number in register of works.	Initial of District Engineer's Accountant.	REMARKS.
		Name of payee.	Voucher or adjustment number and date.	Net amount paid.	Progressive total of payments.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 48.
[*Vide* rule 183.]

TREASURY CHEQUE.

Cheque Book No.

Cheque No.

Date _____

In favour of _____

On account of _____

Amount (in words) _____

Rs. _____

Member of the Finance Committee.

Vice-Chairman. *Chairman.*

_____ **DISTRICT BOARD.**

Cheque Book No.

Cheque No.

Dated _____, *the* _____ *19* .

TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF _____ TREASURY.

Pay to _____ *or* **Bearer**

the sum of **Rupees** _____ *Under Rs.* _____

and debit the amount to the *District Fund*

Member of the Finance Committee. *Vice-Chairman.* *Chairman.*

Cheques for sums not exceeding Rs. 500 shall be signed either by the Vice-Chairman or by the Chairman or if both be absent by a member of the Finance Committee

Cheques for sums exceeding Rs. 500 shall be signed both by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman; if either of them be absent by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman present and another member of the Finance Committee.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 49.

[*Vide* rule 201.]

Abstract Register of Receipt for the month of 19 .

	VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES.		XII—INTEREST.			Remaining headings similar according to list of headings in the budget.
	RATES ON CESSES ON LANDS.		INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Cess on lands.	Cess on mines and railways.	Education Department.	Medical Department.	Interest on arrear collections of road cess.	
Cash transaction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*N. B.*—Cross carried over to page .
Total cash transactions						
Adjustments						
Add ...						
Deduct ...						
Net Total ...						

Vice-Chairman.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 50.

[*Vide* rule 201.]

Abstract Register of Expenditure.

Same as Abstract Register of Receipts above, except that the expenditure headings according to the list of headings in the budget are to be entered instead of headings of receipts.

Vice-Chairman.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No 51.

[*Vide* rule 204.]

Register of Adjustments of the District Board of for the month of .

No. of voucher.	Date.	Particulars.	RECEIPT HEADS.							Total.	PAYMENT HEADS.							Total.	REMARKS.
		"*Add*" entries																	
		Total ...																	
		"*Deduct*" entries																	
		Total ...																	
			Net total receipt heads ...								Net total payment heads								

NOTE.—As an adjustment cannot affect the balance of the account, the net total of the receipt heads and the payment heads must always agree.

Vice-Chairman.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 52.

[*Vide* rule 212.]

REGISTER OF NET EDUCATIONAL BILLS.

Register of Educational bills paid partly by cheque and partly out of the fees and fines for the month of

Date.	Voucher No.	Gross amount of bill.	Net amount paid by cheque.		ADJUSTMENT.				Total payment by cheque and adjustment.
					RECEIPT SIDE	PAYMENT SIDE.			
					Fees from schools and contributions.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Other schools.	
		Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Monthly total									

Vice-Chairman.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 53.

[*Vide* rule 217.]

Monthly and Quarterly Account of receipts of the *District Board for the year*

Heads of receipts.	Budget estimate as sanctioned.	ACTUALS.																			REMARKS.
		April.	May.	June.	Total 1st Quarter.	July.	August.	September	Total 2nd Quarter.	Total half-year.	October.	November.	December.	Total 3rd Quarter.	Total three Quarters.	January.	February.	March.	Total 4th Quarter.	Total for year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Opening balance																					
Total Receipts																					
GRAND TOTAL																					

Vice-Chairman. *Vice-Chairman.* *Vice-Chairman.* *Vice-Chairman.*

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No 54.

[*Vide* rule 217.]

Monthly and Quarterly Account of expenditure of the *District Board for the year*

Head of expenditure.	Budget estimate as sanctioned	ACTUALS.																			REMARKS.
		April.	May.	June.	Total 1st Quarter.	July.	August.	September.	Total 2nd Quarter.	Total half-year.	October.	November.	December.	Total 3rd Quarter.	Total three Quarters.	January.	February.	March.	Total 4th Quarter.	Total for year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total Expenditure																					
Closing Balance																					
GRAND TOTAL																					

Vice-Chairman. *Vice-Chairman.* *Vice-Chairman.* *Vice-Chairman.*

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 55

[*Vide* rule 219.]

Annual Account.

Receipts [heads as in the budget.]	Budget estimate.	Previous year.	Year of account, 19 -19 .	Expenditure [heads as in budget.]	Budget estimate.	Previous year.	Year of account. 19 -19 .
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

N.B.—The opening and closing balances of this account shall agree with the opening and closing balances of the cash-book for the months of April and March, respectively.

Vice-Chairman.

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 56

[*Vide* rules 221 and 224.]

Establishment check register and register of fixed recurring charges.

Date and number of sanction.	Name of appointment.	Name of holder.	SANCTIONED PAY OR AMOUNT.			AMOUNT PAID FOR EACH MONTH.						&c.
						MARCH.			APRIL.			
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Actual on 1st March.	Voucher. No.	Voucher. Date.	Amount.	Voucher. No.	Voucher. Date.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 57.

[*Vide* rule 225.]

Register of Lands.

Serial No.	Area in acres.	Description and situation.	For what purpose held.	How held, that is whether			Date when formally acquired or when taken up on rent or free of rent.	If rented, amount of annual rent.	If not formally acquired, terms on which held.	Reference to title-deeds, maps, etc.	Remarks and initials of Chairman.
				Formally acquired under the law.	Rented.	Free of rent.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 58.

[*Vide* rule 232.]

Form for Indent.

No.

District Board of

To

(Particulars of orders for supplies or execution of works.)

Dated the

Vice-Chairman.

Order completed on

Bill received on

Rs. A. P.

Amount of bill

Payment made on voucher No. dated

Accountant.

No.

District Board of

To

(Particulars of orders for supplies or execution of works.)

Dated the

Vice-Chairman

DISTRICT BOARD FORM No. 59.

[*Vide* rule 17.]

Monthly Audit Certificate.

——————District Fund for the month of——————19 .

STATEMENT OF BALANCES.

	Rs. A. P.
Cash-book balance at the close of last month	
Receipts during this month	
Total .	
Disbursements during this month	
Cash-book balance at the close of this month	

Agreement between Treasury balance and cash-book.	Amount.			Signature of Chairman.
	Rs.	A.	P	
Balance in Treasury as certified by Treasury Officer ...				
Add—Balance in hands of Union Committees as detailed below				
Deduct—Outstanding cheque as per list below				
Cash-book balance				

List of outstanding cheques at the end of this month.

When drawn.	Number of cheque.	Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Total ...				

Audit certificate.

We certify that the following registers and accounts have been posted neatly and punctually for the month of ; that they have been maintained correctly and signed by the persons responsible for their correctness except in the particulars noted below* which have been brought to the notice of the Vice-Chairman :—

In District Board's office.

1. Cash-book.
2. Abstract Registers of Receipts and of Expenditure.
3. Monthly and Quarterly Accounts.
4. Ledger and list of advances.
5. Ledger and list of deposits.
6. Permanent advance account.
7. Demand and collection register of rents.
8. Establishment acquittance roll.
9. Register of services of District Engineer.
10. Register of work bills.
11. Miscellaneous Demand Register.
12. Miscellaneous bills.
13. Miscellaneous receipts.
14. Vouchers.
15. Adjustment register.
16. Establishment check register.

In District Engineer's office.

1. File of contract certificates.
2. Register of cash receipts.
3. Files of bills for purchase or purchase lists.
4. Acquittance rolls.
5. Road metal returns.
6. Register of bills passed.
7. Register of tools and plant.
8. Imprest cash-book.
9. Register of works.
10. Register of Miscellaneous receipts.
11. Contractor's ledger.

* We further certify that we have applied the checks prescribed by rule 17 of the Account rules and that actual payee's receipts or money-order acknowledgments have been obtained and filed in support of all payment vouchers except in the case of the following vouchers :—

We also certify—

(1) that the Treasury pass-book has been checked with the Board's cash-book, and that the former has been found to agree with the latter (except in respect of uncashed cheques which are above enumerated, and have been duly noted in the cash-book);
(2) that the vouchers for the payments of the month have been examined and cancelled;
(3) that all necessary steps have been taken for the speedy recovery or adjustment of outstanding advances;
(4) that none but duly sanctioned expenditure has been incurred, and that, in the case of original works, the register of monthly expenditure shows clearly the amount of sanctioned estimate, the grant for the year, and the expenditure on each work to the end of the present month;

and generally that the work of the office has been performed with carefulness and regularity and with a due observance of the rules prescribed by Government.

Vice-Chairman. *Members of Finance Committee.*

DISTRICT BOARD FORM NO. 60.

[*Vide* rule 228.]

Register of movable property.

Serial No.	Date of receipt.	Particulars of property.		Purpose for which the property is used.	Number and date of payment voucher.	Initial of officer in charge.	Date of disposal of property.	Manner of disposal.	Reference to authority for disposal.	If sold, amount for which sold and number and date of chalan.				Signature of officer in charge.	REMARKS.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10				11	12
		Name.	No.							Rs.	A.	P.	No. & date of chalan.		

Murshidabad.

No. 2166L.S.-G.—The 5th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Khargaon, in the district of Murshidabad, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Murshidabad	Eraul ...	9	Eraul ... 124 Jatarpur ... 128 Gayeshpur ... 126 Atgharia ... 125 Aira ... 118 Kanduri ... 130 Simulia Chak ... 123 Upanai ... 122 Lakshminarayanpur Arazi *urf* Chak Buicha. 127 Jatarpur Arazi ... 129 Lakshminaryanpur Arazi *urf* Buicha Chak. 131	North— Argram ... 120 Bharathia ... 119 Isanpur ... 92 Pura ... 117 Mahammadpur ... 95 Portion of Katipur ... 115 East— Bhudharpara ... 116 Katipur ... 115 Durgapur ... 144 Khargaon Kasba ... 143 Badchata Arazi ... 133 Gopinathpur ... 134 Badchata Chak ... 135 South— Thana Barwan. West— Amba (Amamath) ... 121 Argram ... 120 Bharathia ... 119 Thana Barwan.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that three of the members of the said Eraul Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

Murshidabad.

No. 2168L.S.-G.—The 5th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1 (*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Eraul Union, in the district of Murshidabad, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area, subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Murshidabad.

No. 2169L.S.-G.—The 5th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 318T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Eraul Union, in the district of Murshidabad, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Murshidabad.

No. 2170L.S.-G.—The 5th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Gokaran, in the district of Murshidabad, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Murshidabad	Gokaran ...	9	Khos-bashpur ... 22 Gokaran ... 23 Rangram ... 18 Lakshminarayanpur ... 20 Patunda ... 48 Bhabanipur ... 19 Parbatipur or Parbatpur ... 21 Arazi Chandpara ... 49 Gobarhati ... 50	North— Rameshwarbati or Mahalandi ... 24 Matora ... 46 Morura or Mirzanagar ... 47 Portion of Durlabhpur or Bhabanipur ... 9 East— Thana Gorabazar. South— Thana Gorabazar and the river Dwarka. West— Arazi Khusbashpur ... 17 Bil Amalbandha ... 15 Bijaynagar ... 13 Mandarhati ... 12 Arazi Mandarhati ... 14 Durlabpur or Bhabanipur 9 and thana Khargaon.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that three of the members of the said Gokaran Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

Murshidabad.

No. 2172L.S.-G.—The 5th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1 (*a*) of Notification No. 317T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Gokaran Union, in the district of Murshidabad, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area, subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Murshidabad.

No. 2173L.S.-G.—The 5th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 318T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Gokaran Union, in the district of Murshidabad, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Calcutta.

No. 2163M.—The 5th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*3*) read with sub-section (*4*) of section 72 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Dr. Sarat Chandra Banarji, with effect from the 21st September 1918, to be President of the Tribunal constituted under the said section, for the purpose of performing the functions of the Court in reference to the acquisition of land

for the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Mymensingh.

No. 2190M.—The 6th September 1918.—The following draft order, which the Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 16th October 1918, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered :—

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Muktagacha Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of sections 265 and 273 (*5*) of that Act to the said Municipality.

Calcutta.

No. 2207M.—The 7th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35(*1*) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), the Governor in Council sanctions the grant, by the Corporation of Calcutta, to Babu Ramani Mohan Chatarji, Vice-Chairman, of privilege leave for two months from the 26th August 1918.

Calcutta.

No. 2215M.—The 9th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 5 of the Calcutta Improvement Act [Act V (B.C.) of 1911], the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Rai Annada Prosad Sarkar Bahadur, to be a member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta, with effect from the 10th September 1918.

Calcutta.

No. 886San.—The 7th September 1918.—Dr. Bepin Behari Brahmachari, L.M.S., who was temporarily appointed as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Presidency Circle, is appointed sub. *pro tem* to that post, with effect from the 1st May 1918.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDER.

No. 875San.—The 4th September 1918.—Whereas an application has been received from the District Board of Jessore, through the Collector of the Jessore district and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, reporting that the sanitary condition of the tract situated within the boundaries specified in the margin, and comprising an area of about 53 square miles, has deteriorated by the obstruction of drainage.

Bounded on the—
North—By the villages (1) Jamira, (2) Charabari and Ramnagar ;
East—By the villages (1) Kamalpur, (2) Bhagalpur, (3) Assanugar, (4) Chaliada, (5) Madagopa ;
South—By (1) Dattapara, (2) Laujani, (3) Sagarpur ; and
West—By (1) Jamguria, (2) Misra Deara, (3) Bahimpur, (4) Magura, (5) Dohar-Magure, (6) Mahmoodpur, (7) Monoharpur, (8) Burinda, (9) Raghunathpur, (10) Uzirpur, (11) Garibpur ;
within the jurisdiction of the Sadar subdivision in the district of Jessore.

The Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act, 1895 (Bengal Act VIII of 1895), is pleased to direct, that—

(*a*) 9 persons shall be appointed as Drainage Commissioners for the purposes of the said Act in respect of the aforesaid tract ; and

(*b*) 5 out of the 9 Drainage Commissioners shall be elected by the District Board of Jessore from among the members of the District Board.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

IN compliance with the provisions of section 565 of the Calcutta Municipal Act and in supersession of the previous notice of amendment, dated the 8th June 1918, it is hereby notified that the General Committee of the Corporation propose to amend clause 9 of the by-laws under section 559(*8*) of that Act specifying the material and pattern of taps to be used in connection with the water-supply in the manner shown below :—

The existing and the proposed by-laws are as follows :—

Existing.

All taps must be made of brass and must be of the screw-down loose valve type or of such other type approved by the Engineer as to obviate all risk of concussion in the pipes owing to the tap being closed too rapidly. Taps shall not be of the plug or barrel type or of any similar pattern. They must be of the best and most approved kind and the name of the maker must in each case be stamped upon them.

Proposed.

All water taps must be made of metal or metal substitute, the metal and the pattern to be approved by the Chairman. Each tap must be stamped with the maker's name or trade mark and the country of origin.

Any person having any objection to the proposed by-law may submit the same so as to reach the undersigned on or before Monday, the 21st October 1918, after which the proposed amendment will be further proceeded with.

C. F. PAYNE, *Chairman.*

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 7th September 1918.*

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Committee, having previously given notice of their intention to revise the general line of buildings on each side of the public street known as Chingribatta Road in Ward No. 19 to a width of 60 feet and having considered the objections received within 30 days from the date of the publication of such notice, made an order under section 350 (4) of Act III (B.C.) of 1899, on the 22nd day of August 1918, revising the said line in accordance with the plan approved by the General Committee on the 13th day of June 1918 (in supersession of the line defined by the General Committee on the 13th day of October 1911).

C. F. PAYNE, *Chairman.*

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 7th September 1918.*

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918.

PART IC.

Educational Notices.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NAMES of Munshis qualified to teach Urdu can be had on application to the undersigned. A complete list is published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II.

O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA, *the 31st October 1916.*

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

THE session of the Bengal Land Surveying School, Comilla, begins on the 16th November 1918.

Applications for admission, together with a registration fee of Rs. 3 and the following certificates, will be received by the Principal of the School on or before the 15th September 1918.

The qualifications for admission to the first year's course are :—

(*a*) A sound knowledge of Elementary Arithmetic.
(*b*) Ability to write simple English and some vernacular.
(*c*) A certificate of fitness for arduous field-work signed by a qualified medical practitioner. The medical certificate must bear a date within one month of the date of application.
(*d*) A certificate of character from his last schoolmaster.

The applicants should be under 21 years of age and willing to reside at the School hostel.

Two Junior Scholarships, each of the value of five rupees per mensem, shall be awarded annually by the Director of Surveys upon the recommendations of the District Officers to regular students entering the first-year class.

DAMODAR RAO, *Personal Assistant,*
for *Offg. Director of Surveys, Bengal*

NOTICE.

THE BIHAR AND ORISSA MEDICAL EXAMINATION BOARD.

Examinations under new Transitory Provision.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that, any person who has undergone a full course of training at any Medical School or College, which is not recognized by the Bihar and Orissa Council of Medical Registration, but has obtained from the head of such School or College a certificate to that effect, may, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, be granted a certificate enabling him to appear at the Final Examination for the Licentiateship of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board up to and in childing the examination to be held by the Board in November 1919. On his appearing at such examination and his satisfying the examiners, every such successful candidate shall be deemed eligible to be admitted as a Licentiate of the Board, which has been authorized under the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916, to issue medical licenses. This concession shall apply to only those practitioners who were employed or were in practice in the Province of Bihar and Orissa on the 15th July 1918.

2. The examinations of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board are held twice a year simultaneously at two centres only, namely, (1) the Temple Medical School at Bankipur and (2) the Orissa Medical School at Cuttack.

3. The Temple Medical School at Bankipur, shall be the centre for candidates from all the districts of the Patna, Tirhut and the Bhagalpur Divisions and for the districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Palamau of the Chota Nagpur Division. The Orissa Medical School at Cuttack shall be the centre for candidates from all the districts of the Orissa Division and from the districts of Manbhum and Singhbhum of the Chota Nagpur Division.

4. The Final Examination of the Board comprises the following subjects :—

(*a*) Medicine and Therapeutics.
(*b*) Surgery (including operative surgery).
(*c*) Midwifery and Gynæcology.
(*d*) Medical Jurisprudence and Lunacy.
(*e*) Hygiene and Vaccination.
(*f*) Pathology (general and special).

5. The examination shall be written, oral and practical in each subject. The scope of the examination shall be in accordance with the prescribed syllabus.

6. To pass the examination, every candidate must obtain 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks in each subject, provided that he has obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks in the oral and practical portions.

7. The full fee for each examination must be paid to the Secretary to the Board on or before such date prior to the examination as may be fixed by the Board and notified by the Secretary.

8. No candidate shall be entitled to claim a refund of the fee or any portion of it because he has failed to pass or because he has failed to present himself for examination.

9. Any candidate, who fails to pass, may be admitted to any subsequent examination up to and including that to be held in November 1919 on payment on each occasion of the full amount of the prescribed fee.

10. The fee payable for each examination shall be thirty rupees for each candidate appearing under the transitory provision.

11. A candidate, who fails in not more than two subjects, shall, on payment of a fee of ten rupees for each subject, be permitted to appear in such subject or subjects at a subsequent examination.

12. The ensuing examination of the Board will commence on Tuesday, the 26th November 1918, simultaneously at the two prescribed centres.

13. Applications, in the prescribed form appended to this notice, of intending candidates under the transitory provisions must reach the Secretary, Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board, at Ranchi Secretariat, not later than Saturday, the 9th November 1918. The prescribed fees must be remitted by postal money-order to the Secretary by the prescribed date.

14. The order of examination for the written portion shall be according to the following time table :—

Tuesday, 26th November 1918—

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Medicine. | 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.—Surgery.

Wednesday, 27th November 1918—

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Midwifery. | 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.—Medical Jurisprudence.

Thursday, 28th November 1918—

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Hygiene. | 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.—Pathology.

15. The oral and practical examinations will commence on Monday, the 2nd December 1918. The time table for the oral and practical examinations will be notified beforehand at each centre.

16. Copies of the complete Regulations and Rules of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board may be obtained on application to the Secretary. The price of each copy is a rupee. The fee for supplying the marks obtained by each candidate at an examination is two rupees.

RANCHI SECRETARIAT, *The 26th August 1918.*

I. H. ELIAS, *Secretary,*
Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(FOR A CANDIDATE UNDER THE TRANSITORY PROVISION).

To

THE SECRETARY, BIHAR AND ORISSA MEDICAL EXAMINATION BOARD.

I request permission to appear at the ensuing Final Examination for the License of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board. The fee of thirty rupees has been remitted to you by postal money-order. My original diploma is attached to this application for inspection and return with your receipt for the examination fee. I hereby affirm that the subjoined particulars are true :—

Name in full of candidate .....
Name in full of candidate's father .....
Religion of candidate .....
Caste or race of candidate .....
Age of candidate on 1st December 1918 .....
Native village or town of candidate .....
Native pargana or thana of candidate .....
Native district of candidate .....
Native Province of candidate .....
Name and place of medical school or college of candidate
Present employment or occupation of candidate .....
Present place of employment of residence of candidate .....
Full postal address of candidate .....
Name in full of candidate's employer .....
Signature of candidate's employer .....
Signature of a responsible authority if candidate not in employment .....
Date of application .....
Signature of candidate .....

THE BIHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL OF MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 464R.—The undermentioned draft rule, which has received the sanction of the Local Government and which it is proposed to make in exercise of powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 33 of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Act, 1916 (Bihar and Orissa Medical Act II of 1916), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft rule will be taken into consideration by the Bihar and Orissa Council of Medical Registration on or after the 5th October 1918.

2. Any objection or suggestion in respect of the draft rule which may be received by the undersigned before the 5th October 1918 will be considered by the Bihar and Orissa Council of Medical Registration.

Draft rule under section 33 (*3*) (*a*) of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Act, 1916.

The rates of fees chargeable in respect of any registration under the Act shall be the following :—

	Rs.
For original registration	15
For insertion of such other title or qualification in substitution for, or in addition to, any entry previously made	5

I. H. ELIAS, *Registrar.*

Bihar and Orissa Council of Medical Registration.

RANCHI SECRETARIAT, *the 2nd September 1918.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Post Graduate Research Scholarship of Rs. 100 a month held by the undermentioned candidate is extended for a period of one year with effect from the 1st July 1918 :—

Serial No.	Name of scholar.	Subject of research.	Place of work.
1	Babu Subimal Chandra Dutt, M.A.	Indian History, Maurya Empire.	University Library, Calcutta.

J. W. GUNN,

Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 30th August 1918.*

Statement of Candidates who have passed the Examination of Sanskrit Titles held in February 1918, in accordance with the Government of Bengal, General Department, Resolution, dated the 30th January 1878, together with the Titles and Rewards conferred on them.

(Approved by the Calcutta Sanskrit Association.)

(In order of merit.)

No.	Name of candidate and title conferred.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.	Name of teacher.	Place of tol.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.
	Yayur Veda.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	SECOND DIVISION.						
1	Chandra Bhusan Gautam, Vedatirtha.	...	(q)	Pandit Bahuballabh Sastri.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	...	...
2	Satyacharan Roy, Sankhya Vedanta Vedatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Iswar Chandra Sastri.	16, Navin Kundu Lane, Calcutta.	...	...
3	Gulab Jha, Vedatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Vidyadhar Misra	Tripura Vairabi, Benares City.	...	...
	Nyaya (ক) অনুমান খণ্ড।						
	FIRST DIVISION.						
1	Nrityagopal Bhattacharyya, Tarkatirtha.	100	(q) (a) (k) (f)	Mahamahopadhyaya Sivachandra Sarbavauma.	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.	...	(C)
	Kalipada Chakravarti, Tarkatirtha	100	(e)	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...
	SECOND DIVISION.						
2	Taraprasanna Bhattacharyya, Tarkatirtha.	...	(c)	Mahamahopadhyaya Kamakshyanath Tarkavagisa.	Navadwip, Nadia ...	...	(A)
3	Navakanta Bhattacharyya Tarkatirtha.	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...
4	Banamali Gangopadhyaya, Tarkatirtha.	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...
	Nyaya (খ) শব্দ খণ্ড।						
	FIRST DIVISION.						
1	Taranath Ray, Tarkatirtha ...	50	(i)	Mahamahopadhyaya Sivachandra Sarbavauma.	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.	...	...
	SECOND DIVISION.						
2	Nivaranchandra Chakravarti, Tarkatirtha.	25	(g)	Mahamahopadhyaya Gurucharan Tarkadarsantirtha and Pandit Priyanath Tarkatirtha.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta, and Cossipore, 24-Parganas.	...	...
3	Jagadish Sastri, Tarkatirtha ...	...	...	Mahamahopadhyaya Lakshman Sastri.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	...	...
4	Krishnaprasanna Bhattacharyya, Tarkatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Herambanath Tarkatirtha.	Sanskrit College, Dacca	...	(B)
5	Sri Chandra Sarma, Tarkatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Haridatta Trivedi	Jammu Raghunath Temple, Cashmere.	...	...
6	Jhamnanlal Chandra Jain, Tarkatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Brahmananda Sastri.	Jain Temple, 82, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	...	...
7	Chaturbhuj Misra, Tarkatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Yogendranath Tarkatirtha.	Cossipore, 24-Parganas	...	...
8	Ramnath Bhattacharyya, Tarkatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Nishikanta Tarkatirtha.	Rani Hemanta Kumari Sanskrit College, Rajshahi.	...	...

(q) Rajarshi Gopal Chandra Acharyya Chaudhury Silver Medal.
(i) Dewan Krishna Kanta Nandi Stipend of Rs. 7 a month.
(g) Raja Hara Nath Roy Stipend of Rs. 5 a month.
(c) Hara Kumar Tagore prize of Rs. 25.
(e) Beraj Mohini Devi Silver Medal.
(a) Burdwan prize of Rs. 40.
(f) Darbhanga Stipend of Rs. 13 a month.
(k) Hara Kumar Tagore Gold Keyur.
(C) Rajkrishna Ray prize of Rs. 50.
(A) Burdwan prize of Rs. 45.
(B) Hara Kumar Tagore prize of Rs. 45.

No.	Name of candidate and title conferred.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.	Name of teacher.	Place of tol.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.
	Jain Nyaya (c). Digambariya.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	SECOND DIVISION.						
1	Munnalal Jain, Nyayatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Ganeshprasad Nyayacharyya.	Sagour, C. P. ...	...	...
2	Santiraj Jain, Nyayatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Bansidhar Jain...	Morena, Gwalior ...	...	...
	Vedanta.						
	SECOND DIVISION.						
1	Kanhaiyalal Sastri, Vedantatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Yogindranath Sankhya Vedanta-Tarkatirtha.	Gurukul, Kangri, Bijnore.	...	...
2	Govindadas Sarma, Vedantatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Ramanujacharyya.	Vaishnav Mahavidyalaya, Singashal, Ajodhya, Faizabad.	...	...
3	Bipinchandra Chakravarti, Vedantatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Panchanan Tarkatirtha.	Bhatpara, 24-Parganas	...	...
	Srimati Basanti Sankhyatirtha, Vedantatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Surendrakumar Tarkatirtha.	Jagatpur Asram, Mahamuni, Chittagong.	...	...
4	Rameshchandra Kavya Vyakaran Vedantatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Divakar Vedantapanchanan.	Contai, Midnapur.	...	...
	Sankhya.						
	SECOND DIVISION.						
1	Jatindramohan Vyakaran Sankhyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Herambanath Tarkatirtha.	Sanskrit College, Dacca	...	...
2	Madhusudan Bandyopadhyaya, Sankhyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kamalkrishna Smrititirtha.	36, Sonarpura, Benares City.	...	...
3	Devdatta Misra, Sankhyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Raghubir Vedantatirtha.	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	...	...
4	Karunamaya Gupta, Kavya Sankhyatirtha.	...	...	Mahamahopadhyaya Lakshman Sastri.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	...	...
5	Hrishikesh Hazari Verma, Sankhyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Annadacharan Tarkachudamani.	Iswari Pathsala, Benares City.	...	...
	Birajanath Bhattacharyya, Sankhyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Tarenath Saptatirtha.	Navadwip, Nadia	...	...
6	Rameshchandra Bhattacharyya, Sankhyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sasimohan Tarkasastri.	Devpara, Chandragunj, Noakhali.	..	...
7	Sasankabhusan Bhattacharyya, Sankhyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Girindranath Vedantaratna.	Durgabari, Mymensingh	...	...
8	Ramasis Misra, Sankhyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Iswarchandra Sastri.	16, Nabin Kundu Lane, Calcutta.	...	...
	Mimansa.						
	SECOND DIVISION.						
1	Basudev Bhattacharyya, Mimansatirtha.	...	...	Mahamahopadhyaya Pramathanath Tarkabhusana.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	...	...
	Navya Smriti (e).						
	FIRST DIVISION.						
1	Jagadish Chandra Bhattacharyya, Smrititirtha.	25	(h), (s) (p)	Pandit Yogindranath Smrititirtha.	Navadwip, Nadia ...	...	(D)
2	Narendranath Bhattacharyya, Smrititirtha.	25	(j)	Pandit Durgasundar Kritiratna.	62, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	...	...
	SECOND DIVISION.						
3	Surendranath Kavya Smrititirtha ...	...	(a)	Pandit Krishnacharan Tarkalankar.	Visudyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	...	...
4	Gopalchandra Misra, Smrititirtha ...	...	(b)	Pandit Debiprasanna Smritibhusan.	Belpukur, Nadia.		

(h) Raja Lokenath Ray Stipend of Rs. 6 a month.
(s) Rajarshi Gopalchandra Acharyya Chaudhury Silver Medal.
(p) Parvati Devi prize of Rs. 35.
(j) Prasannakumar Tagore Stipend of Rs. 7 a month.
(a) Burdwan prize of Rs. 40.
(b) Darbhanga prize of Rs. 10.
(D) Kabetramany Devi prize of Rs. 50

No.	Name of candidate and title conferred.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.	Name of teacher.	Place of tol.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.
	Navya Smriti (ঋ)—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	SECOND DIVISION—*concld.*						
5	Rajendrachandra Bhattacharyya, Smrititirtha.	...	...	Pandit Yogindranath Smrititirtha.	Navadwip, Nadia.	...	...
6	Mahendranath Jyotish, Smrititirtha	...	...	Pandit Ashutosh Smritiratna.	Piljung, Khulna.	...	...
7	Saratchandra Chakravarti, Smrititirtha.	...	...	Pandit Chintaharan Smrititirtha.	Sohagdal, Barisal.	...	...
8	Bisweswar Bandyopadhyaya, Smrititirtha.	...	...	Pandit Mrityunjay Smrititirtha.	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.	...	...
	Chakreswar Bhagabati, Smrititirtha	...	...	Pandit Yogindranath Smrititirtha.	Navadwip, Nadia.	...	...
9	Aseshkumar Vyakaran Smrititirtha	...	...	Pandit Dakshinacharan Tarkanidhi.	Kanyapur, Eghora, Burdwan.	...	...
10	Phanindramohan Goswami, Smrititirtha.	...	...	Pandit Yogindranath Smrititirtha.	Navadwip, Nadia.	...	...
11	Sureshchandra Bhattacharyya, Smrititirtha	...	...	Pandit Taranath Saptatirtha.	Ditto	...	...
12	Kasinath Chakravarti, Smrititirtha...	...	...	Pandit Lalitmohan Smrititirtha.	Rukminikanta tol. Naogaon, Rajshahi.	...	...
13	Tarapada Vyakaran Smrititirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Ramhari Smrititirtha.	Bijay Chatuspathi Burdwan.	...	...
	Harinarayan Chakravarti, Smrititirtha.	...	...	Pandit Madhusudan Smritiratna.	Bejerpar, Goila, Barisal.	...	...
14	Sitanath Chakravarti, Smrititirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Iswarchandra Smritipanchanan.	Berhampur, Khagra, Murshidabad.	...	...
15	Satyaranjan Bhattacharyya, Smrititirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sasibhusan Smrititirtha.	Agasthakunda, Benares City.	...	...
16	Yaminikanta Bhattacharyya, Smrititirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kalikrishna Siddhantasastri.	Atharabari, Mymensingh.	...	...
17	Birajanath Sankhya Smrititirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Sureshchandra Smrititirtha.	Babupur, Kalikapur, Noakhali.	...	...
	Ajodhyanath Chakravarti, Smrititirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kamalkrishna Smrititirtha.	Sonarpura, Benares City.	...	...
18	Surendranath Kavya Vyakaran Smrititirtha.	...	...	Pandit Ashutosh Smrititirtha.	Sangdia, Solarkola, Khulna.	50	
19	Rajkumar Bhattacharyya, Smrititirtha.	...	...	Pandit Isanchandra Smritipanchanan.	Berhampur, Khagra, Murshidabad.	...	...
	Prachin Smriti (ঋ)						
	SECOND DIVISION						
1	Sitasaran Dwivedi, Smrititirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Krishnacharan Tarkalankar.	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	...	...
	Utkaliya Navya Smriti (ঋ)						
	SECOND DIVISION.						
1	Pitambar Panda, Smrititirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Divakar Vedantapanchanan.	Contai, Midnapur.	..	...
2	Trilochan Tripathi, Smrititirtha ...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.		
3	Dayanidhi Nanda, Smrititirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Hateswar Smritiratna.	Paikbar, Deulbar, Midnapur.		
	Puran.						
	SECOND DIVISION.						
1	Sarat Chandra Goswami, Purantirtha.	...	(t)	Pandit Lalitamohan Kaviratna.	Navadwip, Nadia.	...	...
2	Brajendranandan Kavya Purantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Suryyakumar Tarkasaraswati.	Silchar, Cachar.	...	...
	Jyotish.						
	SECOND DIVISION.						
1	Devnarayan Thakur, Jyotishtirtha...	...	...	Pandit Radhaballabh Jyotishtirtha.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	...	...
2	Bhola Jha, Jyotishtirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Jadunandan Misra.	Panchgachia, Bhagalpur.	...	...

(t) Mahendra Nath Goswami Gold Medal.

No.	Name of candidate and title conferred.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.	Name of teacher.	Place of tol.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.
	Jyotish—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	SECOND DIVISION—*concld.*						
3	Srihari Jha, Jyotishtirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Muralidhar Jha	Benares City ...	...	...
	Saktinath Jha, Jyotishtirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Radhaballabh Jyotishtirtha.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta	...	...
4	Pareshan Jha, Jyotishtirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Upadhyaya Jha	Visudhyanandá Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	...	...
5	Lutan Jha, Jyotishtirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Radhaballabh Jyotishtirtha.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta	...	...
6	Upendra Jha, Jyotishtirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Chaturbhuj Misra	Sibjung, Nayabazar, Darbhanga.	...	...
7	Kamalakar Jha, Jyotishtirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Genalal Chaudhury.	Habibhour-Bahera, Darbhanga.	...	...
8	Devnarayan Misra, Jyotishtirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Lakshmikanta Misra.	Deodha, Mangalgar, Darbhanga.	...	...
9	Janardan Jha, Jyotishtirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Genalal Chaudhury.	Habibhour-Bahera, Darbhanga.	...	...
10	Sahasranath Goswami, Jyotishtirtha	...	...	Pandit Muralidhar Jha	Benares City ...	...	...
11	Haribansa Jha, Jyotishtirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Jagadish Jha ...	Lakshmipur, Anandapur, Darbhanga.	...	...
	Kavya.						
	FIRST DIVISION.						
1	Srimati Jogeswari Sankhya Kavyatirtha.	25	(r)	Pandit Surendrakumar Tarkatirtha.	Jagatpur Asram, Mahamuni, Chittagong.		(C)
2	Pranballav Patra, Kavyatirtha ...	...	(o)	Pandit Rakhaldas Nyayatarkatirtha.	Bishnupur, Bankura ...	...	...
	SECOND DIVISION.						
3	Harendrachandra Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Pravashchandra Kavyavyakarantirtha.	117, Devnathpura, Benares City.	...	...
4	Saratchandra Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Madhusudan Kavyasankhyatirtha.	141-A, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.	...	...
5	Debkrishna Sarma, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Mahamahopadhyaya Ramkrishna Sastri.	Queen's College, Benares.	...	...
6	Upendramohan Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Haridas Tarkatirtha.	17-1, Gulu Ostagar Lane, Calcutta.	...	...
7	Karunakar Kar, Kavyatirtha ...	...	(d)	Pandit Purusottam Tarkalankar.	Shekhbazar, Cuttack ...	...	...
8	Anantakumar Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Haridas Siddhantabagisa.	Nakipur, Khulna ...	...	...
9	Kumudranjan Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Saratchandra Kavyavyakarantirtha.	Navadwip, Nadia ...	50	...
	Sasimohan Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	..	...	Pandit Herambanath Tarkatirtha.	Dacca.		
10	Ramphal Siddhanta Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Ramrakshya Tarkatirtha.	Manikyaram Chatuspathi, Midnapur.	...	...
	Chandrakumar Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Chandicharan Kavyatirtha.	28-1, Nivedita Lane, Calcutta.	...	...
11	Pasupati Mukhopadhyay, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Haripada Kavya-Smriti Mimansatirtha.	25, Prasanna Kumar Tagore Street, Calcutta.	...	...
12	Haridas Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Pratapchandra Kavyavyakaran Smrititirtha.	6, Syampukur Street, Calcutta.	...	...
	Hanumandatta Pathak, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Abodhprasad Kavyatirtha.	Raghabpur, Patna ...	...	...
13	Tarapada Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Abhibhusan Kavyatirtha.	Navadwip, Nadia ...	...	...
14	Nalinikanta Gupta, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Pratapchandra Kavyavyakaran Smrititirtha.	6, Syampukur Street, Calcutta.	50	...
	Hareram Goswami, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Devkrishna Vedantatirtha.	1, Madan Mitra Lane, Calcutta.	...	...
	Jyotirindranath Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kalikrishna Tarkatirtha.	Gauripur, Mymensingh.	...	...
15	Amulyaratan Haldar, Kavyatirtha...	...	...	Pandit Ramcharan Kavyatirtha.	Champaful, Khulna ...	...	...
	Kshetramohan Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Manibhusan Smrititirtha.	Baruikhali, Khulna ...	...	...

(r) Raja Krishna Nath Roy stipend of Rs. 4 a month.
(o) Jagamohan Mookerjee prize of Rs. 35.
(d) Gauri Syam prize of Rs. 40 (to be paid by the Magistrate of Cuttack).
(C) Rajkrishna Ray prize of Rs. 50.

No.	Name of candidate and title conferred.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.	Name of teacher.	Place of *tol*.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.
	Kavya—*contd.*						
	SECOND DIVISION—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
16	Haribans Tripathi, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Private ...	Bhagawatpur, Chandi, Sahabad.	...	...
17	Kalipada Das Gupta, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Haripada Kavya-Smriti Mimansatirtha.	25, Prasannakumar Tagore Street, Calcutta.	...	...
	Jyotiprasad Tripathi, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Kartickchandra Kavya-Vyakarantirtha.	Kamarda, Midnapur.	...	...
18	Madhusudan Kar, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Narayan Chandra Smrititirtha.	Bhatpara, 24-Parganas.	...	...
	Anantakumar Das, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Sarat Chandra Kavya Vyakarantirtha.	Navadwip, Nadia.	...	...
19	Sarbeswar Gupta, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Sriprasanna Das Gupta.	Kavindra College, Gaila, Barisal.	50	...
	Hem Chandra Vedajna, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Pratap Chandra Kavya Vyakaran Smrititirtha.	6, Syampukur Street, Calcutta.	...	...
20	Lakshmanprasad Upadhyaya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Lokenath Kavya, Smrititirtha.	Digambar Jain Vidyalaya, Sangor, C. P.	...	...
21	Abhayapada Bandyopadhyaya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Asutosh Smriti tirtha.	Ukhra, Burdwan.	..	...
	Jyotiprasad Bandyopadhyaya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kedarnath Smrititirtha.	Janai, Hooghly.	...	...
	Bijaykrishna Bandyopadhyaya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Haripada Smrititirtha.	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.	50	...
	Debendranath Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sitanath Sankhyaratna.	Chandannagar, Hooghly	...	...
22	Jnanendranath Bandyopadhyaya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Lalitamohan Kaviratna.	Navadwip, Nadia ...	...	...
	Adharchandra Misra, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Baradakanta Kavyatirtha.	Mughberia, Midnapur	...	...
	Chandradatta Sarma, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Padma Singha Sarma.	Mahavidyalaya, Jwalapur, Saharanpur.	...	...
23	Durgaprasanna Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	..	Pandit Pratapchandra Kavya Vyakaran Smrititirtha.	6, Syampukur Street, Calcutta.	...	...
	Jyotishchandra Ghose, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Sivadas Kavyatirtha.	Barakuthi, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.	...	...
24	Nakuleswar Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Priyanath Sankhyatirtha.	Baraikhali, Jessore ...	...	...
	Chandrakumar Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Baradacharan Smrititirtha.	Sultanpur, Chittagong	...	...
	Ambikacharan Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Mahadev Vedantabhusan.	Kalora, Bakultola, Jessore.	...	...
25	Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Prabhakar Kavya Smriti Mimansatirtha.	27, Tagore Castle Road, Calcutta.	...	...
26	Keshabchandra Das, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Haripada Smrititirtha.	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.	...	...
	Bhudebchandra Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Radharaman Vedantatirtha.	Labhpur, Birbhum ...	...	...
	Pannalal Pakhar, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Jagannath Sastri Kavyatirtha.	Morena, Gwalior ...	...	...
27	Kasinath Misra, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Purusottam Vidyanidhi.	Bellybera, Midnapur ...	...	...
	Kumudchandra Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Durgasundar Siddhantaratna.	Sakhuai, Mymensingh...	...	...
28	Umeshchandra Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Chintaharan Smrititirtha.	Sohagdal, Barisal ...	...	...
	Anathbandhu Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Asutosh Smrititirtha.	Sangdia, Khulna ...	...	...
29	Brahmamaya Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Lalitmohan Smrititirtha.	Rukminikanta *tol*, Naogaon, Rajshahi.	200	...
	Lalitmohan Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...
	Ramnath Ray, Kavyatirtha ...	..	...	Pandit Nirsan Misra ...	Pratap Narayan Sanskrit College, Bhagalpur.	...	...
	Lochanananda Thakur, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Saratchandra Kavya Vyakarantirtha.	Navadwip, Nadia ...	...	...
30	Nagendranath Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Lalitmohan Smrititirtha.	Rukminikanta *tol*, Noagaon, Rajshahi.	...	...
	Umacharan Sarma Chaudhury, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Navinchandra Tarkaratna.	Mulgaon, Faridpur ...	...	...

No.	Name of candidate and title conferred.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.	Name of teacher.	Place of *tol*.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.
	Kavya—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	SECOND DIVISION—*contd.*						
31	Punnadatta Misra, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Mahabir Jha Vyakaranacharyya.	Kamalapur, Sitapur ...	...	...
	Nikunjabihari Das Gupta, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Lalitmohan Smrititirtha.	Rukminikanta *tol*, Naogaon, Rajshahi.	...	
	Bijaynath Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Anathbandhu Siddhantabagisa.	53, Hari Ghose Street, Calcutta.	...	...
	Kripanath Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Haripada Smrititirtha.	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.	...	...
	Rameshchandra Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Haranath Sastri	81, Raja Navakrishna Street, Calcutta.	...	...
	Siddheswar Panda, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Baradakanta Kavyatirtha.	Mughberia, Midnapur ...	...	...
	Purnachandra Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sasikumar Vidyabhusana.	Berhampur, Murshidabad.	...	...
	Sureshchandra Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Asutosh Kavyatirtha.	Khalisakota, Barisal ...	100	...
32	Sribarsa Nanda, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Purusottam Vidyanidhi.	Bellyabera, Midnapore...	...	...
33	Madhusudan Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Lalitmohan Smrititirtha.	Rukminikanta *tol*, Naogaon, Rajshahi.	...	...
	Hrishikesh Mukhopadhyaya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Asutosh Smrititirtha.	Sangdia, Khulna ...	...	...
34	Prabhatkumar Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Brajaraj Goswami	Navadwip, Nadia ...	...	...
	Babulal Dube, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Private ...	Damoh, C. P ...	...	...
	Ramsankar Chaudhury, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Haranchandra Smrititirtha.	Tiluri, Bankura ...	...	...
	Surendranath Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Pratapchandra Smrititirtha	6, Syampukur Street, Calcutta.	...	...
35	Kameswar Pathak, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Raghubir Vedantatirtha.	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	...	...
	Hemendranath Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sasikumar Tarkatirtha.	Kabindra College, Gaila, Barisal.	...	...
36	Ramjanma Misra, Kavyatirtha ...	..	...	Pandit Yogi Jha Vyakarantirtha.	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	...	...
	Atulchandra Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Panchanan Tarkatirtha.	Bhatpara, 24-Parganas.	...	...
37	Gangadhar Kaviraj, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Saratchandra Chudamani.	Hetampur, Birbhum.	...	...
	Ramchandra Sarma, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Raghubir Vedantatirtha.	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	...	...
38	Jaykumar Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Lalitmohan Smrititirtha.	Rukminikanta *tol*, Naogaon, Rajshahi.	...	...
	Bisseswar De, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Ramcharan Kavyatarkatirtha.	Champaful, Khulna ...	...	...
	Nripendrakumar Bhattacharyya Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Annadacharan Tarkachudamani.	Iswari Pathsala, Benares City.	..	...
39	Bhutnath Acharyya, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Dhirendranath Kavya Smrititirtha.	Tamluk, Midnapur. ...	...	...
	Satyabrata Bandyopadhyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	..	Pandit Nivaranchandra Kavibhusan.	Jejur, Hooghly. ...	...	...
40	Gobindalal Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Saratchandra Kavya Vyakarantirtha.	Navadwip, Nadia. ...	...	...
	Hiralal Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Atulchandra Vidyabinode.	Bharukati, Barisal. ...	...	...
	Gopalchandra Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Surendramohan Kavya Sankhya Vedantatirtha.	8-2, Mohamaya Lane, Kalighat, Calcutta.	...	...
	Debendrakumar Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Girishchandra Vedantatirtha.	Rani Hemantakumari Sanskrit College, Rajshahi.	...	...
41	Promodbanbihari Saran Jha, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Yogi Jha Vyakarantirtha.	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	...	...
	Surendrachandra Vyakaran Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sitanath Sankhyaratna.	Srirampur, Hooghly. ...	...	...
42	Upendranath Panda, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Sripaticharan Kavyatirtha.	Balageria, Midnapur.		
	Jagadishchandra Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Iswarchandra Smrititirtha.	Malatinagar, Bogra.		
	Upendranath Gupta, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Manibhusan Smrititirtha.	Baraikhali, Khulna.		

No.	Name of candidate and title conferred.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.	Name of teacher.	Place of *tol*.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.
	Kavya—*contd.*						
	SECOND DIVISION—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
42	Basantakumar Bandyopadhyaya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sasankasekhar Sen Gupta.	Ambikanagar, Bankura	...	...
	Dipakeswar Lohani, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Somenath Sikdel	Somasram, Nepal ...	...	...
	Sibanarayan Jha, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Sitikantha Vachaspati.	7, Niogipukur Bye-Lane, Calcutta.	..	(A)
43	Sujib Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha...	...	...	Pandit Narayanchandra Smrititirtha.	Bhatpara, 24-Parganas	...	...
	Lakshmikanta Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Asutosh Kavyatirtha.	Khalisakota, Barisal ...	...	...
	Bidhubhusan Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Pratapchandra Kavya Vyakran Smrititirtha.	6, Syampukur Street, Calcutta.	...	...
	Mahendranath Pandey, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Sakalnarayan Sankhyatirtha.	Arrah	...	...
	Annadacharan Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sasibhusan Vidyabinode.	Chapuria, Mymensingh	...	...
44	Kalipada Haldar, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Dasarathi Smrititirtha.	Darhatta, Hooghly ...	...	...
	Satischandra Gupta, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Asutosh Kavyatirtha.	Khalisakota, Barisal ...	...	...
	Bholanath Pandey, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Ramananda Pandeya Vyakarantirtha.	Mahavidyalaya, Arrah ...	...	...
45	Nagnath Misra, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Raghubir Vedantatirtha.	Visudyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	...	...
	Dhirendranath Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sasikumar Vidyabhusan.	Berhampur, Murshidabad.	...	...
	Debendranath Ghosal, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Jogendranath Tarkatirtha.	Kasipur, 24-Parganas ...	...	...
	Bhupaticharan Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Chandrikadatta Misra.	87, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	...	...
	Basudeb Dwivedi, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Joydev Misra ...	Darbhanga Pathsala, Benares.	...	...
	Rameshchandra Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Upendrachandra Smriti Vyakarantirtha.	Saraswat Chatuspathi, Dacca.	...	...
46	Abinashchandra Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Annadacharan Tarkachudamani.	Iswar Pathsala, Benares	...	...
	Sribatsabhusan Panigrahi, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sripaticharan Kavyatirtha.	Balageria, Midnapur ...	...	...
47	Nagendranath Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Haripada Smrititirtha.	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24 Parganas.	...	...
	Bhupatimohan Sil, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Haridhan Kavya-Vyakarantirtha.	Dalbazar, Dacca ...	...	...
48	Nandadulal Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Dasarathi Smrititirtha.	Darhatta, Hooghly ...	...	...
	Dineshchandra Bhammick, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Ramkantha Tarka Vyakarantirtha.	Panchthupi, Murshidabad	...	...
	Rameshchandra Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Jogendramohan Sankhyatirtha.	Debpara, Noakhali ...	...	...
49	Bansilal Jha, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Kasidatta Jha Purantirtha.	Sanskrit Pathsala, Khairagar, C. P.	...	...
	Ramchandra Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Lalitmohan Smrititirtha.	Rukminikanta *tol*, Naogaon, Rajshahi.	...	...
	Manoranjan Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Asutosh Kavyatirtha.	Khalisakota, Barisal ...	...	...
	Surendranath Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Krishnakumar Kavyatirtha.	Agartala, Tippera ...	...	...
50	Panchanan Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Jyotishchandra Vidyabhusan.	Goari, Krishnagar, Nadia.	...	...
	Hanumandatta Josi, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Raghubir Vedantatirtha.	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	...	...
	Pramodranjan Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Lalitmohan Smrititirtha.	Rukminikanta *tol*, Naogaon, Rajshahi.	...	...
	Jogeshchandra Sen, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Rajanikanta Smrititirtha and Pandit Bagalakumar Kavyatirtha.	Dhalghat, Chittagong ...	...	...
1	Indrakumar Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Lalitmohan Smrititirtha.	Rukminikanta *tol*, Naogaon, Rajshahi.	...	...
	Lakshminarayan Das, Kavyatirtha...	...	...	Pandit Jagadulabh Smrititirtha.	Bhatpara, 24-Parganas	...	...
	Jogeshchandra Nath, Kavyatirtha...	...	...	Pandit Lalmohan Kavya Vyakarantirtha.	Sonargaon, Dacca ...	...	...

(A) Burdwan prize of Rs. 45.

No.	Name of candidate and title conferred.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.	Name of teacher	Place of tol.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.
	Kavya—*concld.*						
	SECOND DIVISION—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
52	Jatindranath Guee Das, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Ramratna Vedantaratna.	Kadamtala, Hooghly ...	...	...
	Nisanath Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Private ...	Saldaha Mahamadbazar, Birbhum.		
	Ramnaresh Tripathi, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Kaliprasad Sastri.	Jnanopadesh Pathsala, Allahabad.	...	...
	Bhabanibhusan Bhattacharyya Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Surendranath Kavyatirtha.	Hirasagar, Midnapur ...	...	...
53	Kanailal Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha...	...	...	Private.			
54	Jatindranath Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sasikumar Vidyabhusan.	Berhampur, Murshidabad.	...	...
55	Sureshchandra Some, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Ramcharan Kavyatarkatirtha.	Champaful, Khulna ...	...	...
	Sudhamay Goswami, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Ahibhusan Kavyatirtha.	Navadwip, Nadia ...	...	...
	Nikunjabihari Sen Gupta, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Asutosh Kavyatirtha.	Khalisakota, Barisal ...	...	...
56	Akshyakumar Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Asutosh Smrititirtha.	Sangdia, Khulna ...	...	...
57	Atul Krishna Goswami, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Brajaraj Goswami	Navadwip, Nadia ...	...	...
	Harekrishna Sarma, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Chandramohan Kavyabinode.	Comilla, Tippera ...	...	...
	Nagendranath Bhattacharyya. Kavyatirtha.	...	..	Pandit Sureshchandra Vidyanidhi.	Jasodal, Mymensingh ...	...	...
58	Jagadindranath Chattopadhyaya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sasibhusan Siromani.	Gangatikuri, Burdwan	...	...
59	Dhirendranath Das Gupta, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sriprasanna Das Gupta.	Kabindra College, Gaila, Barisal.	...	...
	Ramdhan Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Haranchandra Smrititirtha.	Tiluri, Bankura.	...	...
	Mahadev Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Bireswar Tarkatirtha.	Bijay Chatuspathi, Burdwan.	...	...
	Prabhatchandra Ray, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Haripada Smrititirtha.	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.	...	...
60	Pramathanath Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	...	...
61	Basantakumar Pramanick, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Private ...	347 1, Upper Chitpur, Calcutta.	...	...
	Kalidas Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Rajendranath Vidyabhusan and Pandit Sitikantha Vachaspati.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	...	...
	Ramdhani Pandey, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Raghubir Vedantatirtha.	2, Mitra Lane. ...	...	...
	Lalitmohan Ray, Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Asutosh Kavyatirtha.	Khalisakota, Barisal. ...	...	...
	Sureshchandra Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sasikumar Siromani.	21, Ramkanta Basu Lane, Calcutta.	...	...
	Gopendrachandra Goswami, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Mahamahopadhyaya Ramnath Vidyaratna and Mahamahopadhyaya Pramesh-chandra Kavyatirtha.	Khema, Beanibazar, Sylhet.	...	...
	Kishorimohan Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Priyanath Tatwaratna.	Burdwan ...	...	...
	Nibaranchandra Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Ramchandra Kavyatirtha.	Tangail, Mymensingh ...	...	...
	Satipati Mukhopadhyaya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Birajmohan Kavyatirtha.	Dakshinsripur, Khulna	...	...
62	Nagendranath Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Rajendranath Vidyabhusan and Pandit Sitikantha Vachaspathi.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.		
	Sachindrabhusan Das Gupta, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.		
	Manindranath Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Basantakumar Vidyabhusan.	Kirnahar, Birbhum.		
63	Uttamchandra Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Tarinicharan Kavyatirtha.	Barurbheri, Midnapur.		
64	Sureshchandra Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Asutosh Smrititirtha.	Sangdia, Khulna.		
	Jamini Kanta Vyakaran Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Mahadev Vedantabhusan.	Kalora, Jessore.		

No.	Name of candidate and title conferred.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.	Name of teacher.	Place of *tol*.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.
	Kavya—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	SECOND DIVISION—*concld.*						
65	Sureshchandra Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Phanibhusan Tarkabagisa.	Darsan *tol*, Pabna ...	...	...
	Surendranath Sen Gupta, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Asutosh Kavyatirtha.	Khalisakota, Barisal ...	...	...
	Ramananda Pandeya, Kavyatirtha	...	...	Pandit Sakalnarayan Sankhyatirtha.	Arrah	...	...
	Chandramohan Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kalichandra Vidyabhusan.	Murapara, Dacca ...	...	...
	Mahimchandra Chakravarti, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Surendrakumar Tarkatirtha.	Jagatpur Asram, Mahamuni, Chittagong.	...	...
66	Manimohan Mukhopadhyaya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Rajendranath Vidyabhusan and Pandit Sitikantha Vachaspati.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	...	...
	Surendranath Sen Gupta, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Madhusudan Kavya Sankhyatirtha.	141 A, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.	...	...
	Sasibhusan Bhattacharyya, Kavyatirtha.	...	...	Pandit Dwarkanath Nyayasastri.	6-22, Kebal Krishna Sur Street, Calcutta.	...	...
	Panini Vyakaran.						
	FIRST DIVISION.						
1	Sambhudayalu Dwivedi, Vyakarantirtha.	20	(*l*)	Pandit Raghubir Vedantatirtha.	2, Mitra Lane, Calcutta	200	
	SECOND DIVISION.						
2	Bhagabatiprasad Upadhyaya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	(*m*)	Pandit Madhusudan Misra.	Terhinim, Benares ...	...	...
3	Siddhinath Misra, Vyakarantirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Chandrikadatta Misra.	87, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	...	...
4	Raghubirsaran Upadhyaya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Private ...	Sadesopur, Patna ...	...	...
	Kamalakanta Jha, Vyakarantirtha...	...	...	Pandit Yogi Jha Vyakarantirtha.	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	100	..
5	Suryyanarayan Misra, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Madhusudan Misra.	Terhinim, Benares ...	...	...
6	Bhawanidatta Pandeya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sakalnarayan Sankhyatirtha.	Arrah ...	...	...
7	Raghunandan Misra, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Pandit Madhusudan Misra.	Terhinim, Benares ...	...	...
8	Anuplal Jha, Vyakarantirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Yogi Vyakarantirtha	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	...	...
9	Manomohan Jha, Vyakarantirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Madhusudan Misra.	Terhinim, Benares ...	...	...
	Jogenath Thakur, Kavya Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Yogi Jha Vyakarantirtha.	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	...	...
	Purnananda Kavya Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...
10	Rudranath Thakur, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Ditto ...	Lakshman Sastri, Vedic Pathsala, Calcutta.	...	...
11	Joynarayan Kavya Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Pandit Raghubir Vedantatirtha	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	...	...
	Bhubaneswar Jha, Vyakarantirtha...	...	...	Pandit Sakalnarayan Sankhyatirtha.	Arrah	...	...
12	Ramrahasya Misra, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Ditto ...	Do.	...	...
	Kalap Vyakaran.						
	FIRST DIVISION.						
1	Manoranjan Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha	20	...	Pandit Sriprasanna Das Gupta.	Kavindra College, Gaila, Barisal.	...	...
	SECOND DIVISION.						
2	Birendrakumar Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Bangachandra Vyakarantirtha.	Fultali, Tippera ...	...	...
3	Naliniranjan Sen Gupta, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Navinchandra Tarkaratna.	Mulgaon, Faridpur ...	...	...

(*l*) Thakur Pratapnarain Dev Varma Gold Keyur. (*m*) Thakur Pratapnarain Dev Varma Gold Medal.

No.	Name of candidate and title conferred.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.	Name of teacher.	Place of *tol*.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.
	Kalap Vyakaran—*contd.*						
	SECOND DIVISION—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
4	Annadacharan Gupta, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Pandit Jamininath Vyakarantirtha.	Ghoseekanta, Noakhali...	...	...
	Manomohan Das Gupta, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Chandramohan Kavyabinode.	Comilla, Tippera ...	...	...
5	Srinath Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Pandit Tripuracharan Kavya Vyakaran Smrititirtha.	Chittagong ...	...	...
6	Narendrakumar Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Rameshchandra Sankhya Vyakarantirtha.	Bijay Chatuspathi, Burdwan.	...	...
7	Surendrakumar Sarma, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Annadakumar Sankhyatirtha	Raghunathmaheswar Chatuspathi, Sylhet.	...	...
8	Karunamay Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Birajanath Tarkapanchanan.	Jalsuka, Sylhet ...	...	...
9	Priyanath Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Satinath Smrititirtha.	Daulatpur, Pabna ...	...	...
10	Jitendranath Thakur, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Pandit Haranath Sastri	81, Raja Navakrishna Street, Calcutta.	...	...
11	Birendrachandra Ray, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kalichandra Vidyabhusan.	Murapara, Dacca ...	...	...
12	Kumudchandra Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Satinath Smrititirtha.	Daulatpur, Pabna ...	...	...
13	Jagabandhu Samajdar, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kamalkrishna Smrititirtha.	36, Sonarpura, Benares	...	...
14	Taraknath Bhattacharyya, Vykarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Durgaprasanna Vyakarantirtha.	Pabna	...	...
15	Navadwipchandra Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Gaganchandra Tarkatirtha.	Kalikapur, Simulia, Dacca.	...	...
	Manadaranjan Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kalichandra Vidyabhusan.	Murapara, Dacca ...	50	...
16	Mahimchandra Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Suryyakumar Tarkasaraswati.	Silchar, Kachar ...	...	...
17	Jaydev Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Pandit Harendranath Kavya Vyakaran Smrititirtha.	Dharmarakshini Sabha, Barisal.	...	...
18	Sachindrachandra Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kalikrishna Tarkatirtha.	Gouripur, Mymensingh	...	...
19	Makhamlal Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Debendramohan Kavya Vyakarantirtha.	21, Talliganj Road, Calcutta.	...	...
	Hiramohan Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Jamininath Vyakarantirtha.	Ghoseekanta, Noakhali...	...	...
20	Dinanath Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kasinath Vidyaratna.	Chandsi, Barisal ...	...	...
	Radhikaranjan Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Ramanikanta Siddhantaratna.	Rani Hemanta Kumari Sanskrit College, Rajshahi.	...	...
	Sureshchandra Goswami, Vyakarantirtha.	...	..	Pandit Sitanath Vyakarantirtha, Pandit Kailashchandra Tarkaratna and Pandit Anandachandra Vidyaratna.	Boalia, Tippera ...	...	...
21	Akshoykumar Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Chandrakishore Nyayaratna.	Sahapur, Tippera ...	...	...
	Yaminikanta Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Tripuracharan Kavya Vyakaran Smrititirtha.	Chittagong ...	...	...
22	Durganath Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Chintaharan Smrititirtha.	Sohagdal, Barisal ...	...	...
	Sasibhusan Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Herambanath Tarkatirtha.	Sanskrit College, Dacca	...	...
23	Nagendranath Sen Gupta, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sriprasanna Das Gupta.	Kavindra College, Goila, Barisal.	...	...
	Krishnasankar Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kalichandra Vidyabhusan.	Murapara, Dacca ...	...	...
24	Kalipada Gautam, Vyakarantirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Kasinath Vidyaratna.	Chandsi, Barisal ...	...	...
25	Nikunjabihari Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Chandrakishore Nyayaratna.	Sahapur, Tippera ...	...	...
26	Manomohan Sarma, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Pandit Annadakumar Sankhyatirtha.	Raghunathmaheswar Chatuspathi, Sylhet.	...	...

No.	Name of candidate and title conferred.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.	Name of teacher.	Place of *tol*.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.
	Kalap Vyakaran—*contd.*						
	SECOND DIVISION—*contd.*						
27	Nalinikanta Gangopadhyaya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sasikumar Tarkatirtha	Kavindra College, Barisal.		
	Bidhubhusan Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Ramanikanta Sidhantaratna.	Rani Hemanta Kumari Sanskrit College, Rajshahi.		
	Mahinimohan Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sitanath Vyakarantirtha, Pandit Kailashchandra Tarkaratna and Pandit Anandachandra Vidyaratna.	Boalia, Boaliabari, Tippera.	...	...
28	Maheshchandra Acharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Harikrishna Sankhyabhusan and Pandit Jasodakumar Smriti Vyakarantirtha.	Noakhali ...	...	...
	Aswinikanta Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Chandramadhab Siromani and Pandit Rajanikanta Vidyabhusan.	Dirghaldi, Boaliabari, Tippera.	...	...
29	Jyotirmay Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Yogindrakumar Nyayaratna.	Raghna, Tippera ...	...	...
30	Ramchandra Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sasikumar Vidyabhusan.	Berhampur, Murshidabad.	...	...
	Hariprasanna Chakravarti Thakur, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Harikrishna Sankhyabhusan and Pandit Jasodakumar Smriti Vyakarantirtha.	Noakhali ...	...	...
31	Kshitishchandra Das Gupta, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sasikumar Tarkatirtha.	Kavindra College, Barisal.	...	...
	Kalidas Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sureshchandra Vidyanidhi.	Jasodal, Mymensingh ...	...	...
32	Manoranjan Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Durgaprasanna Vidyaratna.	Pabna ...	...	...
33	Anantakumar Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Taraprasanna Tarkavachaspati.	Uttarpara, Hooghly ...	...	...
34	Jogeshchandra Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha	..	...	Pandit Kasimohan Vyakarantirtha.	Bitghar, Tippera ...	...	..
	Manindramohan Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Harikrishna Sankhyabhusan and Pandit Jasodakumar Smriti Vyakarantirtha.	Noakhali ...	...	...
35	Rajendrakumar Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Chandrakishore Nyayaratna.	Sahapur, Tippera ...	...	...
36	Maheswar Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sasikumar Vidyabhusan.	Berhampur, Murshidabad	...	...
	Priyanath Dey, Vyakarantirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Sriprasanna Das Gupta.	Kavindra College, Gaila, Barisal.	...	...
37	Ambikacharan Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	..	Pandit Pratapchandra Kavyatirtha.	Brahmanbaria, Tippera	...	...
38	Nagendranath Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kamalkrishna Smrititirtha.	36, Sonarpura, Benares	...	...
	Rebatimohan Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	..	..	Pandit Haridas Vidyaratna.	Uttarpara, Hooghly ...	...	...
39	Nagendrakumar Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kurunath Nyayatirtha.	Feni, Noakhali ...	...	...
40	Jadunath Chattopadhyaya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sasikumar Tarkatirtha.	Kavindra College Barisal	...	...
41	Dhirendranath Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Chandramadhab Siromani and Pandit Rajanikanta Vidyabhusan.	Dirghaldi, Tippera ...	...	...
	Rajanikanta Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Dayalkrishna Tarkatirtha.	Kadipur, Sylhet ...	...	...

No.	Name of candidate and title conferred.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.	Name of teacher.	Place of tol.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Priv.
	Kalap Vyakaran—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	R
	SECOND DIVISION—*concld.*						
42	Dhirendranath Mazumdar, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sriprasanna Das Gupta.	Kavindra College, Barisal	...	...
	Madhusudan Acharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kamalkrishna Smrititirtha.	36, Sonarpura, Benares	...	...
	Jyotindramohan Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sitanath Vyakarantirtha, Pandit Kailashchandra Tarkaratna and Pandit Anandachandra Vidyaratna.	Boalia, Tippera	...	...
43	Aswinikumar Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Annadacharan Tarkachudamani.	Benares ...	...	...
44	Suryyakanta Brahmachari, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Gopichandra Smriti Vyakarantirtha	49, Faridpura, Benares City.	...	...
45	Dineshchandra Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Kalichandra Vidyabhusan.	Murapara, Dacca ...	...	...
46	Basantakumar Sen Gupta, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Umeshchandra Vyakarantirtha.	Jaysirkathi, Barisal ...	...	..
	Narahari Sil, Vyakarantirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Sasikumar Tarkatirtha.	Kavindra College, Barisal.	...	...
	Mahendrachandra Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Anandakishore Nyayalankar.	Katihali, Mymensingh...	...	...
	Sankshiptasar Vyakaran.						
	FIRST DIVISION.						
1	Trigunaranjan Ray, Vyakarantirtha	20	...	Pandit Surendranath Kabibhusan.	10, Bindu Palit Lane, Calcutta.	...	...
	SECOND DIVISION.						
2	Jadunath Panda, Vyakarantirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Ramrakshya Tarkatirtha.	Aligunj, Midnapu ...	...	...
3	Dasarathi Kavya Vyakarantirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Dhrubananda Nyayaratna.	Depal, Midnapur ...	...	...
4	Pitambar Kar, Vyakarantirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Surendranath Kavyatirtha.	Hirasagar, Midnapur ...	...	...
5	Kalikinkar Mukhopadhyaya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Ramkinkar Tarkaratna.	Patrasayar, Bankura ...	...	...
6	Mahesh Chandra Kavya Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Dhrubananda Nyayaratna.	Depal, Midnapur ...	...	...
7	Saktibhusan Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Surendranath Smritiratna.	Chetua rajnagar, Midnapur.	...	...
8	Jajneswar Misra, Vyakarantirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Bipin Bihari Vyakarantirtha.	Manifora, Midnapur ...	...	...
9	Bhuban Chandra Panda, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Narayan Vidyaratna.	Jogikhop, Midnapur ...	...	...
	Supadma Vyakaran.						
	SECOND DIVISION.						
1	Ramtaran Dey, Vyakarantirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Biresnath Kavyatirtha.	Sanskrit, College Mulajore, 24-Parganas.	...	...
	Mugdhabodha Vyakarana.						
	FIRST DIVISION.						
1	Basudeb Chaudhury, Vyakarantirtha	50	...	Pandit Haranchandra Smrititirtha.	Tiluri, Pankura ...	...	...
2	Ganeshchandra Chaudhury, Vyakarantirtha.	25	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...
3	Charuchandra Chaudhury, Vyakarantirtha.	25	...	Pandit Sivaprasad Sarma	3, Smritibhusan Lane, Calcutta.	...	...
4	Haripada Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha.	20	...	Pandit Saratchandra Chudamani.	Hetampur, Birbhum ...	...	...
5	Maniklal Bandyopadhyaya, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Pandit Pravaschandra Kavya Vyakarantirtha.	117, Devnathpura, Benares.	...	...
	SECOND DIVISION.						
6	Ramtarak Chattopadhyaya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Haripada Smrititirtha.	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.	...	...
7	Bhabeshcharan Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Bireshnath Kavyatirtha.	Ditto ...	...	...

No.	Name of candidate and title conferred.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.	Name of teacher.	Place of *tol*.	Reward. Government.	Reward. Private.
	Mugdhabodha Vyakarana—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	SECOND DIVISION—*concld.*						
8	Harendrachandra Kavya Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Mahamahopadhyaya Jadaveswar Tarkaratna.	Rangpur ...	...	...
9	Brahmarup Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Pravaschandra Kavya Vyakarantirtha.	117, Devnathpura, Benares City.	...	...
10	Panchanan Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Saratchandra Kavya Vyakarantirtha.	Navadwip, Nadia ...	...	...
11	Radhasyam Bagchi, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Ramtaran Kavya Smrititirtha.	Berhampur, Murshidabad.	...	...
12	Anathnath Goswami, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Anathbandhu, Siddhantabagisa	53, Hari Ghose Street, Calcutta.	...	...
13	Saradacharan Kavya Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Private ..	Gopalnagar Kasigori, Midnapore.		
14	Kalipada Ray, Vyakarantirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Saratchandra Chudamani.	Hetampur, Birbhum	...	...
15	Bindumadhab Bhattacharyya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Biresnath Kavyatirtha.	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.	...	...
16	Prasadchandra Bandyopadhyaya, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Matilal Bhattacharyya.	Andulmauri, Howrah	...	...
	Saraswat Vyakaran.						
	FIRST DIVISION.						
1	Trailokyanath Hota, Vyakarantirtha.	20	...	Pandit Mayadhar Tarkapanchanan.	Bellyabera, Midnapur ...	...	...
	SECOND DIVISION.						
2	Basantakumar Misra, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Janakinath Tarkadarsantirtha.	Balabhadrapur, Midnapur.	...	...
	Sivadev Sahel, Vyakarantirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Raghubir Vedantatirtha.	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	...	...
3	Jaynarayan Misra, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Pandit Chandrikadatta Misra.	87, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	..	...
4	Bhajakrishna Misra, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Pandit Mayadhar Tarkapanchanan.	Bellyabera, Midnapur.	...	...
5	Dharmasri Sutrabisarad, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Sakalnarayan Sankhyatirtha.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	...	...
6	Ramcharitra Pandeya, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Ditto ...	Narayan Pathsala, Arrah.	...	...
	Prayog-Ratnamala Vyakaran.						
	SECOND DIVISION.						
1	Srikantadev Sarma, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Pandit Sivanath Smrititirtha.	Brahmamayi *tol*, Atgharia, Gauhati.	...	...
2	Mahinath Adhikari, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Pandit Trilochan Nyayabagisa.	Tarinipriya Chatuspathi, Gauripur, Goalpara.	...	...
3	Damodar Dev Sarma, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	...	...
4	Gopalchandra Goswami, Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Pandit Sanapati Dev Sarma Vidyabagisa.	Atgharia, Kamrup.	...	...
5	Bisweswar Sarma, Vyakarantirtha ...	...	...	Pandit Chandrakanta Vidyalankar.	Gamerimuri, Belsar, Kamrup.	...	...
6	Thaneswar Sarma Bajarbarua, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Pandit Trilochan Nyayabagisa.	Tarinipriya Chatuspathi, Gauripur, Goalpara.	...	...
7	Akhilchandra Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	...	...
8	Jatindranath Chakravarti, Vyakarantirtha.	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	...	...
	Pali Sutta Pitak.						
	SECOND DIVISION.						
1	Saradaprasanna Bhattacharyya, Suttavisarad.	...	...	Pandit Dharmasri Sutrabisarad.	46-7, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	...	...

W. C. WORDSWORTH.
Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th August 1918.

ORDERS BY THE HON BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

I. The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Final M.B. Examination, Parts I and II, held in July 1918, with Honours in the subject or subjects under which their names appear :—

(In order of merit.)

MEDICINE.

De, Manindranath ... Medical College, Calcutta.

MIDWIFERY.

1. Amrita Kristopher Shanta ... Medical College, Calcutta.
2. Chakrabarti, Jajneswar ... Ditto.

PATHOLOGY.

De, Manindranath ... Medical College, Calcutta.

II. The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the First M.B. Examination held in July 1918, with Honours in the subject or subjects under which their names appear :—

(In order of merit.)

ANATOMY.

1. Chattopadhyay, Surendranath ... Medical College, Calcutta.
2. Mukhopadhyay, Amiyacharan ... Ditto.
3. Mandal, Upendranath ... Ditto.
4. Bhattacharyya, Niradbandhu ... Ditto.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Saha, Kisoriprasad ... Medical College, Calcutta.
2. Chattopadhyay, Surendranath ... Ditto.
3. Mukhopadhyay, Amiyacharan ... Ditto.

PHARMACOLOGY.

Mandal, Upendranath ... Medical College, Calcutta.

A. C. BOSE, *Controller of Examinations.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 9th September 1918.*

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Science held in March 1918 :—

FIRST DIVISION.

360A. R. Streepathy ... ... Rangoon College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Javajji Ramanujam ... ... Rangoon College.
Lokeman Singha ... ... Ripon College.
Senil, Hubert Nelson ... Chittagong College.

A. C. BOSE, *Controller of Examinations.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 7th September 1918.*

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts held in March 1918 :—

FIRST DIVISION.

668A. Luke K. George Muthalaly ... St. Paul's C. M. College, Calcutta.

SECOND DIVISION.

Kuchimanchi Satyanarayana Murty.		South Suburban College, Bhowanipore.
R. Kesava Pillay	... ...	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
V. O. Chacko	... ...	Serampore College.
Pilo P. Abraham	... ...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Raman Padmanabham Nair	...	Central College, Calcutta.
N. Narayanan Oonni ...	...	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.

A. C. BOSE, *Controller of Examinations.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 7th September 1918.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

ERRATUM.

IN the list of candidates who passed the last B.A. Examination under the heading "Pass List," and which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th July 1918,—

For

"Abu Musa Ahmed Mujtala ... ... Dacca College."

Read

"Abu Musa Ahmed Mujtaba ... ... Dacca College."

A. C. BOSE, *Controller of Examinations.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 2nd September 1918.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

ERRATUM.

IN the list of candidates who passed the last Matriculation Examination in the First Division published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd July and the *Gazette of India* of the 13th July 1918 :—

For

"Basu, Nalinaksha ... 18-1 Faridpur Zilla School."

Read

"Basu, Nalinaksha ... 17-2 Faridpur Zilla School."

A. C. BOSE, *Controller of Examinations.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 5th September 1918.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

ON the recommendation of the Board of Examiners, the Onauth Nath Deb Research Prize in Law for 1918 has been awarded to Babu Atulchandra Gupta, M.A., B.L. The subject of the thesis submitted by him is "The Law of Trading with the Enemy".

K. L. DATTA, *Offg. Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 7th September 1918.*

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918.

PART II.

Advertisements.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Noakhali, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th September 1918, at 1 P.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.		*Estates.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Lot No. 1, 14.	Pargana Sundip, Tarap Bhabani Dharam, hishya 4 annas, 3 gandas and 3 kouri.	19,396 6 10	Share ...	Separate account No 1. Hishya 2 annas. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Chandra Sekhar Datta Tewari, and others.	2,424 12 5	...	433 4 0 239 8 1 672 12 1
Lot No. 4, 63.	Pargana Sundip, Kismat Mahendra Narayan.	657 1 11	Whole ...	.....	Shek Abdul Kaddus Choudhury.	...	118 14 5 21 7 6 140 5 9	...
Lot No. 5, 210.	Pargana Sundip, Nin Sundip.	22,485 0 0	Share ...	Separate account No. 1. Hishya 1 anna. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Chandra Sekhar Dutta Tewari and others.	1,402 8 0	...	218 9 9 108 1 9 326 11 6
				Khas Mahal.				
Lot No. 6, 1002.	Char Gani Tahsil, Madhyamatia No. 1.	761 4 0	Whole ...	.....	Serajal Haque Mia and others.	...	Rent— 23 13 0 Cess— 20 0 0 43 13 0	...

Noakhali, the 3rd August 1918.

P. SEN, *for* Collector.

Notification No. [illegible] of [illegible]

Ambari Falakata.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act [illegible] of [illegible], that the undermentioned Jote, in the district Jalpaiguri, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the [illegible]th October 1918, at 11 A.M., for arre of revenue and other demands remaining unpaid on the 1st March 1918, which by law are realizable as arrears of la revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole Jote.	Whether the whole Jote is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole Jote is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
83-40	Ambari Falakata	657 5 10	Whole ...	.....	Bhabani Kanta Singh and others.	...	Rent— 500 8 0 Cess— 28 6 1 528 14 9	...

Jalpaiguri, the 2nd September 1918.

F. W. STRONG, Deputy Commissioner.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate, in the district of Pabna, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th September 1918, at hours between 11 A.M. to 5 P.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
104	Pargana Islampur	24,329 3 0 Police— 270 15 0	.....	Account No. 2—2a. 13g. 1k. and 1kr. share of the estate. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Debendra Narayan Singha ...	4,[illegible] 12 3 Police— [illegible] 3 0	.....	[illegible] 3 0 Police— 7 3 0

Pabna Collectorate, the 24th August 1918.

A. DUTT, Deputy Collector in charge.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Bakarganj, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 25th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2708	Zamindari Uttar Shahabazpur, pargana Uttar Shahabazpur.	1,494 6 5	Whole ...	.....	Akhoy Kumar Chatarji ...	.....	347 11 8	.....
4317	Char Chiknikandi, pargana Chandradvip.	508 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Mr. George J. Jorden ...	... .	13 8 0	.....
5226	Taluk No. 3, in Golakpura, pargana Dakhin Shabazpur.	980 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Golam Moula Chaudhury and others.	.....	480 0 0	.....

GIRISH CHANDRA NAG, *for* Collector.

Bakarganj Collectorate, the 14th August 1918.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Faridpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 11 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
264	Taluq char Panchas Hazari, pargana Sahajapur.	1,896 0 0	Whole ...	... ..	Durga Nath Roy Choudhury and others.	.....	32 3 6	.....
2436	Zamindari Thakur Das and Ram Das Goswami, pargana Satair.	42,633 7 4	No	Residuary share treated as separate account No. 2 to the extent of 6 annas share of the estate. The following shares are excluded from sale :— As. Separate account No. 1 ... 6 ,, ,, ,, 3 ... 2 ,, ,, ,, 4 ... 2	Prosanna Nath Shaha Choudhury and others.	15,987 8 9	.....	583 7 0
2436	Ditto ...	42,633 7 4	No	Separate account No. 4 to the extent of 2 annas share. The following shares are excluded from the sale :— As. Separate account No. 1 ... 6 ,, ,, ,, 3 ... 2 Residuary share treated as separate account No. 2 6	Jogendra Nath Shaha Choudhury and others.	5,329 2 11	.. ...	198 6 3
4654	Taluq Gour Chandra Ray, pargana Gunanandi.	830 6 1	Whole ...	.....	Ray Chandra Kumar Dutta Bahadur and Brindaban Chandra Basak, Receiver to M. M. Das and P. M. D. Estate and others.	.. ...	3 10 7	.....

Faridpur, the 15th August 1918.

BHABA TARAN CHATTERJI, Deputy Collector in charge.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4062	Kalupukhuria, pargana Jehanabad.	13,518 0 0	Nil ...	8a. 13g. 1c. 1kt.	Beharilal Roy and five others.	2,362 3 11	Nil	191 2 6
4062/B	Ditto ..	13,518 0 0	Nil ...	8a. 13g. 1c. 1kt	Srimati Binoda Sundari Dasi, wife of Gyanendra Nath Roy, and five others.	2,358 2 6	Nil	27 15 2

Chinsura, the 16th August 1918. S. C. MUKHERJEE, Collector.

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of 24-Parganas, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of land revenue :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal or pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If any estate is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1-10	Kismat Chetla and others, pargana Magura.	5,419 10	.....	Names of mauzas— Chetla 3k. 2kg. 8t. Satgachia 1g. 1kg. 16t. Tongtola 1g. 2k. Barisa 1g. 2k. Hatiaghar 2g. 3kg. 5t. 2k. 1kg. 2t. 2k. 2kt. In each of the mauzas Bishnupore and Narainpur 3a. 4g. Noonikhar 8a. Joyanpur 8a. In each of the mauzas Sreepur and Bagherghole 8a. 12g. 1k. 6t. 1k. 1kt.	Ramgopal Das and others.	806 7 1	.....	97 0 6
15 R.S.	Kismat Khariferia and others, pargana Magura	4,040 5	.....	12a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. share	Kalishchal Roy Chaudhury and others.	3,119 4 12	.....	196 5 2½
385-14	Huda Rashkhali and others, pargana Azimabad.	19,410 10	.....	15 annas share in each of the following 32 mauzas out of 32 mauzas— (1) Amratola, (2) Ajodhyanagar, (3) Allinchabhati, (4) Kulia-khali, (5) Khalia Kashtala, (6) Kangsabati, (7) Gangarampore (8) Gobindhati, (9) Gangulichak, (10) Ghanashampur, (11) Chak Kashikhan Gunichak, (12) Chak Madhumandir, (13) Jhikhali, (14) Jaffarpur and Sukhali, (15) Dud Bonania, (16) Durgarampur, (17) Fingamari, (18) Bakhrabad, (19) Bairamara, (20) Bashichak, (21) Brojochak, (22) Birsowarchak, (23) Bashudebchak, (24) Ramsowarbati (25) Ramrampur, (26) Rashkali, (27) Rajapore, (28) Sherpur, (29) Sahanlarpur, (30) Moynapur, (31) Mahimanagar, (32) Haroo Ghosh Chak.	Anil Chandra Chatterji.	907 11 10	.....	95 1 0

Alipore, the 17th August 1918. A. N. PAL CHAUDHURI, for Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 18, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district, on the 26th September 1918, at 12 o'clock, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
195	Pargana Baral Chora, mauza Achchhut chak.	501 7 1	Entire ...	.....	Pria Nath Ghosh and 18 others.	.....	55 12 4 Mar. & June 1918.	.....
376	Pargana Bhunia Mutha, mauza Chaitan chak, *alias* Urari (Uttari).	2,131 11 6	Dp. ...	Residuary share excluding S. A. Nos. 6 and 7 only. The following shares of the mauzas will be sold— A. G. K. Kr. Mauza Charabag ... 5 6 2 2 Chaitan chak ... 5 6 2 2 Katagachha ... 6 0 0 0 Mir chak ... 6 0 0 0 Tenguria ... 6 0 0 0 Tenguria naya ... 6 0 0 0 Urari ... 6 0 0 0 All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.	Nagendra Kumar Hazra and others and another.	761 9 8	.....	2 8 10 Jan. to June 1918.
1187	Pargana Kedar Kundu, mauza Chhuchyara.	961 12 0	...	Residuary share excluding S. A. No. 1 only. 10a. 19g. 1k. 1kr. share of the mahal will be sold, all other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Srimaty Kiran Saghi Dasi, grandmother and guardian of Chaudhury Prafulla Kumar Malik.	641 2 8	.....	69 12 2
1466	Pargana Khandar, mahal Barbamshi.	19,066 0 0	.....	Residuary share excluding S. A. Nos. 1, 2, 5 to 10 and 22 to 88 only. The following shares of the mauzas will be sold :— A. G. K. Kr. Mauza Satsai ... 2 13 1 1 Sekhar chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Subhadra chak ... 2 13 1 1 Sajanagar ... ... 2 13 1 1 Banchar kist ... ... 0 13 1 1 Sania dakhin ... ... 2 13 1 1 Sham Bhunia chak ... 5 6 2 2 Tafrik ... ... 3 0 0 0 Taladiha ... ... 0 18 1 1 Tuki chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Tegbari ... ... 3 0 0 0 Junbalida ... ... 5 0 0 0 Pithapur ... ... 5 6 2 2 Pithaparabag ... ... 5 6 2 2 Pithapura chak ... 5 6 2 2 Purbagerya ... ... 5 6 2 2 Patrangi ... ... 2 13 1 1 Prasadbar kist ... ... 5 0 0 0 Pratappur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Patan chak kist ... 5 0 0 0 Rampal chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Ditto ... ... 5 6 2 2 Sayed Bibi chak ... 5 6 2 2 Sabachar chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Safi chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Sarfaraj chak ... ... 5 0 0 0 Salaka chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Sanchchara ... ... 1 6 2 2 Sanmahara ... ... 0 13 1 1 Sali Newajpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Saranga chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Meca chak ... ... 3 15 2 1 Mathadpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Mathadpur kist ... 2 13 1 1 Mirja chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Nayan chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Nae ... ... 0 13 1 1 Nibra ... ... 5 6 2 2 Nibra chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Nur Muhammad chak 5 6 2 2 Nun kismat ... ... 5 6 2 2 Nedhna ... ... 1 6 2 2 Nedhna chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Nedhna kist ... ... 1 6 2 2 Paramanandapur chak kist ... ... 1 6 2 2 Paschim gaw ... ... 5 6 2 2 Pathara chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Patna chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Pindrapura ... ... 5 6 2 2 Lua bal ... ... 5 6 2 2 Mabarak chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Madhuban chak ... 2 13 1 1 Mohabat chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Mahammad Karim chak... ... ... 5 6 2 2 Majafar chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Mongalpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Manohar chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Mangan ... ... 2 13 1 1 Madhubari chak ... 2 13 1 1 Mahinipur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Mahammad Ali chak ... 0 13 1 1	Tarak Nath Maity and another and 14 others.	2,708 1 1	.....	1,590 6 [illegible]

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A. P.		A. G. K. KR.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
				Malpari ... ... 1 6 2 2 Malpari chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Malikara ... ... 0 13 1 1 Mamudpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Mamdabuj ... ... 2 13 1 1 Monglai ... ... 5 6 2 2 Juned chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jotebar chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Jhilingia ... ... 10 13 1 1 Kalabar Sagar ... ... 10 13 1 1 Kalankai Bara ... ... 3 0 0 0 Kalagechha chak ... 5 6 2 2 Kanchanpur ... ... 5 6 2 2 Kapasgeria ... ... 5 6 2 2 Kapasgeria kist ... 5 6 2 2 Kusia chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Kaidana ... ... 0 13 1 1 Kalanda ... ... 5 6 2 2 Krishnagera ... ... 5 6 2 2 Kharika ... ... 0 13 1 1 Kharikabar ... ... 1 6 2 2 Kharika chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Khandarbheri ... ... 0 13 1 1 Kharan chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Lal chak... ... ... 0 13 1 1 Laudangri ... ... 5 6 2 2 Eral Dakhin ... ... 2 13 1 1 Eral kist ... ... 3 15 3 1 Eral Uttar ... ... 3 15 3 1 Fazil chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Gangadas Bar kist ... 2 13 1 1 Gangadas chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Ganak chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Gumara Bheri ... ... 0 13 1 1 Gomunda chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Gopal chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Haribar ... ... 2 13 1 1 Harinath chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Hariram ... ... 2 3 1 1 Hariram chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Hatpatna ... ... 5 6 2 2 Hossainpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jal chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Jadu chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jamini chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jugalbar kist ... ... 2 13 1 1 Binode chak ... ... 3 15 3 1 Bishnu Pandit ... ... 1 6 2 2 Brindaban chak kist ... 5 6 2 2 Bharat chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Bhim chak ... ... 5 0 0 0 Bhojeraj chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Chaturbhuj chak ... 1 6 2 2 Chanda Gobra kist ... 1 6 2 2 Chand Kuri ... ... 0 13 1 1 Chapsahara ... ... 0 13 1 1 Chenga ... ... 2 13 1 1 Daha Nandanchak ... 1 6 2 2 Dadra ... ... 0 13 1 1 Darara chak kist ... 0 13 1 1 Dwari Patna ... ... 2 13 1 1 Datarda chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Duria ... ... 0 13 1 1 Duria chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Eral chak ... ... 3 15 3 1 Asapura ... ... 0 13 1 1 Atmarambar ... ... 1 6 2 2 Atmarambar kist ... 2 13 1 1 Astidangar ... ... 2 13 1 1 Astidangar kist ... 2 13 1 1 Aima chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Bakaveri ... ... 0 13 1 1 Ballavpur ... ... 5 6 2 2 Barachahara ... ... 1 6 2 2 Bagdigra ... ... 5 6 2 2 Bagdipalasyee ... ... 5 6 2 2 Baga geria ... ... 5 6 2 2 Bagatchak ... ... 4 5 1 1 Baghadangar ... ... 1 6 2 2 Bakrabadpatna ... 2 13 1 1 Barbasi ... ... 5 6 2 2 Barua chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Banspukhuria ... ... 4 5 1 1 Bil Kunja ... ... 5 6 2 2 All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.				
1526	Pargana Khandar, manza Dasagram.	1,600 0 0	.....	Residuary share excluding S. A. Nos. 2 and 3 only. The following shares of the mauzas will be sold— AS. Mesa Abdulbarchak ... ... 16 Dalarampur ... ... 16 Bagageria ... ... 16 Balichatri ... ... 16 Bangal Lamri ... ... 16 Chaitanya chak ... ... 16 Doge-chhabar ... ... 16 Boj chak ... ... 16 Garkilla ... ... 16 Jawa ... ... 16 Jakhargeria ... ... 16 Kanai Bar ... ... 16 Kunja Geria ... ... 16 Kharida chak ... ... 16 Madhageria kist ... ... 16 Matharibar ... ... 16 Madhab Bar ... ... 16 Medini chak ... ... 16 Mirzapur 16	Srematya Durgamani Debya, guardian of Khetra Das Majumdar and others and 3 others.	866 0 0	.....	4 0 6

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.		As-		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				Oarda ... ... 16 Raghu chak ... ... 16 Rohim chak ... ... 16 Sarthakbar ... ... 16 All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.				
1580	Ph. Khandar, M. Gopalbar.	Land Revenue— 1,057 0 5 Paikan— 6 12 0 1,063 12 5	Entire ...	.....	Taru Bala Dasi and others.	...	3 6 0 (Paikan.)	...
1900	Ph. Meynachore, M. Mudibar.	627 11 1	Do. ...	.....	Chowdhury Prafulla Kumar Mallik, minor under the guardianship of his grandmother Kiran Sashi Dasi.	...	67 14 9	...
2061	Ph. Pratapbhan, M. Kotebar.	6,229 9 9	.....	Residuary share excluding S. A. Nos. 6 to 14 only. The following shares of mauzas will be sold—	Upendra Nath Jana and 10 others.	2,037 2 6	...	158 10 11 March and June 1918.
				A. G. G. Adam chak ... ... 4 14 10 Alladi chak ... ... 5 9 10 Anua ... ... 5 9 10 Birshini chak ... ... 5 9 10 Bighuibarh ... ... 5 9 10 Bili chak ... ... 3 4 10 Bhairab Dandi ... ... 4 14 10 Farid chak ... ... 6 4 10 Gangra ... ... 5 9 10 Gobardhanpur ... ... 3 4 10 Gobinda chak ... ... 3 4 10 Gokulpur ... ... 2 4 10 Gopal chak ... ... 3 4 10 Gharasolya ... ... 6 4 10 Husen chak ... ... 6 4 10 Janabarh ... ... 6 4 10 Juki chak ... ... 4 14 10 Kankai ... ... 6 4 10 Kalika chak ... ... 6 4 10 Keshab chak ... ... 5 9 10 Kotebarh ... ... 5 9 10 Krishnapur ... ... 2 4 10 Kharan ... ... 5 9 10 Lachhibar ... ... 5 9 10 Narasingapur ... ... 2 4 10 Nayan Talya ... ... 5 9 10 Oyad chak ... ... 6 4 10 Oladpur chak ... ... 5 9 10 Paschim sai ... ... 6 4 10 Purusottampur ... ... 5 9 10 Raghunathpur ... ... 6 4 10 Rangi chak ... ... 6 4 10 Rambar ... ... 5 9 10 Raja chak ... ... 5 9 10 Sat sanda ... ... 4 14 10 Sultan chak ... ... 5 9 10 Teghari ... ... 4 14 10 Unnan ... ... 6 4 10 All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.				

Midnapore, the 21st August 1918. NIKHIL NATH RAY, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of tates, in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th ptember 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood at a separate account is kept for that share :—

auzi mber.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A.				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.
88 int	Zemindari, pargana Sherpur.	5,287 14	No ...	The joint share only ...	Gopal Das Choudhury and others.	2,096 12	.....	24 7 3
07	Char Deokandi, pargana Barodakhat.	1,458 0	Yes ...	.....	Narendra Kishore Roy Choudhury and others.	.....	284 3	.....
32	Char Basur Algi, pargana Sherpur.	617 0	Do. ...	.....	Gopal Das Choudhury and others.	.....	73 1	.....

Mymensingh Collectorate, the 23rd August 1918. AMIN-UL-ISLAM, Additional Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares estates, in the district of Nadia, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district, on the 25th Septemb 1918-19, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement, it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understo that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
871	Char Naodapara, Pr. Shahujial.	976	Whole ...	.....	Shiva Sundari Dasya of Bholadanga, thana Gangni.	.....	260 0 0	.....
2450	Char Kodalkati, Pr. Rajpur.	715	Do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	208 0 0	.....

The 2nd August 1918.

JATENDRA MOHAN SINHA, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lots of land no longer required by Government, situated along the Bhairab-Tangi Branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway, in the district of Dacca, will be put up to sale at Dacca Collectorate, at 11 A.M., on 21st day of October 1918, corresponding with the 4th of Kartik 1325 B.S.

The purchasers of the several lots of land will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway land, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in case of original sale.

4th.—The lots of land will be sold to the highest bidders subject to the payment of usual rent to their immediate superior landlords.

5th.—The sale will become final on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioners confirming it and a regular conveyance will then be granted to the purchasers.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza	Number of mile on which side is situated.	Situated on which side of railway.	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acres. B. K. Ch.	A. R. P.	Remarks.
1	Dacca	Pargana Saripur, mauza Ghorasal.	25	North ...	0 14 0	0 1 10	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests only are to be sold.
2	Do. ...	Ditto ..	25	Do. ...	0 15 0	0 1 0	Ditto ditto.
3	Do . ..	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 2 0	0 1 18	Ditto ditto.
4	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 8 0	0 0 21	Sixteen annas interest is to be sold.
5	Do	Ditto ..	25	Do. ...	1 0 0	0 1 13	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests are to be sold.
6	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 0 10	0 1 14	Ditto ditto.
7	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 7 15	0 0 20	Proprietor's interest is only to be sold.
8	Do. ...	Ditto ..	25	Do. ...	1 4 3	0 1 24	Ditto ditto.
9	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 10 10	0 0 27	Ditto ditto.
10	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 3 0	0 1 21	Ditto ditto.
11	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 11 15	0 2 4	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests are to be sold.
12	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 19 15	0 1 12	Proprietor's interest is to be sold.
13	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 3 0	0 1 21	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests are to be sold.
14	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 1 10	0 0 4	Sixteen annas interest is to be sold.
15	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 15 0	0 1 2	Proprietor's interest is to be sold.
16	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 15 5	0 1 1	Sixteen annas interest is to be sold.
17	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 11 5	0 2 2	Proprietor's interest only is to be sold.
18	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	2 0 15	0 2 18	Ditto ditto.
19	Do. ...	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 18 0	0 1 8	Ditto ditto.
20	Do	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 12 0	0 0 22	Ditto ditto.
21	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 7 0	0 1 22	Ditto ditto.
22	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 0 18	0 0 2	Ditto ditto.
23	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 14 3	0 2 10	Tenure-holder's and tenant's interests are to be sold.
24	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 1 2	0 0 8	Ditto ditto.
25	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 12 17	0 0 84	Tenure-holder's interest only is to be sold.

Dacca, the 19th August 1918.

S. G. HART, Collector.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES ENFACED FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST IN LONDON.

Under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st August 1918.

Particulars.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS— of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	Total
Balance of 15th August 1918...	27,45,800	91,80,300	3,83,01,600	1,42,05,100	62,55,000	19,55,200	6,98,97,200
ADD—							
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to stock in London.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Amount issued in London by conversion under Notification No.	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st August 1918.	.....	.....	. ...	.. ...	.....	.....	....
Total ...	27,45,800	91,80,300	3,83,016,00	1,42,05,100	62 55,000	19,55,200	6,98,97 200
DEDUCT—							
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance on 31st August 1918	27,45,800	91,80,300	3,83,01,600	1 42,05,100	62,55,000	19,55,200	6,98,97 200

Particulars.	4 PER CENT.— Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	INDIAN WAR LOAN— 5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-1947.	5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1922.	SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN— 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1928.	Grand Total.
Balance of 15th August 1918	4,700	100	7,77,000	5,400	5,800	.....	7,34,36,000
ADD—							
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to stock in London.	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....
Amount issued in London by conversion under Notification No.	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st August 1918.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,50,000	2,50,000
Total ...	4,700	100	7,77,000	5,400	5,800	2,50,000	7,36,86,000
DEDUCT—							
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance on 31st August 1918	4,700	100	7,77,000	5,400	5,800	2,50,000	7,36,86,000

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th June 1918—Enfaced from India, 12,420 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 13,027 lakhs.
,, 1st July 1918 to 15th July ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,, ,, ,, 1 lakh.
,, 16th ,, ,, to 31st ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,, ,, . 8 lakhs.
,, 1st August ,, to 15th August ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,, ,, ,, ...
,, 16th ,, ,, to 31st ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 2 lakhs; ,, ,, ,, ...

12,422 lakhs. 13,036 lakhs.

T. A. VOICE,
Superintendent.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 3rd September 1918.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd September 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs	A.	P.
Capital paid up		3,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	Rs. 2,26,00,000 0 0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, see below	67,50,000 0 0	1,58,50,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments ...		67,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,84,19,282 3 6	4,88,08,719	12	8
Ditto ditto at Branches ...	3,03,89,437 8 9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		36,36,84,988	7	11
Bank Post Bills, etc		16,91,889	11	11
Sundries		19,77,406	14	11
		46,36,12,404	15	0

ASSETS.

		Rs	A	P.
Government Securities		7,45,26,461	0	0
Other authorised Investments		1,40,61,214	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		14,81,96,754	13	8
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ...		4,52,02,116	5	11
Bills discounted and purchased		3,17,25,041	9	1
Balances with other Banks		42,23,984	10	7
Bullion		.....		
Dead Stock		28,12,814	13	7
Stamps		12,628	10	2
Sundries		29,47,268	5	9
		31,32,71,269	4	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* ...	Rs. 8,19,81,513 12 6	15,03,41,135	10	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† ...	Rs 6,83,59,621 13 9			
		46,36,12,404	15	0

* Includes Sovs & ½ Sovs; value Rs 3,77,355 0 0
† Do. do. do „ 5,72,182 8 0
Rs 9,49,537 8 0

Rate for Demand Loans, 5 per cent
Percentage 35·70

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 5th September 1918.

H. FISHER,
Chief Accountant

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(2306—1)

Notice to Tenderers.

(See A. R. I., Vol. III, paras. 135 and 136.)

I.—Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned supplies/services from 10th October 1918 to 31st July 1919 will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Calcutta, up to 4 P.M., on the 19th September 1918.

II.—Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" (I. A. F. Z2120, 2121 and 2122) of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited are obtainable on payment at the rate of Re. 1 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Remount Depôt, Calcutta, any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

III.—Tenders will only be received in accordance with the conditions on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Tenders must be duly signed and completed in accordance with the instructions they contain.

IV.—Tenders (Bids*) should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Presidency Bank/Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes, Provincial or Municipal debentures, or Port Trust bonds as earnest money, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the stores tendered for, subject to a minimum of Rs. 25, which deposit will be returned on acceptance or rejection of the tender. In the case of Promissory Notes being furnished they must remain in the name of the depositor.

V.—No security or deposit which the tenderer may have furnished in connection with a previous contract or on any other account can be accepted as earnest money.

VI.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director-General, Army Remount Department, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, or any items in a tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

†VII.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 A.M. on Friday, the 20th September 1918. Tenderers are invited to attend.

VIII.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

IX.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

†X.—Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "Tender for the supply of Fodder and Salt," and addressed to the Superintendent, Calcutta Remount Depôt, Erindale, Dick Road, Mussoorie, and not to any officer by name.

XI.—Tenders which do not comply with the above conditions will be rejected.

Calcutta, the 31st August 1918.

E. C. LOCH, MAJOR,
Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Calcutta.

* Alternative not required to be erased.
† Not applicable to an auction contract.

Supplies or services required.	Where required.	Approximate requirements.	Remarks.
		lbs.	
Chaff (Paddy Straw) ...	Remount Depôt, Alipore	1,760,000	Supply will be taken daily according to daily requirement or as may be convenient to Depôt.
Straw (Paddy) ...		304,000	
Salt		9,500	

PUBLICATION OF SALE.

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge, 1st Court, Midnapore.

RENT EXECUTION CASE No. 6 OF 1918.

In re Midnapore Zemindary Company, Limited, of Amlagurah, pargana Bagri, plaintiffs, decree-holders, *versus* Kristaprasad Sukul and others, executors to the Estate of late Dinadayal Agasti, defendants, judgment-debtors.

Claim—Rs. 2,610-13-3.

Date of sale—6th November 1918 at 12 noon.

List of properties under sale in the district of Midnapore, pargana Bagri, subject to mortgage due to Surjya Kumar Agasti and others for Rs. 19,441-2.

Plot No.	Mauza.	Quantity.			Rental.			Valuation.	
		B.	K.	CH.	Rs.	A.	G.	Rs.	A.
	Pattantul and others ...	208	7	7	156	4	10	1,170	0
	Kharika Sali, Taraf Agrá	99	6	4	49	8	15	2,001	0
	Ditto ...	31	0	0	27	3	0	621	0
	Ditto ...	13	3	8	9	7	10	261	0
	Bagnada Taraf Pátharpará.	93	13	10	41	6	17½	620	0
	Agarkhána, Taraf Fulberia.	19	9	8	25	6	15	108	12
7	Uparsole, Taraf Agra ...	72	19	6	69	12	1½	180	0
8	Pitti, Taraf Goaltosh ...	573	13	13	163	12	4	882	10
9	Nischintipur, Taraf Goaltosh.	448	15	5	106	9	10	3,690	0
10	Chhota Pattasole, Taraf Goaltosh.	223	7	14	68	0	2	824	10
	Senkabhángá, Taraf Goaltosh.	265	16	7	132	14	10	1,440	0
12	Láchanjám, Taraf Agrá	1,098	4	5	353	4	6	5,692	0
13	Dildsole, ...	98	2	11	58	4	5	200	0
14	Bhatmara, ...	481	9	2	161	6	4	1,441	0
15	Patharghata.	165	16	0	62	3	2	3,600	0

HARI DAS BASU, Sub-Judge

Midnapore, the 4th September 1918 (2367—1—2366

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

No. 93 OF 1912.

Re Edgar John D'Santos, *ex parte* the debtor

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in this matter and that the same will be paid at this office on or after the 20th day of November 918 except Saturday and Sunday

Like notice in the matter of Gangaprosad Kanailall, *ex-parte* the Creditor No. 144 of 1915.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

Calcutta, the 3rd September 1918. (2292—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Bankura.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 7 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 18th June 1918, made by Lakshmi Narayan Barat Modak, of Bankura town, district Bankura, judgment debtor, and on reading his application and hearing his pleader the said judgment-debtor was, on the 27th August 1918, adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 3rd day of September 1918.

J. JOHNSTON, District Judge.

(2288—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Birbhum.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 14 OF 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bankabehari Nath Jogi, son of late Tarakeswarnath Jogi, of Purunderpur, thana Suri, district Birbhum, applicant in the above case, was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 16th August 1918.

S. P. BAKSI, District Judge.

Suri, the 5th September 1918. (2307—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Birbhum.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 17 OF 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 12, clause (2), of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to the creditors of Kshudiram Mondal and Madhusudan Mondal, sons of late Gopal Chandra Mondal, of Brahmanigram, thana Rampurhât, district Birbhum, that their insolvency petitions have been admitted by this Court and that the 13th September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. BAKSI, District Judge.

Suri, the 7th September 1918. (2350—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 69 OF 1917.

[*Notice under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

NOTICE is hereby given that R. N. Paul *alias* Hridoy Nath Paul, of Gopalpur, thana Galsi, district Burdwan, residing at 74, Nebutala Lane, Calcutta, has, by an order of this Court, dated 9th August 1918, been adjudged an insolvent.

G. N. ROY, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 16th August 1918. (2165—1—2315

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 12 OF 1918.

[*Notice under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

NOTICE is hereby given that Mahammad Sakur Mia of Kendua, thana Barakar, district Burdwan, has, by an order of this Court, dated 7th August 1918, been adjudged an insolvent.

G. N. ROY, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 16th August 1918. (2166—1—2316)

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 25 AND 26 OF 1918.

[*Notice under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

NOTICE is hereby given that Ram Gobinda Bose and Satish Chandra Bose, of Aharlalma, police-station Rayna, district Burdwan, have, by an order of this Court, dated the 26th August 1918, been adjudged insolvents.

G. N. RAY, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 2nd September 1918. (2289—1—2365)

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 31 OF 1918.

[*Notice under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

NOTICE is hereby given that Baidya Nath Behara, at present of town Burdwan, has, by an order of this Court, dated the 30th August 1918, been adjudged an insolvent.

G. N. RAY, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 2nd September 1918 (2290—1—2364)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Chittagong.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 32 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 16th July 1918, filed by (1) Ram Kinu De, (2) Jagabondhu De and (3) Kamini Kumar De, sons of late Sudharam De, at present of Bagdandi, thana Patya, and on the application of the debtors and on reading their petitions and hearing their pleader it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents. Babu Khirode Chandra Das, Pleader, is appointed Receiver.

Dated this 31st day of August 1918.

J. CORNES, District Judge.

(2299—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Chittagong.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 33 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 18th July 1918, filed by Naba Chandra De, son of Ram Chandra, of Masajidda, thana Sitakund, and on the application of the debtor and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 31st day of August 1918.

J. CORNES, District Judge.

(2300—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

[*Section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Chittagong.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 36 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Sabid Ali, son of Meahjan Bhunya, of Wahedpur, thana Mirsarai, has applied to this Court, by a petition, dated the 23rd August of 1918, to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 25th day of September 1918 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

J. CORNES, District Judge.

Chittagong, the 5th September 1918. (2351—1)

NOTICE.

In the 3rd Court of the Sub-Judge at Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 64 OF 1918.

ON the application of the debtor, Abdul Barik, son of Sek Rohim Baksha, of Begumbazar, police-station and district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 14th September 1918 is fixed for hearing of the said application for the examination of the applicant.

R. C. SEN, Sub-Judge.

Dacca, the 31st August 1918. (2280—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 97, 98, 108 AND 110 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Aminuddi, Afjuddi and Goyjuddi, sons of Nasumaddi, and Nasumaddi, son of late Meghai, of Gandharbadi, police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that 27th September 1918 has been fixed for hearing their petitions.

Dated the 4th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.

(2293—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 117 AND 118 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Rasik Chandra Mandal and Akhoya Kumar Mandal, sons of late Madan Mandal, of Boulgram, police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that 27th September 1918 has been fixed for hearing their petitions.

Dated the 4th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.

(2294—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 122 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Ukiluddi Sheik, son of late Afajuddi Sheik, of Sarmangal, police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 1st October 1918 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

Dated the 4th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.

(2295—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 130 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Basiruddi Matubbor, son of late Komaruddi Matubbor, of Srirampur, police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 9th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

Dated the 4th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.

(2296—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 133 AND 134 1918.

TAKE notice that Sheik Ahmed and Sheik Noai, sons of late Matabdi, of Srirampur, police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that 11th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing their petitions.

Dated the 4th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.

(2297—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 135 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Sheik Dengar, son of late Kotabdi, of Kathurakandi Kasimpur, police-station Rajair district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 11th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

Dated the 4th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.

(2298—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 62 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Rahimuddi Sheik, son of late Gopal, of Domrakandi, police-station Mukaudpur, district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 22nd November 1918 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

Dated the 5th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.
(2308—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 95 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition filed on 30th July 1918, by Kodai Baroi, son of late Basiram Baroi, of Bhenuabari, police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, and on reading his affidavit and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated the 5th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.
(2309—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 142 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Rajani Mandal Bepari, son of late Balab Chand Mandal Bepari, of Nagardi, police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 20th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

Dated the 5th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.
(2310—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 143 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Menajuddi Sheik, son of late Sarafulla, of Gaznia, police-station Maksudpur, district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 15th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

Dated the 5th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.
(2311—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 144, 145 AND 146 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Naba Matubbar, Kasi Mahud and Madan Matubbar, sons of late Nakari Matubbar, of Rajair, district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that 19th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing their petitions.

Dated the 5th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.
(2312—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 147 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Sheik Emanuddi Choukidar, son of late Afajuddi, of Rajair, district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 18th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

Dated the 5th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.
(2313—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 150 AND 151 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Taki Muhammad Sheik and Taher Sheik, sons of late Jamiruddi Sheik, of West Rajair, police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents, and that 18th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing their petitions

Dated the 5th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.
(2314—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 154 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Tarini Charan Majhi, son of late Tirtharam Majhi, of Kadambari, police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 22nd November 1918 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

Dated the 5th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.
(2315—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92 AND 93 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Sheik Asrap, son of late Kamiruddi, and Sheik Eddu, Sheik Tufanulla, Sheik Nader, Sheik Jorabali, Sheik Laskar and Sheik Jonabali, sons of Sheik Asrap, of Badrasan, police-station Bhanga, district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that 26th September 1918 has been fixed for hearing their petitions.

Dated the 5th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.
(2347—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 140 AND 141 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Ainuddi Sheik and Jabbar *alias* Jagai Sheik, sons of late Mafijuddi Sheik, of Rajair, district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that 14th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing their petitions.

Dated the 6th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.
(2348—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 176 AND 177 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Kalai Talukdar and Dhalai Talukdar, sons of late Meajan Talukdar, of Majkandi-Kasimpur, district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that 27th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing their petitions.

Dated the 6th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, District Judge.
(2349—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Prio Nath Dey, son of Bhagbat Ch. Dey, of Lohagachi, thana Jangipara, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 69 of 1918 and that the 13th September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. K. GHOSE, District Judge.
Chinsura, the 17th August 1918. (2189—1—2314)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 40 OF 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Khirue *alias* Mongru Sha, son of late Lusan Sha, of Rishra, thana Serampore, district Hooghly, was on the 5th July 1918 adjudged an insolvent. The 20th September 1918 has been fixed for framing a schedule and creditors are required to prove their claims on that day.

S. K. GHOSE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 26th August 1918. (2262—1—2873)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Hooghly at Howrah.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (*2*) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to their creditors that the Insolvency petition of Sheik Bahar Ali and Sheik Lukraddi, sons of late Bubullya Sheik, of Makardaha, thana Domjur, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No 82 of 1918, and that the 21st September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

H. M. VEITCH, Addl. District Judge.

Howrah, the 26th August 1918. (2240—1—2353)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Hooghly at Hawrah.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Clause (*2*) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the Insolvency petition of Gabani Khan, son of late Nazir Khan, of Kandua, thana Sankrail, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 83 of 1918 and that the 21st September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

H. M. VEITCH, Addl. District Judge.

Howrah, the 26th August 1918. (2241—1—2354)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Hooghly at Howrah.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 31 OF 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ramabatar Kurmi, son of late Nanhak Kurmi of Sibpore, thana Sibpore, District Hooghly, was on the 6th July 1918 adjudged an insolvent. The 14th September 1918 has been fixed for framing a schedule and creditors are required to prove their claims on that day.

H. M. VEITCH, Addl. District Judge.

Howrah, the 27th August 1918. (2248—1—2352)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Hooghly at Howrah.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (*2*) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Hamujuddi Naskar, son of late Dedar Baksh Naskar, of Manikpore, thana Sankrail, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 84 of 1918 and that the 21st September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

H. M. VEITCH, Addl. District Judge.

Howrah, the 30th August 1918. (2263—1—2355)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 35 OF 1918.

(ACT III OF 1907.)

In the matter of Ismail Sheikh, of Digha, police-station Khargram, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the above named petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 24th August 1918.

M. YUSUF, District Judge.

Berhampore, the 3rd September 1918. (2264—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 12 OF 1918.

(ACT III OF 1907.)

In the matter of Jhaitan Ghose, of Anupnagar, police-station Samserganj, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 31st August 1918.

M. YUSUF, District Judge.

Berhampore, the 6th September 1918. (2352—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 11 OF 1918.

(ACT III OF 1907.)

In the matter of Ramjiban Shaha, of Muskinagar, police-station Samserganj, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 31st August 1918.

M. YUSUF, District Judge.

Berhampore, the 6th September 1918. (2353—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 39 OF 1918.

(ACT III OF 1907.)

In the matter of Syed Sahabaj Ali, of Shekerdighi, police-station Mirzapur, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the above named petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the case has been fixed for hearing on the 28th September 1918.

M. YUSUF, District Judge.

Berhampore, the 7th September 1918. (2354—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 38 OF 1918.

(ACT III OF 1907.)

In the matter of Lajib Shaikh, of Char Nabangola, police-station Bhagawangola, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the above named petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the case has been fixed for hearing on the 28th September 1918.

M. YUSUF, District Judge.

Berhampore, the 7th September 1918. (2355—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Midnapore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 41 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 5th July 1918, filed by Krittibas Rout, son of late Prem Chand Rout, of Manikdipa, pargana Mandalghat, police-station Daspur, district Midnapore, debtor-petitioner, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading the deposition of the above debtor and hearing Babu Kshirode Nath Chakrabatty, pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors that the 7th November 1918 has been fixed for the proof of debts by the creditors and they must prove their claims on that date.

Dated this 2nd day of September 1918.

W. N. DELEVINGNE, District Judge.

(2291—)

In the Court of the District Judge of Mymensingh.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 26 OF 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Monmohan Nath, son of Prasanna Kumar Nath, of Mesnabazar, Nasirabad town, police-station Kotwali, district Mymensingh, has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the 28th September 1918 has been fixed for hearing the case.

J. D. CARGILL, District Judge.

Mymensingh, the 6th September 1918. (2356—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 72 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Kader Khan, son of late Janu Khan, of Dattakula, police-station Raiganj, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 27th August 1918, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 30th September 1918 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 30th August 1918. (2285—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 24 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition filed on the 2nd March 1918 by Umar Akanda, son of late Baru Akanda, of Langal Mura, police-station Raiganj, district Pabna, and on the application of the debtor himself and upon examining him and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the said debtor be and is hereby adjudged insolvent, and Babu Abinash Chandra Chaudhury, Pleader, is appointed Receiver of his estate.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 30th August 1918. (2286—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 36 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition filed on the 25th April 1918 by Lokenath Roy, son of late Hari Charan Roy, of Sonatali, police-station Sahazadpur, district Pabna, and on the application of the debtor himself and upon examining him and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the said debtor be and is hereby adjudged insolvent, and Mahendra Kumar Saha, a creditor of Bera, is appointed Receiver of his estate.

M. C. GHOSH, District Judge.

Pabna, the 30th August 1918. (2287—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 68 OF 1918.

PRESENT:

G. C. Sankey, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

SARAT CHANDRA MUKHOPADHYA, son of Sib Chandra Mukhopadhya, of Gharialdanga, police-station Lalmonirhat, in the district of Rangpur, was, on the 31st August 1918, adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 3rd September 1918. (2305—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Tippera.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 9 OF 1918.

AMANADDIN *alias* MUNSHI GAZI, son of late Enat Gazi Bepari, of Gooreswar, pargana Tora, police-station Hazigonj, district Tippera, was on the 24th day of August 1918 adjudicated an insolvent by this Court under section XVI of Act III of 1907.

F. W. WARD, District Judge.

Tippera, the 3rd September 1918. (2304—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of the 24-Parganas.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF CONSIDERATION OF A COMPOSITION OR SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT.

[*Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.*]

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 101 OF 1914.

Re Sashi Bhusan Ghosh, of Alampur, thana Budge-Budge, insolvent.

To Nabo Kisore Mandal and others, creditors.

TAKE notice that the Court has fixed the 23rd September 1918 for the consideration of composition (or scheme of arrangement) submitted by the insolvent. No creditor who has not proved his debt before the aforesaid date will be permitted to vote on the consideration of the above matter. If you desire to be presented at the above mentioned hearing you should be present in person or by duly instructed pleader with your proof.

Dated the 13th August 1918.

A. J. CHOTZNER, District Judge.

(2133—1—2363)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 163 OF 1918.

Bhutnath Bag, of Nandanpur, thana Budge-Budge, applicant.

To Dharani Langal, of Nandanpur, thana Budge-Budge, and others, creditors.

ON the 20th day of July 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 17th August 1918. (2182—1—2367)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 164 OF 1918.

Shaikh Abdul Rahman, of Rajarampur, thana Budge-Budge, applicant.

To Nasoraddi Mallik, of Rajarampur, thana Budge-Budge, and others, creditors.

ON the 20th day of July 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 17th August 1918. (2183—1—2368)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 166 OF 1918.

Chandi Charan Pal, of Muktearpur, thana Jagaddal, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Jatindranath Ghosal, of Dogachia, Patdanga, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 20th day of July 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 17th August 1918. (2184—1—2369)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 167 OF 1918.

Sheu Gopal Sing, of Titagarh, thana Titagarh, applicant.

To Lochan Sing, of Puran Bazar, thana Titagarh, and others, creditors.

ON the 22nd day of July 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 17th August 1918. (2185—1—2370)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 169 OF 1918.

Shaikh Karim, of Kaugachi, thana Jagaddal, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Hakim Khan, of Kalbazar, thana Shamnagore, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 22nd day of July 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 17th August 1918. (2186—1—2371)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 191 OF 1918.

Panch Coury Das, of No. 38, South Road, Entally, applicant.

To Raneswar Marwari, of No. 107, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 17th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 22nd August 1918. (2224—1—2372)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 179 OF 1918.

Sarat Chandra Chatterji, of 40, Kamardanga Road, thana Entally, applicant.

To Seo Balak Panday, of 141-2, Dharmatolla Street, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 9th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 30th August 1918. (2264—1—2358)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 180 OF 1918.

Satis Chandra Ash, of No. 3, Hazra Road, thana Bhawanipur, applicant.

To Mahendra Nath Banerji, of No. 36, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 12th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 30th August 1918. (2265—1—2359)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 181 OF 1918.

Bholanath Das, of Baruipur, thana Baruipur, applicant.

To Matilal Bose, of Barlipur, thana Baruipur, and others, creditors.

ON the 12th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 30th August 1918. (2266—1—2360)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 182 OF 1918

Kalipada Das, of No. 141-1, Ultadangi Main Road, thana Maniktola, applicant.

To Bakter Mal Ram Chandra, of No. 1, Mallik Street, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 12th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 30th August 1918. (2267—1—2361).

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 183 OF 1918.

Balai Chandra Malik, of Raipur, thana Budge-Budge, applicant.

To Paramananda Tewari, of Budge-Budge, thana Budge-Budge, and others, creditors.

ON the 12th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 30th August 1918. (2268—1—2362)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 22 OF 1918.

Hira Lal Hari, son of late Sasti Bar Hari, village Taki, police-station Hasnabad, district 24-Parganas, applicant,

To Kshetra Mohan Samanta, creditor.

ON the 24th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. J. CHOTZNER, District Judge.

Alipore, the 30th August 1918. (2271—1—2356)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 23 OF 1918.

Ambica Charan Banerji, Garifa, thana Naihati, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Hira Lal Chakravarty and others, creditors.

ON the 27th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. J. CHOTZNER, District Judge.

Alipore, the 30th August 1918. (2272—1—2357)

NAGENDRA NATH GHOSH, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.

(2178—4—2246)

Department of Agriculture, Bengal.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to 15th September 1918 for the post of District Agricultural Officers under this Department. Applicants must possess a certificate or diploma of an Agricultural College. Pay Rs. 100—5—200; but the selected candidates will be on probation for two years on Rs. 75 per mensem.

S. MILLIGAN, Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

New Secretariat Building, P. O. Ramna (Dacca), the 30th August 1918.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Stipendiary Studentships for the Ranger class, 1919-21.

APPLICATIONS for two stipendiary studentships for the Ranger class will be received by the Conservator of Forests, Darjeeling, up to the 21st September 1918.

2. Applicants must be not less than 18 and not more than 25 years of age on the 1st April 1919.

3. Applications should be made in the applicant's own handwriting and sent to the undersigned through a Divisional Forest officer of rank not below that of a Deputy Conservator or through a Collector or officer in charge of a district; they must be accompanied by the following certificates:—

(*a*) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" within the meaning assigned to those words by section 6 of 33 Vict., Cap. 3.

(*b*) A certificate of age.

(*c*) A health certificate in the form prescribed by article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, signed by the Civil Surgeon of the district in which the said Divisional Forest or district officers' duties lie and testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing, and general physical fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears on his body marks of successful vaccination or of small-pox.

(*d*) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of reliability.

NOTE.—The certificates (*c*) and (*d*) must bear date not further back than the 1st April 1918.

(*e*) A certificate of having passed one of the following examinations, viz.:—

The B.A., F.A., B.Sc. or Licentiate of Agriculture.

The Matriculation, where no School Final Examination or school-leaving certificate exists.

The School Final Examination, provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard, or, for European candidates, a certificate of having passed the High School examination, with a similar proviso.

The school-leaving certificate as prescribed in the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Bombay.

(*f*) A certificate that each candidate has a sufficient knowledge of colloquial English to assimilate lectures delivered in that language without the aid of dictation.

4. From the applications received the Conservator will make a preliminary selection of not more than four candidates, and these candidates will be required to undergo a course of preliminary training for not less than three and-a-half months, commencing 1st November 1918, during which the candidates will receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 25.

5. The final selection of candidates for deputation to the Forest College will be made by the Conservator in accordance with the results of the preliminary training, preference being given to the men who are considered likely to make the best Forest officers. Selected candidates will be obliged to execute the agreement and security bond prescribed by Government.

6. While at the Forest College, the selected candidates will be granted a monthly stipend of Rs. 35 (which will be supplemented by a bonus of Rs. 360 at the end of the course to those candidates only who pass the course with "Honours").

H. A. FARRINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

Darjeeling, the 25th August 1918.

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Services Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted Service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the Fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The Fund is now of ten years' standing and has a balance of over three and-a-half lakhs with Government on four per cent. interest. For forms of applications and rules of the Fund apply to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Lost

A RECEIPT numbered 16927, dated 12th July 1918, and granted by the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Note. Notice of loss has been given to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the security :—

G. P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount.	Holder's name.
		Rs.	
152830	3½ per cent. of 1842-43	1,000	Soilabala Debi.

Name of the proprietor—Charu Sankar Roy.
Residence—44, European Asylum Lane.

(2368—1—2374)

Lost.

THE Allotment Certificate No. 511B of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1920 for Rs. 200, originally issued in the name of Raj Kumar Sarkar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.' The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the proprietor—Raj Kumar Sarkar.
Residence—P. O. Hili, village Basudebpur, district Bogra.

Bogra, the 19th August 1918. (2213—3—2351)

NOTICE.

Estate—John Lauchlan Macpherson, deceased.

PURSUANT to section 320 of Act X of 1865 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 (both of the Legislative Council of India) notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of John Lauchlan Macpherson, late of "Nagri", Beechey Road, Bournemouth, in the County of Hamsphire, in England, and formerly of Gopaldhara Tea Estate, Darjeeling, who died at Bournemouth aforesaid on the 27th September 1917, are hereby required to submit full particulars of such claims to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of September 1918, after which date no claim will be admitted and the assets of the deceased will be distributed by the undersigned to whom Letters of Administration with copy of the Will of the said deceased annexed were granted on the 22nd day of July 1918 (and issued dated the 27th day of July 1918), by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Dated at No. 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, this 20th day of August 1918.

W. M. FRASER,
Administrator to the Estate of
John Lauchlan Macpherson, deceased.

(2214—3—2254)

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NEW PUBLICATION ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1915. Rs. 2 or 2*s.* 8*d.*

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette cannot be received after noon on Monday.

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918.

PART IV.

Bills introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented in that Council, and Bills published before introduction in that Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1235L., dated the 5th September, 1918.—The following Report of the Select Committee, which was presented to the Bengal Legislative Council on the 3rd September, 1918 (with the Bill as amended by the Committee), is hereby published for general information :—

THE CALCUTTA HACKNEY-CARRIAGE BILL, 1918.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CALCUTTA HACKNEY-CARRIAGE BILL, 1918.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee, to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to hackney-carriages and palanquins and to make certain provisions with regard to rickshaws in Calcutta was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have the honour to submit this, our Report, with the Bill, as amended by us, annexed hereto. In reprinting the Bill, all changes made by us have so far as possible been underlined, but in the present report we refer specifically to such changes only as appear to us to be of some importance. Several minor alterations are not discussed.

Papers No. 1.—Letter No. 538 G.M., dated the 25th March, 1918, from the Vice-Chairman, Garden Reach Municipality.

Letter No. 3456G., dated the 28th March, 1918, from the Chairman, Howrah Municipality, with enclosure.

Letter No. 4898, dated the 28th March, 1918, from the Chairman, Maniktala Municipality, with enclosure.

Paper No. 2.—Letter No. 454, dated the 3rd April, 1918, from the Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association.

Paper No. 3.—Letter No. 79, dated the 4th April, 1918, from the Honorary Secretary, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

Paper No. 4.—Letter No. C. M. 4-1918, dated the 9th April, 1918, from the Secretary, Calcutta Traders Association.

Paper No. 5.—Letter No. 1620, dated the 10th April, 1918, from the Secretary, European Association.

Paper No. 6.—Letter No. 48-1918, dated the 12th April, 1918, from the Honorary Secretary, Marwari Association, Calcutta.

Paper No. 7.—Letter No. 917, dated the 19th April, 1918, from the Honorary Secretary, Bengal Landholders' Association.

Paper No. 8.—Letter dated the 18th April, 1918, from the Honorary Secretary, Anglo-Indian Association, Calcutta.

Paper No. 9.—Letter No. 21 S.S., dated the 20th April, 1918, from the Chairman, South Suburban Municipality.

Paper No 10.—Letter No. 286, dated the 23rd April, 1918, from the Chairman, Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality.

Paper No. 11.—Letters Nos. $\frac{G.-46-13}{1926}$ and $\frac{G.-46-13}{2193}$, dated the 14th and 22nd March, 1918, respectively, from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Paper No. 12.—Letter No. 1037-1918, dated the 8th May, 1918, from the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Paper No. 13.—Letter dated the 10th May, 1918, from Rai Nishi Kanta Ghosh Bahadur, Pleader, and ex-Chairman of the Mymensingh Municipality.

Paper No. 14.—Letter No. T. M.-128, dated the 21st May, 1918, from the Chairman, Tollygunge Municipality.

Paper No. 15.—Letter No. S. 894, dated the 27th May, 1918, from the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

Paper No. 16.—Letter dated the 22nd July, 1918, from the Secretary, Indian Association.

Clause 2(b).—A reference to other towns and local areas to which the Act may be extended has been inserted in order to put such towns or local areas on the same footing as Calcutta when it is desired to exclude or include any local area in the vicinity of such towns or local areas.

Clause 4 (3).—The portion from "and includes" to the end of this sub-clause has been struck out as we do not consider it advisable that the functions of the Commissioner of Police under the Act should be delegated.

Clause 4 (4).—This sub-clause has been struck out as being unnecessary as there are now only a few references to the Corporation.

Clauses 5 and 8.—We have omitted clause 8 and have revised clause 5 so as to enable the Commissioner of Police to fix the time when hackney-carriages should be registered, as it is not possible to register all hackney-carriages at the same time. Amendments in this respect have also been made in clauses 10 (*2*), 26 (*2*), 34 (*2*) and (*3*) and 62 (*2*).

Clause 6.—We consider that the control of hackney-carriages should be transferred from the Corporation to the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, and alterations have been made in this clause and in clauses 4(*3*), 7, 17(*2*), 30(*2*), 60, 79 and 81 with a view to give effect to this transfer.

Clause 7.—We consider that the functions of the Registering Officer should not be delegated to any police-officer below the rank of sergeant, and we also consider that the functions of the Registering Officer conferred by clauses 9, 10, 13, 25, 26, 31, 33 and 61 should be retained by the Registering Officer.

Clause 9(2).—It seems to us desirable to include in this sub-clause a provision to the effect that the Registering Officer shall satisfy himself that the municipal tax in respect of the carriage has been duly paid for the half-year before he registers the carriage.

Clause 10(1).—It seems to us to be necessary to make it clear in this sub-clause that the license shall only be delivered upon payment of the registration fee leviable under a by-law made under clause 71 of the Bill. A similar alteration has been made in clause 26(*1*).

Clause 12.—We have re-drafted sub-clause (*1*) to include in it a provision for service of a notice in writing upon owners of hackney-carriages to produce them for inspection at such time as the Registering Officer may appoint.

Similar alterations have been made in clause 28.

Clause 13.—We do not consider it equitable that the driver's license should be cancelled if the carriage is unfit for public use. We have therefore struck out the reference to the driver in this clause. We have made similar alterations in clauses 23, 31 and 42.

Clause 14.—We have added two sub-clauses to this clause in order to make it necessary for the registered owner of a hackney-carriage to give notice of the transfer of his carriage, or of the discontinuance of the use of the carriage as a hackney-carriage.

Clause 17, sub-clause (2).—We consider it desirable to insert a second proviso to enable the carriage to be released on the owner furnishing security for its production.

Sub-clause (3).—We consider that a carriage seized under clause 17(*2*) may, if necessary, be detained at the Registration office.

Sub-clause (4).—We have extended the period of 10 days to 15 days. We have also inserted a provision for previous advertisement of the auction.

Sub-clause (5).—We have extended the period from 20 days to one month.

Similar alterations have been made in clause 30.

Clause 21.—We have inserted the word "wilfully" before the word "neglects" in order to make intention the essence of the offence. Clauses 40 and 41 have been similarly altered.

Clause 22 (2).—We have extended the period of non-delivery from three days to seven days. A similar alteration has also been made in clause 41(*2*).

Clause 23.—We have omitted the reference to the driver's license as a consequential amendment following the alteration made in clause 13. We consider that it should be compulsory for the Registering Officer to take possession of the plate in the circumstances and we have therefore substituted "shall" for "may". Similar alterations have been made in clause 42.

Clause 25.—We have inserted the words "or intended to be used" in this clause to enable an owner to have the horses registered, even though there is no carriage to be registered along with them.

Clause 26.—For the reasons noted against clause 10 we have revised sub-clause (*1*) of this clause.

Clause 28.—For the reasons noted against clause 12 we have revised sub-clause (*1*) of this clause. We have also added a proviso to sub-clause (*2*) giving the owner an opportunity before prosecution to explain the non-production of his horse.

Clause 30.—We have revised this clause on the same lines as clause 17.

Clause 31.—For the reasons given against clause 13 we have omitted the reference to the driver's license.

Clause 34A.—This new clause provides for notice to be given of a change of a driver's residence. It is considered desirable that the Registering Officer should know where the drivers actually reside.

Clauses 40 and 41.—The alterations made in these clauses are made for the same reasons as those given against clauses 21 and 22.

Clause 42.—We have revised this clause on the same lines as clause 23.

Clause 45.—We have added a provision requiring the Magistrate to inform the Registering Officer of every endorsement which he makes on the driver's license under this clause.

Clause 47 (2) (c).—We have struck out this alternative provision as being unnecessary. The reference to this provision in the proviso to clause 47 (2) has also been omitted as a consequential amendment.

Clause 49 (2).—We have substituted five miles for four miles as the rate of speed for a hackney-carriage hired by time.

Clause 51.—We have inserted sub-clause (*q*) in order to prevent carriages being left unattended in streets or public places. Sub-clause (*r*) is designed to put a stop to the growing evil of the use of hackney-carriages for immoral purposes.

Clause 53.—The words "or attendant" have been inserted after the word "driver" wherever it occurs in this clause, so as to extend the scope of the clause to an attendant.

Clause 57 (1).—We have recast this sub-clause making it optional for the hirer to drive to the nearest Magistrate or to the Registering Officer.

Clause 59 (2).—The words "Local Government" have been substituted for the word "Corporation", as we recommend that the by-laws under clause 71 should be made by the Local Government.

Clause 60 (1).—We consider that in view of the transfer of hackney-carriages to the Commissioner of Police, the Commissioner of Police should be consulted before the Corporation builds public stands under this clause.

Clause 63 (1) (b).—We consider it desirable to include in the particulars of the register of licenses the place where the palanquin is to be kept.

Clause 67 (3).—We have altered the license fee of palanquin bearers from eight annas to four annas. We consider eight annas too much in the case of palanquin bearers.

Clause 71.—Now that the control of hackney-carriages is to be transferred to the police it is advisable that by-laws under the Act should be made by the Local Government.

Sub-clause (jj).—We consider that this new provision is necessary in order to protect hackney-carriage horses from cruel or inhumane treatment.

Sub-clause (l).—We have revised this sub-clause in order that the placing of advertisements on hackney-carriages, etc., may be permitted under certain conditions.

Clause 75 (1).—We have reduced the period within which prosecutions may be instituted from three months to one month, as is the case in Madras, as we consider that offences under this Act should be prosecuted with as little delay as possible.

Clause 76.—We have extended the scope of this clause to include all property, instead of merely that of the Corporation, as it seems right that all property should be treated alike in this respect.

Clause 77 (1).—We have substituted the words "officer in charge" for the words "Inspector or other officer on duty."

Clause 77 (3).—This sub-clause has been added as it is more convenient for people to make inquiries from the Registering Officer concerning any article left in a public conveyance.

Clause 79 A.—This new clause is based on section 127 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict., c. 55) and section 11 of the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict., c. 34) and provides for the disinfection of a hackney-carriage or palanquin engaged to convey a patient suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder or a corpse. We consider that a clause like this is very necessary in this Bill.

Clause 79 B.—We consider it necessary to provide in the Bill that the driver of a hackney-carriage or the bearer of a palanquin should not be arrested nor the carriage or palanquin seized when it is actually used for the conveyance of a passsenger until some arrangement is made for the passenger to proceed to his destination. and we have suggested two methods by which this may be effected.

Clause 80 (1).—This sub-clause has been revised on the lines of section 22 of Burma Act IV of 1917.

Clause 81.—We consider that the "Commissioner of Police" should be included in this indemnity clause.

Clause 82.—Some necessary alterations have been made in this clause. A reference to clause 80 has been included in sub-clause (2) in order to provide for the disposal of fees and fines in areas outside Calcutta.

Clause 82A.—This new clause supplies a defect in the existing Act. It provides that a hackney-carriage registered in any town or area outside Calcutta can ply for hire within a radius of six miles from the place where it is registered. This will enable such carriages to ply in adjacent places without being registered in those places.

We recommend that the Bill, as thus amended, be passed.

B. C. MAHTAB, *Member-in-charge.*
H. P. DUVAL.
C. F. PAYNE.
PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI.
DEBENDER CHUNDER GHOSE.*
RADHA CHARAN PAL.†
FRANK CARTER.
E. B. EDEN.
ALTAF ALI.
MAHENDRA NATH RAY.
MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA.†

A. M. HUTCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal and
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council (Offg.).

CALCUTTA :
The 23rd August, 1918.

*[This member signed subject to the following note :—
"I agree generally though I voted against the transfer of the control to the Police Commissioner."]

†(This member signed subject to his Note of Dissent appended.)

NOTE OF DISSENT BY THE HON'BLE RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

It is nearly 54 years ago since the first legislation on the subject was undertaken. The objects of that measure were "to restrain the extortion of native livery-stable keepers, to provide a regulated scale of fares and otherwise to place the relations of the carriage-hiring community and the owners and drivers of gharries on a satisfactory footing". It became law as Bengal Act I of 1864. An amending Act was introduced for the more efficient control over drivers, and it became law as Bengal Act V of 1866. This Act continued till 1878. From 1864 to 1878 the Registering Officer was under the control of the Commissioner of Police. In 1878 an amending measure was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds which became Bengal Act IV of 1878, and it authorized the Local Government to place the Registering Officer under the control and supervision of the Corporation, and since 1878 the Registering Officer and the administration of the Hackney-carriage Act have been placed under the Corporation of Calcutta. The history of the administration of the hackney-carriage department under the Corporation is a steady and continuous development, progress and improvement of hackney-carriages in Calcutta. The Corporation had its standing hackney-carriage committee which worked with unremitting zeal and energy for the improvement of the hackney-carriage service and this has been acknowledged by Government. When the department has been for over 40 years under the Corporation which has done so much to improve the service, I hope the Legislature will be very chary to take away the administration of this department from a popular body and place it in the hands of a single person, however exalted his position and authority may be. The Corporation proposed in 1910 an amendment of the Hackney-carriage Act of 1891, in order to further improve the service. An amending Bill was introduced in 1916, but as the Select Committee materially changed it, the Bill was withdrawn, re-drafted and re-introduced this year. If the original Bill had been sent up to the Council the question of transfer of the Hackney-carriage Department to the Police would not have arisen. The Bill of 1918 was sent to the Corporation when the Chairman advocated the transfer of the hackney-carriage to the Police, for he started the idea "that the hackney-carriage should be under the Police and the fire-brigade under the Corporation as was the ordinary system in other countries". He asked "as a *quid pro quo* that the control of the fire-brigade should be transferred from the Police to the Corporation". There was divergence of opinion amongst the members of the Corporation. Mr. Phelps stated that the hackney-carriage service had attained a certain amount of efficiency after many years and the Police had a lot of important things to do and he, therefore, failed to see what advantage would accrue from the transfer. The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha, representing an important section of the community, thought that the public would not like the transfer because they would not be able to approach the Police so easily as the Corporation. He emphasized that the public would surely oppose the proposal. The Chairman, Mr. Payne, admitted that there had been substantial improvement in the hackney-carriage service, but he thought it would be a *quid pro quo* to get the fire-brigade in exchange. In my opinion, it is the idea of getting in hand the fire-brigade department that dominated the proposal. The Corporation, on the advice of Mr. Payne, by a very bare majority (it would not be far wrong to assume by the Chairman's casting vote) resolved "that the control of the hackney-carriages should be transferred to the Police and that the control of the fire-brigade should at the same time be transferred to the Corporation". But, as stated by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, the fire-brigade will not be made over in exchange to the Corporation, and, therefore, it must be assumed that the Corporation is not prepared to part with the hackney-carriage department. It has been urged by two European Associations that the hackney-carriages should be transferred to the Police as, in their opinion, all vehicles should be under their control. May I ask what about the carts? The cart registration is in the hands of the Corporation and I believe it will be admitted that the bullock cart owners and drivers are

more difficult to be dealt with than the owners and drivers of hackney-carriages. The present Commissioner of Police asked for the transfer of the hackney-carriage department. His predecessors, during the last 40 years, did not ask for it, and the ground, so far as I understand, urged by Mr. Clarke is the difficulty in serving summonses on hackney-carriage drivers. I do not understand why, now that under the present Bill the addresses and changes of addresses of drivers must be notified to the Registering Officer, what particular difficulty will arise in serving the summons. If there is any difficulty surely the same must appear in the case of bullock carts. I do not know whether the next stage will be to take away cart registration from the Corporation.

Much is said about the efficient supervision of the Police. I do not cast any reflection upon them, but as it may imply relative inefficiency of the Corporation in the matter of the administration of the hackney-carriage department, I should like to quote here what a European Commissioner, representing the Trades Association, observed :—

"Mr. Shelton said that the control exercised over the taxi-cabs in Calcutta was not as it should be. There was no classification of the taxi-cabs, no uniformity in the dress of the drivers, and no inspection of fittings or machinery. He, therefore, suggested that the taxi-cabs should be brought under the control of the Corporation." Further, "Mr. Shelton said that, when this question of controlling the taxi-cabs in Calcutta was discussed previously it was thought that under the Police they would be more efficiently managed; but it proved otherwise. As they had a well-organized department in the Corporation, namely, the hackney-carriage department, he thought they could very efficiently deal with the taxi-cabs. These vehicles were generally in a dirty condition and, therefore, stricter supervision was necessary."

I can confidently state that the public opinion, particularly the Indian section of the community, are opposed to the transfer. Both the British Indian Association (I assume from Raja Hrishikesh Laha's observations) and the Indian Association are strongly opposed to it.

I do not wish to add any observation of mine. As regards the transference of the department to the Police it will not centralize the control in one place, for there is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals who will deal with the gharrywallahs quite independently of the Police. Next, the Corporation will shortly have a Civil Veterinary Department and all horses and other animals in the city must pass through its hands. The complete control of all animals in Calcutta, inclusive of the S. P. C. A. agency, and the administration of the Glanders and Farcy Act will be transferred to the Corporation. As soon as the war is over and funds are available, the Corporation will organize this department.

Another point is that an appeal against the order of the Registering Officer lies with the Commissioner of Police. Here again I oppose the one-man rule. A Board should be constituted consisting of the representatives of the municipalities included in the area and the Commissioner of Police may be associated with them, and they should form the appellate authority whose decision should be final, or, in the alternative, a Court of Law.

There may be some other points on which I may have to speak in the Council, but it is not necessary to note them all here.

I would recommend that the opinion of public bodies on the new proposal which was not in the Bill as introduced in Council be invited.

NOTE OF DISSENT BY THE HON'BLE RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR.

I AGREE to the modifications made by the Select Committee in the Hackney-carriage Bill, subject to the following note of dissent :—

Looking to the history of legislation, it appears that Bengal Act V of 1866 which was introduced by Mr. F. R. Cockrell in the Bengal Legislative Council was amended in 1878 by Mr. Reynolds. The Act of 1866 placed the Registering Officer and the administration of the law relating to hackney-carriages entirely under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. The object of Mr. Reynolds' amending Act (Bengal Act IV of 1878) was to authorize the Local Government to place the Registering Officer under the control and supervision of the Corporation. Since then the Registering Officer and the administration of the Hackney-carriage Act have been transferred from the Commissioner of Police to the Corporation of Calcutta. Since 1878 the hackney-carriage service has been administered satisfactorily by a body of gentlemen elected by the rate-payers of Calcutta and appointed by Government.

As there are no adequate reasons for this transfer, I do not agree with the majority of the members of the Select Committee who consider that the control of the hackney-carriages should be transferred from the Corporation to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and in my opinion alterations should not, therefore, be made in clauses 6, 4(*3*), 7, 17(*2*), 30(*2*). 60, 79 and 81.

THE CALCUTTA HACKNEY-CARRIAGE BILL, 1918.

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(As amended by the Select Committee.)

[NOTES.—(1) The amendments made by the Select Committee have been underlined.

(2) Explanation of references in the margin :—The letter "s" followed by a number indicates the corresponding section of the Calcutta Hackney-carriage Act, 1891 (Ben. Act 2 of 1891). Marginal references to other Acts are given in full.]

A BILL

to consolidate and amend the law relating to hackney-carriages and palanquins and to make certain provisions with regard to rickshaws in Calcutta.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to hackney-carriages and palanquins and to make certain provisions with regard to rickshaws in Calcutta ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, commencement and extent

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Calcutta Hackney-carriage Act, 1918 [Cf. s. 1; Ben. Act V of 1911, ss. 1(3), 148.]

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification, direct; and

(*3*) It shall apply in the first instance only to Calcutta.

Further provisions as to extent

2. The Local Government may, by notification,—

(*a*) extend this Act, or any portion thereof, to any other town or local area; or

(*b*) exclude from, or include in, Calcutta, or any other town or local area to which this Act is extended under clause (*a*), any local area in the vicinity of the same and defined in the notification :

Provided that no notification under this section shall be published in respect of any area included in a Military Cantonment without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council :

Provided also that, before finally publishing any notification under this section, the Local Government shall publish a draft of the same in such manner as they may think fit, and any rate-payer or inhabitant of the area affected by such draft may, if he objects to the draft, submit his objection in writing to the Local

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(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Clauses 3, 4.)

Government within six weeks from its publication, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration.

Repeal.

3. (*1*) The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Act, 1891, is hereby repealed. [*Cf.* s. 2] Ben. Act II of 1891.

(*2*) This repeal shall not affect the validity of anything done or suffered, or of any right, title, obligation or liability which may have accrued under the said Act; and all registrations made, licenses issued, penalties incurred, and other things duly done under the said Act shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been respectively made, issued, incurred or done hereunder.

(*3*) All proceedings now pending, which may have been commenced under the said Act, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act.

Definitions.

4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— [*Cf.* s. 3.]

(*1*) "bearer" when used with reference to rickshaws includes any person employed to draw or push a rickshaw;

(*2*) "Calcutta" means, subject to the exclusion or inclusion of any local area by notification under clause (*b*) of section 2, the area described in Schedule I to the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899; Ben. Act III of 1899.

(*3*) "the Commissioner of Police" means the officer appointed under section 4 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866; Ben. Act IV of 1866.

(*4*) (*Omitted*);

(*5*) "hackney-carriage" means any wheeled vehicle, drawn by horses and used for the conveyance of passengers, which is kept, offered or plies for hire by the hour or day or according to distance;

(*6*) "horse" includes mule and pony;

(*7*) "notification" means a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*;

(*8*) "palanquin" means a vehicle for the conveyance of passengers which is carried by men;

(*9*) "rickshaw" means a two-wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of passengers which is drawn by a man or men; and

(*10*) "stage-carriage" means any hackney-carriage, the passengers in which pay or are charged separate and distinct fares, or pay or are charged, at the rate of separate and distinct fares, for their respective places or seats therein or conveyance thereby.

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(Chapter II.—Registration of Hackney-carriages.—Clauses 5—10.)

CHAPTER II.

REGISTRATION OF HACKNEY-CARRIAGES.

Hackney-carriages to be registered annually.

5. Every hackney-carriage in Calcutta shall be annually registered by a Registering Officer, on such date as the Commissioner of Police may direct. [*Cf.* s. 5.]

Duties of Registering Officer.

6. (*1*) The Registering Officer shall be a Deputy Commissioner of Police specially appointed by the Local Government for this purpose, and he shall keep a register in which he shall enter every hackney-carriage under the class prescribed therefor by by-law made under section 71. [*Cf.* s. 5.]

(*2*) Every act, matter or thing done by the Registering Officer, under or by virtue of this Act, shall be subject to the control of the Commissioner of Police.

(*3*) (*Omitted*).

Power to Registering Officer to delegate his functions.

7. The Registering Officer may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of Police, by general or special order in writing, delegate to any police-officer, not below the rank of sergeant, all or any of the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon the Registering Officer by this Act or any by-law made thereunder, except those conferred or imposed upon him by sections 9, 10, 13, 25, 26, 31, 33 and 61. [New.] [*Cf.* Ben. Act III of 1899, s. 18.]

8. (*Omitted*).

Procedure for registration

9. (*1*) Any person, who is desirous of registering a hackney-carriage, shall apply to the Registering Officer, stating the class in which he desires that the carriage may be registered, and shall submit the carriage for the inspection of the Registering Officer. [*Cf.* s. 7.]

(*2*) The Registering Officer shall satisfy himself that the municipal tax imposed upon such carriage for the current half-year has been paid, and decide whether the carriage is fit to be registered in the class applied for, and shall register it in that class or refuse to grant the application.

(*3*) The person in whose name any carriage is registered shall be deemed to be the owner of such carriage for the purposes of this Act.

License for carriage.

10. (*1*) The Registering Officer shall, at the time of registration, upon payment of such fee as may be fixed by by-law made under clause (*f*) of section 71, deliver a license, duly signed by him, to the owner of every hackney-carriage. [*Cf.* s. 8.]

(*2*) Such license shall, if not cancelled or suspended, continue in force for one year from the first day of the month in which the carriage is registered.

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

(Chapter II.—Registration of Hackney-carriages.—Clauses 11—14.)

Particulars of register and license.

11. The following particulars shall be entered in the register, and shall be specified in the license to be given to the owner :— [Cf. s. 9]

(*a*) the class, and the number assigned to the carriage in the register ;

(*b*) the name and residence of the owner, the description of the carriage, and the place where such carriage is to be kept ;

(*c*) the number and description of horses to be employed in drawing such carriage ;

(*d*) the number of passengers the carriage is licensed to carry ;

(*e*) the date on which the license was granted ; and

(*f*) such other particulars as may be prescribed by by-law made under section 71.

Production of carriages for inspection half-yearly.

12. (*1*) The owner of every hackney-carriage registered under this Act shall, on receipt of a notice in writing in this behalf, produce the carriage before the Registering Officer, for inspection, at such time as may be specified in the notice within two weeks after the expiration of six months from the date of every such registration. [New

(*2*) If the owner of any such carriage fails to produce the same for inspection in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*1*), he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every day during which, after the expiry of the period specified in sub-section (*1*) and before the carriage is produced for inspection, the carriage is used as a hackney-carriage, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

Registration of carriage and owner's license may be cancelled or suspended.

13. The Registering Officer may cancel or suspend, for such period as he thinks fit, the registration of any carriage and the license granted to the owner under this Act, whenever it appears to him that such carriage is unfit for public use. [Cf. s. 11.]

Notice to be given of change of ownership.

14. (*1*) Whenever any change takes place in the ownership of a hackney-carriage, if the person to whom such carriage is transferred desires to use it as a hackney-carriage, he shall, before so using it, give to the Registering Officer notice in writing of such transfer. [Cf. s. 12.]

(*2*) Every such notice shall contain the particulars specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section 11.

(*3*) If any such person, before giving such notice as aforesaid, uses such carriage as a hackney-carriage, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days.

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

(Chapter II.—Registration of Hackney-carriages.—Clauses 15—17.)

(*4*) Every owner of a hackney-carriage registered under this Act shall, within fourteen days of the transfer of such carriage to another person, or of the discontinuance of the use of the carriage as a hackney-carriage, give notice thereof to the Registering Officer, in the case of a transfer stating the name and residence of the transferee.

(*5*) If any such owner fails to give notice in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*4*), he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days.

Notice to be given of change of owner's residence or place where carriage is kept.

15. (*1*) Whenever the owner of a hackney-carriage registered under this Act changes his residence or the place where such carriage is kept, he shall, within one week from the date of such change, give to the Registering Officer a notice in writing thereof. [*Cf.* s. 13.]

(*2*) Every such owner who neglects to give such notice shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding five rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days.

Change of ownership or residence to be entered in register.

16. The Registering Officer, on receiving a notice under section 14, sub-section (*1*) or (*4*), or section 15, sub-section (*1*), or after a conviction under section 14, sub-section (*3*) or (*5*), or section 15, sub-section (*2*), shall make the necessary alteration in the register and in the license. [*Cf.* s. 14.]

Penalty for using unregistered carriage.

17. (*1*) If any hackney-carriage is used as such without having been duly registered under this Act, the owner of such carriage shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. [*Cf.* s. 15.]

(*2*) Any police-officer, or any person duly authorized by the Commissioner of Police in that behalf, may seize such carriage together with the horses and harness thereof and remove the same to a police-station:

Provided that, if it be proved on arrival at the police-station or afterwards that any horse so removed has been duly registered under this Act with its harness, that horse and harness shall be released forthwith:

Provided also that any carriage so removed shall be released on the owner thereof furnishing security to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the police-station for the production of the carriage when required.

(*3*) Any carriage seized under sub-section (*2*) which is not released under the second proviso thereto may be detained at the police-station or sent to the Registration office and detained there until any fine imposed by the Magistrate has been paid.

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

(Chapter III.—Plate on Hackney-carriage.—Clauses 18—21.)

(4) If the hackney-carriage so seized be not claimed and if any fine imposed be not paid, together with any costs or charges incurred, within fifteen days of such seizure or imposition of such fine, respectively, such carriage may be sold by auction, after previous advertisement of such auction, and the sale-proceeds applied to the payment of the fine and all costs and charges incurred on account of the detention and sale.

(5) The surplus, if any, if not claimed by the owner within a further period of one month, shall be credited and applied in the same manner as fees and fines realized under this Act.

CHAPTER III.

PLATE ON HACKNEY-CARRIAGE.

Plate to be affixed outside carriage.

18. Upon the registration of any hackney-carriage, the Registering Officer shall cause to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the outside of such carriage a plate bearing the class and the number of such carriage in the register and the number of passengers which it is licensed to carry. [*Cf.* s. 16.]

Penalty for using carriage without plate

19. If any hackney-carriage is let, used or plies for hire without having a proper plate affixed thereto under this Act, the owner thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days. [*Cf.* s. 17.]

New plate may be had on loss or obliteration of former one

20. If, during the year of registration, the words or figures on any plate affixed to a hackney-carriage become indistinct or obliterated, or if the plate is lost or stolen, the owner of such carriage shall produce the carriage before the Registering Officer and, after proving the loss of the plate or on delivering the defective plate, to the Registering Officer, as the case may be, shall be entitled to have a new plate affixed upon payment of a fee of eight annas: [*Cf.* s. 18.]

Provided that if any plate, in lieu of which a new plate has been affixed under this section, be afterwards recovered, the same shall forthwith be delivered to the Registering Officer.

Penalty for using obliterated plate or for failing to deliver lost plate when recovered.

21. Every owner of a hackney-carriage registered under this Act who uses or permits to be used any plate after the writing thereon has become indistinct or obliterated, [*Cf.* s. 18.]

and every person into whose possession any plate which has been lost or stolen comes, and who refuses or wilfully neglects for three days to deliver the same to the Registering Officer as required by the proviso to section 20,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days.

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

(*Chapter III.—Plate on Hackney-carriage.—Chapter IV.—Registration and Identification of Horses.—Clauses 22—25.*)

Plate to be delivered on expiration of registration.

22. (*1*) Upon the expiration or other determination of the registration of a hackney-carriage, the owner of such carriage shall cause the plate affixed thereto under this Act to be delivered to the Registering Officer. [*Cf.* s. 19.]

(*2*) Any person who, after the expiration of the period aforesaid, wilfully neglects for seven days to deliver the plate to the Registering Officer,

and every person who uses or retains any plate affixed in respect of a registration which is no longer in force,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

Power to take possession of plate on cancellation or suspension of registration

23. Whenever the Registering Officer cancels or suspends for any period, under section 13, the registration of any hackney-carriage he shall take possession of the plate affixed to such carriage under this Act. [New]

Penalty for using or having counterfeit plate

24. (*1*) Every person who, for the purpose of deception or with a view to avoiding any of the provisions of this Act, [*Cf.* s. 20.]

(*i*) uses or has in his possession any plate resembling or intended to resemble any plate affixed under this Act, or

(*ii*) uses, affixes or has in his possession any plate issued under this Act,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

(*2*) The Registering Officer or any police-officer, may seize any plate used or had as aforesaid, wherever the same may be found.

(*3*) Whenever a police-officer seizes any plate under sub-section (*2*), he shall forthwith deliver it to the Registering Officer.

CHAPTER IV.

REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HORSES.

Horses to be registered annually.

25. Every horse used, or intended to be used, for drawing a hackney-carriage, together with the harness of such horse, shall be annually registered by the Registering Officer at the time and in the manner provided by Chapter II with respect to the registration of hackney-carriages: [*Cf.* s. 46.]

Provided that the Registering Officer may refuse to register any horse if such horse or its harness appears to him to be unserviceable or unfit for public use.

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

(Chapter IV.—Registration and Identification of Horses.—Clauses 26—29.)

License for horse.

26. (*1*) The Registering Officer shall, at the time of registration, upon payment of such fee as may be fixed by by-law made under clause (*f*) of section 71, deliver a license, duly signed by him, to the owner of every horse. [*Cf.* s. 8.]

(*2*) Such license shall, if not cancelled or suspended, continue in force for one year from the first day of the month in which the horse is registered.

Particulars of register and license.

27. (*1*) The following particulars shall be entered in the register, and shall be specified in the license to be given to the owner, namely:— [*Cf.* ss. 9, 47.]

(*a*) the class of the hackney-carriage with which the horse is to be used, and whether it is to be used singly or in a pair;

(*b*) the name and residence of the owner;

(*c*) the number assigned to the horse in the register;

(*d*) the place where it is intended to keep the horse;

(*e*) the date on which the license was granted; and

(*f*) such other particulars as may be prescribed by by-law made under section 71.

(*2*) All the provisions of this Act in any way relating to the notification to the Registering Officer of the change of ownership and of residence of the owners of hackney-carriages and of the place where such carriages are kept shall be applicable in like manner to the owners of licensed horses.

(*3*) The person in whose name a horse is for the time being registered shall be deemed to be the owner of such horse for the purposes of this Act. [*Cf.* s. 7 (3).]

Production of registered horses for inspection half-yearly.

28. (*1*) The owner of every horse registered under this Act shall, on receipt of a notice in writing in this behalf, produce the horse and the harness used therewith before the Registering Officer, for inspection, at such time as may be specified in the notice within two weeks after the expiration of six months from the date of every such registration. [New.]

(*2*) If the owner of any such horse fails to produce the same with its harness in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*1*) he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two rupees for every day, during which, after the expiry of the period specified in sub-section (*1*) and before the horse is produced for inspection, the horse is used to draw a hackney-carriage, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days:

Provided that, before prosecuting the owner under this sub-section, the Registering Officer shall consider any explanation for the failure to produce the horse with its harness that may be put forward by the owner.

Identification of horses.

29. Upon the registration of any horse, the Registering Officer shall cause to be attached or applied to such horse such mark of identification as may be prescribed by by-law made under section 71. [*Cf.* s. 16.]

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

(Chapter IV.—Registration and Identification of Horses.—Chapter V.—Driver's License and Ticket. —Clauses 30—33.)

Penalty for using horse not bearing identification mark.

30. (*1*) If any horse is employed for drawing a hackney-carriage let or used or plying for hire without bearing a mark of identification attached or applied to it under this Act, the owner of such horse shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days. [*Cf.* s. 17.]

(*2*) Any police-officer, or any person duly authorized by the Commissioner of Police in that behalf may seize such horse with its harness and remove the same to a police-station:

Provided that any horse with its harness so removed shall be released on the owner thereof furnishing security to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the police-station for the production of the horse and its harness when required.

(*3*) Any horse with its harness seized under sub-section (*2*) which is not released under the proviso thereto may be detained at the police-station or sent to the Registration office and detained there until any fine imposed by the Magistrate has been paid.

(*4*) If the horse and the harness so seized be not claimed and if any fine imposed be not paid, together with any costs or charges incurred, within fifteen days of such seizure or imposition of such fine, respectively, such horse and its harness may be sold by auction, after previous advertisement of such auction, and the sale-proceeds applied to the payment of the fine and all costs and charges incurred on account of the detention and sale.

(*5*) The surplus, if any, if not claimed by the owner within a further period of one month, shall be credited and applied in the same manner as fees and fines realized under this Act.

Cancellation or suspension of registration of horse and owner's license.

31. The Registering Officer may cancel, or may suspend for such period as he thinks fit, the registration of any horse and the license granted to the owner under this Act, whenever it shall appear to him that such horse or the harness used therewith is unfit for public use. [*Cf.* s. 11.]

Application of certain provisions relating to hackney-carriages to horses.

32. All the provisions of this Act in any way relating to the renewing, producing, using, or taking possession of plates affixed to hackney-carriages shall, in like manner, and so far as the same may reasonably be applied, be applicable to the marks of identification attached or applied to horses. [New.]

CHAPTER V.

DRIVER'S LICENSE AND TICKET.

Driver of hackney-carriage to have license.

33. (*1*) No person shall act as a driver of a hackney-carriage without a license granted by the Registering Officer. [*Cf.* s. 21.]

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

(Chapter V.—Driver's License and Ticket.—Clauses 34, 35.)

(2) No person shall be so licensed unless the Registering Officer, after due inquiry, is satisfied—

(a) that he is competent to drive a hackney-carriage, and has a sufficient knowledge of localities in Calcutta;

(b) that he is of sober habits, and has not been convicted of any offence which, in the opinion of the Registering Officer, is of such a nature as to render him unfit to hold a driver's license; and

(c) that he is not less than eighteen years of age.

Particulars and duration of license.

34. (1) Every license granted under section 33, sub-section (1), shall contain— [Cf. s. 21]

(a) the number of the license;

(b) the name, father's name, place of abode, and age of the person to whom such license is granted;

(c) the date on which the license was granted; and

(d) a summary of the more important statutory provisions and by-laws affecting drivers of hackney-carriages;

and shall bear the signature of the Registering Officer.

(2) Every license granted under section 33, sub-section (1), shall, if not cancelled or suspended, continue in force for one year from the first day of the month in which it is granted, and shall thereafter be renewed, provided that the Registering Officer is satisfied that the driver continues to fulfil the conditions prescribed by clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (2) of that section.

(3) For every such license and for every renewal thereof there shall be paid a fee of two rupees.

(Proviso omitted).

Notice to be given of change of driver's residence.

34A. (1) Whenever a driver licensed under this Act changes his residence he shall, within one week from the date of such change, give to the Registering Officer a notice in writing thereof. [Cf. s. 18.]

(2) Every such driver who neglects to give such notice shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding five rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days.

Penalty for not having license, or lending it out.

35. If any person acts as the driver of a hackney-carriage, without holding a license in force for the time being, [Cf. s. 22.]

or transfers, or lends his license, or allows the same to be used by any other person,

he shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days.

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

(Chapter V.—Driver's License and Ticket.—Clauses 36—40.)

Penalty for permitting unlicensed person to act as driver.

36. If any owner of a hackney-carriage permits any person, who has not obtained a driver's license, or whose license has either expired or been cancelled or suspended, to drive such carriage for hire, he shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days: [Cf. s. 23.]

Provided that such owner and such unlicensed driver shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act, for any act done or omitted to be done by such driver during such employment, in like manner as if such driver had been duly licensed.

Particulars of license to be registered and copy given on payment of fee.

37. The particulars of every license which is granted under section 33 shall be entered in the register to be kept for that purpose at the office of the Registering Officer; and a certified copy of such particulars shall be furnished to every person applying for the same on payment of a fee of eight annas. [Cf. s. 24.]

Driver to wear metal ticket.

38. (*1*) The Registering Officer shall, at the time of granting a license to any driver of a hackney-carriage, deliver to him a metal ticket bearing the number of his license. [Cf. s. 25.]

(*2*) Every driver to whom such ticket is delivered shall, at all times while acting as driver or while attending before any Magistrate, carry such ticket exposed to view.

(*3*) In case any such driver omits to wear such ticket exposed to view while acting as driver or attending before a Magistrate, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days.

Driver entitled to new ticket on loss or obliteration of former one.

39. If, during the term of the license, the number on any ticket becomes indistinct or obliterated or the ticket is lost or stolen, the licensed driver shall produce his license before the Registering Officer, and on proving the loss of the ticket or on delivering the defective ticket to the Registering Officer, as the case may be, shall be entitled to have a new ticket upon payment of a fee of eight annas: [Cf. s. 26.]

Provided that, if any ticket, in lieu of which a new ticket has been issued under this section, be afterwards recovered, the same shall forthwith be delivered to the Registering Officer.

Penalty for using obliterated ticket or for failing to deliver lost ticket when recovered.

40. Every driver licensed under this Act who uses or wears the ticket granted to him after the number thereon has become indistinct or obliterated, [Cf. s. 26.]

and every person into whose possession any ticket which has been lost or stolen comes and who refuses or wilfully neglects for three days to deliver the same to the Registering Officer as required by the proviso to section 39,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days.

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

(Chapter V.—Driver's License and Ticket.—Clauses 41—45.)

License and ticket to be delivered on expiry.

41. (*1*) Upon the expiration or other determination of any license granted to a driver under this Act, such driver shall deliver his license and ticket to the Registering Officer. [*Cf.* s. 27.]

(*2*) Every driver who wilfully neglects for seven days to deliver such expired license and ticket to the Registering Officer,

and every person who uses, wears or retains any such expired license or ticket or any license or ticket other than such as shall have been delivered to him under the provisions of this Act,

and every person to whom any ticket has been delivered under this Act, who lends or transfers such ticket, whether current or expired, to any other person,

and every person who wears or uses the ticket of any other person,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

Power to take possession of driver's ticket on cancellation or suspension of registration.

42. Whenever the Registering Officer cancels or suspends for any period, under section 13 or section 31, the registration of any hackney-carriage or horse, as the case may be, he shall take possession of the ticket which was delivered to the driver of such carriage under section 38 or section 39. [New.]

Penalty for using or wearing counterfeit ticket.

43. (*1*) Every person who, for the purpose of deception, uses or wears any ticket resembling or intended to resemble any ticket granted under section 38 or section 39 shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month. [*Cf.* s. 28.]

(*2*) The Registering Officer or any police-officer may seize any such expired or counterfeit ticket, wherever the same may be found.

(*3*) Whenever a police-officer seizes any expired or counterfeit ticket under sub-section (*2*), he shall forthwith deliver it to the Registering Officer.

Penalty for failing to produce license before Magistrate.

44. Whenever any driver is summoned to appear before any Magistrate to answer any charge preferred against him under this Act, he shall carry with him his license, and produce the same if required so to do; and any driver who, on such requisition, fails to produce such license shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding five days. [*Cf.* s. 29(*1*).]

Endorsement of conviction, warning or reprimand, on license.

45. Whenever a Magistrate convicts a driver of any offence punishable under this Act, or warns him of his liability to punishment for any such offence, or [*Cf.* s. 29 (*2*).]

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(Chapter V.—Driver's License and Ticket.—Clauses 46, 47.)

reprimands him in respect of his conduct as a driver, the Magistrate shall endorse on the driver's license—

(*a*) the nature of the offence for which the driver was convicted, the date of the conviction and the penalty imposed, or

(*b*) the warning or reprimand given,

as the case may be, and shall inform the Registering Officer of every such endorsement.

Revocation or suspension of driver's license on conviction.

46. (*1*) Any Magistrate before whom any driver is convicted of any offence, whether under this Act or under any other Act, may cancel his license or may suspend the same for such period as the Magistrate thinks fit, and for that purpose may require the driver, or any other person in whose possession such license and the ticket thereto belonging shall then be, to deliver up the same. [*Cf.* s. 30.]

(*2*) Every driver or other person who, on being so required, refuses or neglects to deliver up the license and ticket, shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days.

(*3*) The Magistrate shall forward every license and every ticket delivered to him under sub-section (*1*) to the Registering Officer, together with a memorandum of his sentence in the case.

(*4*) The Registering Officer shall enter the fact of such sentence in the register referred to in section 37, and if the license has been suspended, the Registering Officer shall, on application at the end of the period of suspension, re-deliver such license and ticket to the person to whom they were granted.

Power to Registering Officer to cancel or suspend driver's license.

47. (*1*) If it appears to the Registering Officer that any licensed driver is not a fit person to drive a hackney-carriage, he may cause a notice to be served on such driver, requiring him to appear before the Registering Officer, at such time as may be specified in the notice, for re-examination. Every such notice shall state the reasons for such re-examination. [*Cf.* ss. 11 30.]

(*2*) (*a*) If such driver fails to appear in pursuance of the notice served under sub-section (*1*), or

(*b*) if, upon his appearance, the Registering Officer finds that he is not a fit person to drive the hackney-carriage, or

(*c*) (*Omitted.*)

(*d*) if the owner of the carriage or of the horse used therewith on being summoned to produce the driver to answer any charge preferred against him under this Act fails to do so;

the Registering Officer may cancel the driver's license or may suspend the same for such period as he thinks fit, and may for that purpose require the driver, or any other person in whose possession such license or the ticket thereto belonging may then be, to deliver up the same:

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

(Chapter VI.—Fares, Hiring and Plying for Hire.—Clauses 48—51.)

Provided that, before passing an order under clause (*d*), the Registering Officer shall consider any explanation for the failure that may be put forward by the driver or the owner as the case may be.

(*3*) Every driver or other person who fails to comply with any requisition made upon him under sub-section (*2*) shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days.

CHAPTER VI.

FARES, HIRING AND PLYING FOR HIRE.

Owner to keep list of fares inside carriage

48. (*1*) The owner of every hackney-carriage registered under this Act shall cause to be put up, in such manner and in such position as may be directed by the Registering Officer, on the inside of such carriage, a list in such language or languages as the Local Government may, by notification, prescribe, showing the amount of fare according to distance and time which may be demanded and taken from the hirer of such carriage. [*Cf.* s. 32.]

(*2*) Every owner who fails to comply with the provision of this section shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days.

Maximum distance to which driver is bound to drive.

49. (*1*) The driver of every hackney-carriage registered under this Act shall drive such carriage to any place which is not more than six miles from the place where the same has been hired, to which he shall be required by the hirer thereof to drive the same. [*Cf.* s. 32.]

(*2*) When any carriage is hired by time, the driver thereof shall drive the same at a rate not less than five miles within one hour.

(*3*) Any such driver who, without sufficient excuse (the burden of proving which excuse shall lie upon him), fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days.

Penalty for refusing to let a carriage for hire.

50. Any owner, driver, or person in charge of any hackney-carriage registered under this Act, who, without sufficient excuse (the burden of proving which excuse shall lie upon him), refuses to let such carriage for hire, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days and shall also pay to the party complaining such compensation as the Magistrate thinks fit. [*Cf.* s. 35.]

Penalty on driver and attendant for certain offences.

51. Every driver or attendant of a hackney-carriage who— [*Cf.* s. 36, Mad. Act V of 1911, s. 37]

(*a*) is drunk during his employment;

(*b*) makes use of insulting or abusive language or gesture during his employment;

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(Chapter VI.—Fares, Hiring and Plying for Hire.—Clause 52.)

(*c*) stands (elsewhere than at some stand or other place appointed for the purpose) or loiters, for the purpose of being hired, in or upon any public street, road or place;

(*d*) suffers his carriage to stand for hire across any street or alongside of any other carriage;

(*e*) refuses to give way (when he reasonably and conveniently may do so) to any other carriage;

(*f*) wilfully obstructs or hinders the driver of any other carriage in taking up or setting down any passenger, into, or from such other carriage;

(*g*) wrongfully prevents or endeavours to prevent the driver of any other carriage from being hired;

(*h*) demands or takes more than the proper fare to which he is legally entitled;

(*i*) refuses to admit and carry in his carriage the number of passengers which such carriage is licensed to carry;

(*j*) carries more than such number of passengers;

(*k*) refuses to carry by his carriage such quantity of luggage as is prescribed by by-law made under section 71;

(*l*) being hired, permits or suffers any person to be carried in, or upon, or about such carriage during such hire, without the consent of the person hiring the same;

(*m*) drives in the carriage any animal which is not so secured as to be under the control of the driver;

(*n*) being hired by time or distance, before he has been discharged by the hirer, wilfully deserts from the hiring;

(*o*) plies for hire with any carriage or horse which shall be at the time unfit for public use;

(*p*) disobeys any direction given by a police-officer for the regulation of traffic and the control of carriages on hackney-carriage stands;

(*q*) leaves his carriage unattended in any street or public place;

(*r*) allows his carriage to be used by any person for the purpose of soliciting any other person to immorality,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

Penalty on driver for refusing to attend at premises of owner.

52. Any licensed driver, employed as a driver by the owner of any hackney-carriage registered under this Act, who, without sufficient excuse, refuses or neglects to attend at the premises where such carriage is kept for the purpose of driving any such carriage, whereby such owner is prevented from letting out the [*Cf.* s 37.]

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

(Chapter VI.—Fares, Hiring and Plying for Hire.—Clauses 53—55.)

same, shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days.

Owner may be summoned to appear before Magistrate and to produce driver or attendant.

53. (*1*) When a complaint is made before a Magistrate against the driver or attendant of a hackney-carriage registered under this Act for any offence committed by him against the provisions of this Act, or any by-law made hereunder, such Magistrate may, if the driver or attendant fails to appear, forthwith summon the owner of the carriage or of the horse used therewith, or both such owners, as he may consider necessary, personally to appear and to produce the driver or attendant of such carriage to answer the complaint. [*Cf.* s. 38.]

(*2*) If any such owner, without reasonable excuse, neglects or refuses to appear personally, or to produce the driver or attendant in compliance with a summons issued under sub-section (*1*), he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days, and so from time to time, as often as he shall be so summoned, until such driver or attendant shall be produced by him:

Provided that if such owner, without reasonable excuse, neglects or refuses to appear personally, or to produce such driver or attendant on the second or any subsequent summons requiring him so to do, the Magistrate may proceed to hear and determine the complaint in the absence of the owner and the driver or attendant, as the case may be, or any of them.

Procedure on refusal to pay fare.

54. (*1*) If any person, who has hired a hackney-carriage registered under this Act, and who, without sufficient excuse, refuses to pay to the owner or driver thereof, on demand, the proper fare to which he is entitled the Magistrate may order payment of such fare and also of such compensation for loss of time as shall seem reasonable. [*Cf.* s. 39.]

(*2*) If any person who has used any such carriage attempts to evade payment of the fare, or any portion of the same, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days in addition to the payment of such fare and compensation, as hereinbefore mentioned.

Penalty for destroying carriage-plate, etc.

55. Any person who maliciously or knowingly tears, destroys, defaces, obliterates or removes any plate, table of fares, driver's ticket or mark of identification which has been affixed, put up, granted, attached or applied under the provisions of this Act, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days. [*Cf.* s. 40(*1*).]

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

(Chapter VI.—Fares, Hiring and Plying for Hire.—Clauses 56—60.)

Penalty for wilful injury to carriage.

56. Any person using a hackney-carriage registered under this Act who wilfully injures the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days; and shall also pay to the owner of the carriage such compensation for the injury, as the Magistrate may direct. [*Cf.* s. 41.]

Disputes how to be settled.

57. (*1*) In case of any dispute between the hirer and driver of any hackney-carriage registered under this Act, [*Cf.* s. 42.]

the hirer may require the driver to drive to the Court of the nearest Magistrate or to the Registering Officer;

and, if any driver refuses to obey such requisition, the hirer may give such driver into the custody of the nearest police-officer.

(*2*) The police-officer shall thereupon take the driver and the hirer, together with the carriage and horse, to such Court or Registering Officer,

and the Magistrate or Registering Officer, as the case may be, may hear and determine the dispute in a summary way.

Table of distances signed by Registering Officer conclusive

58. In the case of disputes as to fare to be calculated according to the distance, any table or book signed by the Registering Officer shall, on proof of such signature, be taken to be conclusive evidence of the distances therein stated. [*Cf.* s. 43.]

Hackney-carriage may ply for hire as stage-carriage

59. (*1*) Any hackney-carriage registered under this Act may ply for hire as a stage-carriage. [*Cf.* s. 44; Mad. Act V of 1911, s. 43(*2*).]

(*2*) The owner or driver of a carriage so plying for hire or hired as a stage-carriage shall not be subject to any by-law made under clause (*g*) of section 71, but shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such carriage such fares as shall be agreed upon between him and the several hirers, respectively, subject to any maximum which may be prescribed by the Local Government by an order in writing.

(*3*) All the other provisions of this Act shall be applicable to the case of a hackney-carriage plying as a stage-carriage, so far as the same may be applicable in each case.

Stands to be appointed.

60. (*1*) The Corporation of Calcutta shall, in consultation with the Commissioner of Police, from time to time appoint the places in Calcutta that are to be used as public stands for hackney-carriages. [*Cf.* s. 45; Mad. Act V of 1911, s. 44.]

(*2*) Every public stand so appointed shall have a board placed in a conspicuous place on the same containing a notice in such language or languages as the Local Government may, by notification, prescribe, stating that the stand is a public stand under this Act and specifying the number of carriages that may stand upon it.

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

(Chapter VII.—Palanquins.—Clauses 61—65.)

CHAPTER VII.

PALANQUINS.

Palanquins to be registered annually.

61. Every palanquin plying for hire in Calcutta shall be registered annually by the officer appointed for registering hackney-carriages, at the time and in the manner provided by Chapter II with respect to the registration of hackney-carriages: [Cf. ss. 11, 46.]

Provided that the Registering Officer may refuse to register any palanquin, or may cancel or suspend for such period as he thinks fit, the registration thereof, whenever such palanquin appears to him to be unfit for public use.

License for palanquins.

62. (*1*) The Registering Officer shall, at the time of registration, deliver a license, duly signed by him, to the owner of every palanquin. [Cf. s. 8.]

(*2*) Such license shall, if not cancelled or suspended, continue in force for one year from the first day of the month in which the palanquin is registered.

Particulars of register and license.

63. (*1*) The following particulars shall be entered in the register and shall be specified in the license to be given to the owner, namely:— [Cf. s. 47.]

(*a*) the number of the palanquin;

(*b*) the name and residence of the owner, and the place where the palanquin is to be kept;

(*c*) the number of persons the palanquin is licensed to carry;

(*d*) the date on which the license was granted;

(*e*) such other particulars as may be prescribed by by-law made under section 71.

(*2*) All the provisions of this Act in any way relating to the notification to the Registering Officer of the change of ownership or of residence of the owners of hackney-carriages shall be applicable in like manner to the owners of palanquins.

Plate to be affixed outside palanquin.

64. (*1*) Upon the registration of any palanquin, the Registering Officer shall cause to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the outside of such palanquin a plate bearing the number of such palanquin in the register and the number of persons it is licensed to carry. [Cf. ss. 16, 17, 48.]

(*2*) If any palanquin is let, used or plies for hire without having a proper plate affixed thereto under sub-section (*1*), the owner thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days.

(*3*) The person in whose name a palanquin is for the time being registered shall be deemed to be the owner thereof for the purposes of this Act.

Application of certain provisions relating to hackney-carriages to palanquins.

65. All the provisions of this Act in any way relating to the cancellation or suspension of the registration of hackney-carriages and to the renewing, producing, using or taking possession of plates affixed to hackney-carriages shall be applicable in like manner to palanquins. [New.]

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

(Chapter VII.—Palanquins.—Chapter VIII.—Rickshaws.—Clauses 66—70.)

Owner to keep list of fares inside palanquin.

66. The owner of every palanquin registered under this Act shall cause to be put up, in such manner and in such position as may be directed by the Registering Officer, on the inside of such palanquin, a list in such language, or languages as the Local Government may, by notification, prescribe, showing the amount of fare according to distance and time which may be demanded and taken from the hirer of such palanquin. [*Cf.* s. 49.]

License for bearers of palanquins.

67. (*1*) No person shall act as the bearer of a palanquin registered under this Act unless such person has obtained a license from the Registering Officer in the manner prescribed by Chapter V for drivers of hackney-carriages. [*Cf.* s. 51.]

(*2*) All the provisions of this Act in any way relating to the taking out, granting, renewing, producing or using the licenses, or to the issuing, granting, wearing, using or taking possession of tickets granted to drivers of hackney-carriages, shall be applicable in like manner to the bearers of palanquins.

(*3*) For every license to act as a palanquin-bearer, granted under this Act, there shall be paid a fee of four annas; and for every renewal thereof there shall be paid a fee of two annas.

Maximum distance to which palanquins are to be carried.

68. (*1*) The bearers of every palanquin registered under this Act shall carry such palanquin to any place which is not more than five miles from the place where the same has been hired, to which they shall be required by the hirer thereof to carry the same. [*Cf.* s. 52(*1*) and (*2*).]

(*2*) When any such palanquin is hired by time, the bearers thereof may be required to carry it at any rate not exceeding two and a half miles within one hour.

Provisions regarding owners and drivers of hackney-carriages applicable to owners and bearers of palanquins.

69. All the provisions of this Act as to offences committed by or against the owners and drivers of hackney-carriages and the penalties in respect of the same and recovery thereof, and all the remedies given to or against hirers, owners or drivers of hackney-carriages, except the provisions contained in section 53, shall be applicable, so far as the same may reasonably be applied, to the owners and bearers of palanquins. [*Cf.* s. 52(*4*).]

CHAPTER VIII.

RICKSHAWS.

Rickshaws.

70. All the provisions contained in this Act, relating to palanquins, and the hirers, owners and bearers thereof, shall be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, and so far as the same may reasonably be applied, to all rickshaws plying for hire in any town or place in which this Act is in force, and to the hirers, owners and bearers of such rickshaws. [New.]

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

(Chapter IX.—By-laws.—Clauses 71, 72.)

CHAPTER IX.

BY-LAWS.

Power to Local Government to make by-laws.

71. (*1*) The Local Government may make by-laws generally for carrying out the provisions and intentions of this Act; and in particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, they may make by-laws— [*Cf.* s. 58.]

(*a*) regulating the examination and qualification of drivers of hackney-carriages and bearers of palanquins and rickshaws, and the conditions under which they may be employed;

(*b*) prescribing the uniforms to be worn by drivers and attendants of hackney-carriages;

(*c*) specifying the description of horses, harness, or other things to be used in hackney-carriages, palanquins and rickshaws, the dimensions and colours of such carriages, palanquins and rickshaws, and prescribing the condition in which such carriages, palanquins and rickshaws and the horses, harness and other things used therewith, shall be kept:

(*d*) prescribing the mark of identification of horses to be used in any hackney-carriage;

(*e*) providing for the division of hackney-carriages into classes (if any);

(*f*) prescribing the fees to be paid for the registration of carriages, horses, palanquins and rickshaws, respectively, under this Act, and for alterations to be made in any register kept thereunder:

(*g*) prescribing the fares to be paid for the hire of hackney-carriages, palanquins and rickshaws, respectively;

(*h*) regulating the quantity of luggage to be carried by hackney-carriages;

(*i*) for the inspection of the premises on which any such carriages, palanquins, rickshaws, horses, harness and other things are kept;

(*j*) for the protection of weak, lame or sickly horses and the prevention of their use in hackney-carriages;

(*jj*) for the regulation of the use of horses in hackney-carriages;

(*k*) for the publication of a table of distances;

(*l*) for regulating or preventing the placing of advertisements on or in hackney-carriages, palanquins or rickshaws; and

(*m*) prescribing particulars to be entered in the registers and licenses under this Act.

(*2*) By-laws made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct. [*Cf.* Ben. Act III of 1884, s. 351A(2).]

Penalty for infringement of by-laws.

72. Whoever infringes any by-law made under this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days. [*Cf.* s. 54.]

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(Chapter X.—Prosecutions.—Chapter XI.—Miscellaneous.—Clauses 73—77.)

CHAPTER X.

PROSECUTIONS.

Effect of substituted service of summons.

73. A summons against a driver of a hackney-carriage registered under this Act for any offence against this Act may be served either on the person accused, or on the owner of the carriage, or on the owner of the horse used therewith, and the service on the owner shall be as effectual as if it had been made on the driver personally. [*Cf.* Act V of 1908, Sch. I, O. V., r. 20 (*2*).]

Ex parte disposal of criminal charges.

74. If, in any prosecution under this Act, the person charged does not appear as directed by the summons, the Magistrate may, upon proof of service, and if no sufficient cause be shown for the non-appearance, proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence. [*Cf.* s. 55; Mad. Act V of 1911, s. 47.]

Liability to fine when incurred.

75. (*1*) No person shall be liable to prosecution for any offence under this Act, unless the complaint respecting such offence be made within one month from the commission of such offence. [*Cf.* s. 56; Mad. Act V of 1911, s. 48(*2*).]

(*2*) For the purposes of this section every omission punishable under this Act shall be deemed to be a continuing offence so long as the omission continues.

Damage to property to be paid for.

76. (*1*) If, through any act, neglect or default on account whereof any person is fined under this Act, any damage to any property has been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage to the owner of such property as well as to pay such fine. [*Cf.* s. 57.]

(*2*) The amount of such damage shall be determined by the Magistrate by whom such person has been fined; and, in default of payment of the amount of such damage on demand, the same may be levied in the same manner as a fine.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Property left in carriage, palanquin or rickshaw to be deposited in police-station.

77. (*1*) If any property is left by any person in a hackney-carriage, palanquin or rickshaw, the driver or bearer thereof, as the case may be, shall, within twenty-four hours, carry such property, if not sooner claimed by the owner thereof, to the nearest police-station, and shall there deposit it with the officer in charge. [*Cf.* s. 59.]

(*2*) The said officer shall forthwith enter in a book to be kept for that purpose—

(*a*) the description of such property;

(*b*) the name and address of the driver or bearer who brings it;

(*c*) the day and hour when it is brought;

(*d*) the name and address of the owner of the hackney-carriage, palanquin or rickshaw in which the property has been left, and the registered number of such carriage, palanquin or rickshaw;

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(Chapter XI.—Miscellaneous.—Clauses 78—79B.)

and shall grant a receipt for the same.

(3) The said officer shall also send a copy of every such entry to the Registering Officer.

Penalty for neglecting to deposit property.

78. Any driver or bearer who fails to deposit any property left in a hackney-carriage, palanquin or rickshaw within the time prescribed in section 77, sub-section (1), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days. [Cf. s. 59 (2).]

Property to be turned to owner.

79. The property entered under section 77, sub-section (2), shall be returned to the person who proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police or such other police-officer, not below the rank of Inspector, as he may appoint in this behalf, that the same belonged to him, on payment of all costs incurred, together with such reasonable sum to the person who brought the same as the Commissioner or such other officer may determine: [Cf. s. 59 (4).]

Provided that, if within six months from the date of such deposit no person satisfies the Commissioner that he is the owner of the property, the Commissioner may cause the property to be sold, or otherwise disposed of; and the proceeds, after deducting therefrom the expenses, together with a reasonable sum to the driver or bearer, shall be credited and applied in the same manner as fees and fines realized under this Act.

Disinfection of hackney-carriage or palanquin after conveying a patient or corpse.

79A. (1) Every owner of a hackney-carriage or palanquin or the driver or bearer thereof, not providing for disinfection of the carriage or palanquin, at a place appointed by the Registering Officer, immediately after it has, with his knowledge, conveyed any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, or after it has been used for conveying a corpse, and which fact had been previously notified by the hirer to the owner, driver or bearer shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days: [Cf. 38 & 39 Vict., c. 55, s. 127 and 53 & 54 Vict., c. 34, s. 11.]

Provided that no such owner, driver or bearer shall be required to convey any person so suffering or any corpse until he has been first paid a sum sufficient to defray the loss and expenses incurred thereby, such sum not to exceed ten rupees in the case of a hackney-carriage and five rupees in the case of a palanquin.

Provision for passenger in case of seizure of hackney-carriage or palanquin.

79B. If a police-officer has cause to arrest a driver of a hackney-carriage or a bearer of a palanquin for any offence under this Act or any other bailable offence, or to seize a hackney-carriage or palanquin or a horse employed in drawing such carriage for a breach

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(Chapter XI.—Miscellaneous.—Clauses 80-82.)

of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule made thereunder, when such carriage or palanquin is being used for the conveyance of a passenger, such police-officer shall, if so required by the passenger,—

(*a*) provide him with another carriage or palanquin, or

(*b*) permit the carriage or palanquin to proceed to the place to which the passenger desires to proceed,

and shall thereafter complete the arrest.

Fees and fines how to be dealt with.

80. (*1*) All fees and fines realized under this Act shall be credited to Government, and all charges incurred on the administration of this Act shall be met from such fees and fines. At the end of each year the balance of fees and fines realized during the year, after all such charges have been met, shall be paid to the Calcutta Municipal Fund. [*Cf.* s. 60; Bur. Act IV of 1917, s. 22.]

(*2*) In the event of one or more municipalities being included in Calcutta by virtue of a notification published under clause (*b*) of section 2, such balance shall be divided annually between the Corporation of Calcutta and such other municipality or municipalities in such proportion as the Local Government may from time to time determine.

Indemnity.

81. No suit shall be maintainable against the Commissioner of Police or any municipal authority, officer or servant or any police-officer or any person acting under the direction of the Commissioner of Police or of any municipal authority, officer or servant or of a Magistrate, or of any person appointed under section 82, sub-section (*1*) of this Act, in respect of anything lawfully and in good faith and with due care and attention done under this Act or any by-law made thereunder. [*Cf.* Ben. Act III of 1899, s. 635.]

Effect when Act extended outside Calcutta.

82. (*1*) Whenever this Act is extended to any other town or local area outside Calcutta under clause (*a*) of section 2, the Local Government may, by notification, appoint persons, or local authorities, to exercise and perform in such town or area the same powers and duties as are conferred or imposed by this Act on the Corporation of Calcutta and the Commissioner of Police, respectively. [*Cf.* s. 61.]

(*2*) In each town or local area to which this Act may be extended, for the word "Calcutta" in sections 5, 33, 60, 61 and 80, sub-section (*2*) shall be read the name of such town or area, and for the words "Calcutta Municipal Fund" in section 80, sub-section (*1*), shall be read the fund of the local authority for such town or area.

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(Chapter XI.—Miscellaneous—Clause 82A.)

Hackney-carriages outside Calcutta to ply within certain radius.

82A. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, a hackney-carriage registered under this Act in any town or local area outside Calcutta may ply for hire in any place outside Calcutta within a radius of six miles from such town or local area.

(*2*) All the provisions of this Act shall be applicable to the case of a hackney-carriage plying within such radius, so far as the same may be applicable in each case.

A. M. HUTCHISON,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal and
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council (Offg.).

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1236, dated the 5th September, 1918.—The following Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 3rd September, 1918, and is hereby published for information, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed thereto :—

THE ENGAL PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION BILL, 1918.

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A

BILL

to make provision for the prevention of adulteration of food in Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the prevention of adulteration of food in Bengal;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and local extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918. [*Cf.* U. P. Act VI of 1912, s. 1.]

(*2*) This section shall extend to the whole of Bengal, except Calcutta as defined in clause (*7*) of section 3 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899; and the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, extend all or any of the other sections of this Act to any local area outside Calcutta in Bengal. Ben. Act III of 1899

(*3*) The Local Government in extending all or any of the sections of this Act, as provided in sub-section (*2*), may extend the same in respect of all articles of food or may limit the operation of the section or sections extended to any specified article of food.

Definitions

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) an article of food shall be deemed to be "adulterated" if the quality of that article has been reduced, lowered, or injuriously affected— [*Cf.* Ben. Act III of 1899, s. 3(*a1*)]

(*i*) by the mixing or packing with the article of any other substance; or

(*ii*) by the substitution for the article of any other substance wholly or in part; or

(*iii*) by the abstraction from the article of any valuable constituent thereof wholly or in part;

(*2*) "food" includes every article used for food or drink by man other than drugs or water; [*Cf.* U. P. Act VI of 1912, s. 2.]

(*3*) "local area" includes a municipality, cantonment, and any other area declared by the Local Government by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* to be a local area for the purposes of this Act;

(*4*) "local authority" means—

(*i*) in the case of any municipality, the Chairman of such municipality;

(*ii*) in the case of a cantonment, the cantonment authority; and

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Chapter II.—General Provisions.—Clauses 3—5.)

(*iii*) in the case of any other local area, the District or Subdivisional Magistrate;

(*5*) "public analyst" means any person appointed by the Local Government to perform the duties and to exercise the powers of a public analyst as prescribed by this Act.

Power of Local Government to appoint public analyst.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint a person to be the public analyst for any area specified therein. [*Cf.* U. P. Act VI of 1912, s. 3.]

Power of Local Government to declare normal constituents of any article of food.

4. The Local Government may declare the normal constituents of any article of food and may determine, by rules in this behalf, what deficiency in any of these constituents, or what addition of extraneous matter or proportion of water in a sample of any article of food, shall, for the purposes of this Act, raise a presumption until the contrary is proved that the quality of the article of food has been reduced, lowered or injuriously affected; and a public analyst shall have regard to such rules in certifying the result of an analysis under this Act. [*Cf.* 62 & 63 Vict., c. 51, s. 4.]

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sale of food.

Prohibition of sale, etc., of food not of the proper nature, substance or quality.

5. (*1*) No person shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser; and no person shall manufacture for sale any article of food which is not of the nature, substance or quality which it purports to be: [*Cf.* U. P. Act VI of 1912, ss. 4 and 6.]

Provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases, that is to say:—

(*a*) where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to any article of food because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the article or to conceal the inferior quality thereof; or

(*b*) where any article of food is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation; or

(*c*) where the article of food was purchased by the vendor as the same in nature, substance and quality as that demanded by the purchaser, and with a written warranty to the effect that it was of such nature, substance and quality; or

(*d*) where the article of food is sold in the same state in which the vendor purchased it; or

(Chapter II.—General Provisions.—Clause 6.)

(*e*) where a patent has been granted under any law for the time being in force in respect of any article of food, and the article is sold in the state required by the specification of the patent.

(*2*) In any prosecution under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the vendor or manufacturer was ignorant of the nature, substance or quality of the article sold, exposed for sale or manufactured for sale by him.

(*3*) In any prosecution under this section the Court shall, unless and until the contrary is proved, presume that any article of food found in the possession of a person who is in the habit of manufacturing like articles for sale has been manufactured for sale by such person.

Prohibition of sale, etc., of articles of food which are not of the prescribed standard of purity.

6. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 5, no person shall sell, expose for sale or manufacture or store for sale, any of the following articles, namely :— [*Cf.* Bom. Act III of 1888, ss. 415 and 417A.]

(*a*) milk (other than condensed milk in hermetically closed receptacles),

(*b*) butter,

(*c*) ghee,

(*d*) mustard oil, and

(*e*) any other article of food which may be notified by the Local Government in this behalf,

unless the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

(*i*) in the case of milk (other than condensed milk in hermetically closed receptacles), the animal from which the milk is derived shall be definitely stated in such manner as the local authority may, by general or special order, require, and the article sold, exposed for sale or stored for sale, as the case may be, shall be the natural secretion from the udder of such animal, from which no ingredient has been extracted and to which no water or other substance (including any preservative) has been added, and shall not contain a less proportion of non-fatty solids and of fat than such as the Local Government may prescribe;

(*ii*) in the case of butter, it shall be exclusively derived from milk or cream (other than condensed milk or cream), or both, with or without salt or other preservative, and with or without the addition of colouring matter, such preservative or colouring matter being of such a nature and in such quantity as not to render the article injurious to health, and shall not contain a greater proportion of water than may be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf; [*Cf.* 50 & 51 Vict., c. 29, s. 3 and 7 Edw. 7, c. 21, ss. 1 (*b*) and 4.]

(*iii*) in the case of ghee, it shall not contain any substance which is not derived exclusively from milk

(Chapter II.—General Provisions.—Clauses 7, 8.)

(*iv*) in the case of mustard oil, it shall be derived exclusively from mustard seed; and

(*v*) in the case of any food notified by the Local Government under clause (*e*), it shall fulfil such conditions as may be prescribed by the Local Government in regard to such food.

(*2*) No person shall sell, expose for sale, or manufacture or store for sale any thing which is similar to any of the articles specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) or to any article notified by the Local Government under clause (*e*) of that sub-section, under a name which in any way resembles the name of such article.

(*3*) In any prosecution under this section the person selling or exposing for sale any of the articles specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of sub-section (*1*), or any article notified by the Local Government under clause (*e*) of that sub-section, shall not be deemed to have committed an offence, if he proves to the satisfaction of the Court before whom he is charged that the article was purchased by him as the same in nature, substance and quality as that demanded by the purchaser, and with a written warranty to the effect that it was of such nature, substance and quality. [*Cf.* U. P. Act VI of 1912, s. 6(*e*).]

(*4*) In any prosecution under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the vendor, manufacturer or storer was ignorant of the nature, substance or quality of the article sold, exposed for sale, or manufactured or stored for sale, by him.

(*5*) In any prosecution under this section the Court shall, unless and until the contrary is proved, presume that any of the articles specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) or any article notified by the Local Government under clause (*e*) of that sub-section found in the possession of a person who is in the habit of manufacturing or storing like articles for sale, has been manufactured or stored for sale by such person.

Use of warranty as defence.

7. The warranties referred to in clause (*c*) of the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 5 and sub-section (*3*) of section 6 shall not be available as a defence unless the vendor has, within seven days after service of the summons, sent to the purchaser a copy of the warranty with a written notice stating that he intends to rely thereon and specifying the name and address of the person from whom he received it. [*Cf.* 62 & 63 Vict., c. 51, s. 29(*1*).]

Prohibition of adulterants in places where ghee, mustard oil, etc., are manufactured.

8. (*1*) No person shall keep or permit to be kept in any factory, in which butter, ghee, mustard oil or any article notified by the Local Government under clause (*e*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6 is manufactured, any substance intended to be used for the adulteration of such butter, ghee, mustard oil or other article. [*Cf.* Ben. Act III of 1899, s. 49B.]

(*2*) If any article capable of being so used is found in such factory, the Court shall, unless and until the contrary is proved, presume in any prosecution under this section that it is intended to be used for the purposes of adulteration.

(Chapter II.—General Provisions.—Clauses 9—11.)

Receptacles for separated or skimmed condensed milk to be marked.

9. No person shall sell or expose for sale any tin or other receptacle containing condensed milk which has been separated or skimmed, unless such tin or receptacle bears a label on which and on its wrapper (if any) it is clearly indicated, both in English and in Bengali, that the milk has been skimmed and is not suitable for feeding infants under one year of age. [Hongkong Ordinance No. 20 of 1911 s. 2.]

Analysis of food.

Power of purchaser to have article of food analysed.

10. Any purchaser of an article of food shall be entitled, on payment of such fee as the Local Government may prescribe, to have such article analysed by the public analyst appointed for the area within which such article is purchased and to receive from him a certificate, in the form prescribed in the Schedule to this Act, of the result of his analysis. [*Cf.* U. P. Act VI of 1912, s. 7.]

Compulsory sale of food, etc., for purpose of analysis.

11. (*1*) Any person duly authorised by the Local Government or by any local authority empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may require, on tendering the price for it, the sale to him during the process of manufacture, for the purpose of analysis, of such quantity of— [*Cf.* Ben. Act III of 1899, s. 507.]

(*i*) any food, or

(*ii*) any ingredients used in the manufacture of food,

as is reasonably requisite for division and disposal under section 12; and any person in possession of the said food or ingredients shall be bound to sell such quantity.

(*2*) Any person duly authorised by the Local Government or by any local authority empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may also require the surrender to himself, for the purpose of analysis, of such quantity as is reasonably requisite for division and disposal under section 12, of any food which for the purpose of sale is—

(*a*) in course of transit in any local area, or

(*b*) stored in any place in the said local area;

and any person in possession of the said food shall be bound to surrender such quantity:

Provided that in every such case the price of the food so surrendered shall be payable from such fund as the Local Government may prescribe to the owner of the food, if claimed by such owner within one month from the date of the said surrender.

(*3*) Any person duly authorised by the Local Government or by any local authority empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may also require, by tender of the price, the sale to him, for the purpose of analysis, of such quantity of any food exposed or intended for sale, as is reasonably requisite for division or disposal under section 12; and any person in possession of or exposing the same for sale shall be bound to sell such quantity.

(Chapter II.—General Provisions.—Clauses 19, 20.)

(2) Every summons issued in a prosecution under this Act shall specify the particulars of the offence charged and the name of the complainant, and the date fixed for the hearing of the case shall not be less than seven days from the day on which the summons is served upon such person.

Fines, etc., how to be credited.

19. All fines realised under this Act in any local area to which all or any of the sections of this Act have been extended, and all other sums, if any, which the Local Government may direct to be utilized for the purposes of this Act, shall be credited—

(*i*) to the municipal fund, if the local area be within the limits of any municipality;

(*ii*) to the cantonment fund, if the local area be within the limits of any cantonment; or

(*iii*) to such fund as the Local Government may direct, in the case of any other local area.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

20. (*1*) The Local Government may, subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. [*Cf.* Ben. Act VI of 1914, s. 33.]

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Local Government may make rules—

(*a*) determining what deficiencies in or additions to any article of food, the normal constituents of which have been declared under section 4, shall raise the presumption that the quality of such article has been reduced, lowered or injuriously affected;

(*b*) prescribing the proportion of non-fatty solids and of fat which must be contained in milk sold, exposed for sale or stored for sale;

(*c*) prescribing the maximum proportion of water which may be contained in butter sold, exposed for sale or stored for sale;

(*d*) prescribing the conditions to be fulfilled by any food notified by the Local Government under clause (*e*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6;

(*e*) providing for the appointment by the Local Government, or by any local authority empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, of persons to perform the duties and to exercise the powers mentioned in section 11, or section 13;

(*f*) prescribing the fees to be charged by a public analyst for analysing articles of food under this Act; and

(*g*) prescribing the funds to which fines and other sums shall be credited under clause (*iii*) of section 19.

(Chapter III.—Penalties.—Clause 21.)

CHAPTER III.

PENALTIES.

Penalties

21. Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this Act mentioned in the first column of the following table shall be punished with fine, which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in the third column of the said table.

Explanation.—The entries in the second column of the following table, headed "Subject", are not intended as definitions of the offences described in the provisions mentioned in the first column, or even as abstracts of those provisions; but are inserted merely as references to the subject thereof:—

Provisions of the Act.	Subject.	Maximum fine which may be imposed.
Section 5, sub-section (*1*).	Sale, etc., of adulterated food.	Two hundred rupees for a first offence and one thousand rupees for any subsequent offence.
Section 6, sub-section (*1*).	Sale, etc., of milk, butter, ghee, mustard oil or notified article which is not of the prescribed quality.	Ditto.
Section 6, sub-section (*2*).	Sale, etc., of articles similar to milk, butter, ghee, etc.	One hundred rupees for a first offence and five hundred rupees for any subsequent offence.
Section 8, sub-section (*1*).	Keeping or permitting to be kept substance intended to be used for adulteration of butter, ghee, mustard oil, etc.	Ditto.
Section 9 ...	Sale of a tin or other receptacle containing separated or skimmed condensed milk, not properly labelled.	Two hundred rupees for a first offence and one thousand rupees for any subsequent offence.
Section 11, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*).	Sale or surrender of articles of food required for purposes of analysis.	Two hundred rupees.
Section 13, sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*).	Offering resistance or obstruction to any authorized person inspecting or examining food or seizing or removing food believed to be adulterated.	Ditto.
Section 13, sub-section (*3*).	Removing, interfering or tampering with food, etc., seized and left in custody.	Ditto.

(The Schedule.)

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

(See sections 10 and 15.)

To[1]

I, the undersigned, public analyst for the , do hereby certify that I received on the day of 19 , from[2] a sample of for analysis (which then weighed[3]) and have analysed the same and declare the result of my analysis to be as follows :—

I am of opinion that the same is a sample of

[4]*Observations.*

Signed this day of 19

A. B.

at

[1] Here insert the name of the person submitting the article for analysis.

[2] Here insert the name of the person delivering the sample. If the sample is received by post or by railway, entry should be made accordingly.

[3] When the article cannot be conveniently weighed, this passage may be erased or the blank may be left unfilled.

[4] Here the analyst may insert, at his discretion, his opinion as to whether the mixture (if any) was for the purpose of rendering the article potable or palatable, or of preserving it, or of improving the appearance, or was unavoidable, and may state whether it was in excess of what is ordinary or otherwise, and whether the ingredients or materials mixed are or are not injurious to health.

NOTE.—In the case of a certificate regarding milk, butter or any article liable to decomposition, the analyst shall specially report whether any change had taken place in the constitution of the article that would interfere with the analysis.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE adulteration of food, particularly of articles of common consumption, such as milk, ghee, mustard-oil, etc., is extremely prevalent, and the existing law has entirely failed to check the evil. The present Bill has been framed for the purpose of remedying the defects in the law, which make this practice possible, and of ensuring the purity of the staple articles of food which are most liable to adulteration.

The Bill, which excludes Calcutta from its operation, provides for the fixing of a statutory standard of purity for various important articles of food. In the interests of the consumer the Bill is based on the general principle that a person who sells food must take the responsibility that the food is not adulterated; but protection is afforded to a vendor who sells an article which he purchased with a written warranty to the effect that it was the same in nature, substance and quality as that demanded by the purchaser. It prohibits the storing of adulterants in any factory where ghee, mustard-oil, etc., are manufactured, and powers are taken for the appointment of public analysts, for the compulsory sale to authorised persons of food for the purpose of analysis, and for the inspection and seizure of food which is believed to be adulterated. A private purchaser is also given power, under certain safeguards, to cause his purchases of food to be analysed. A certificate granted by a public analyst will be taken as sufficient evidence of the results of the analysis in a Court of Law.

The subjoined notes explain the more important clauses.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

1. *Clause 1.*—Calcutta is excluded from the scope of the Bill as the Calcutta Municipal Bill contains special provisions dealing with the same subject. With this reservation the power of extension has been made as general as possible to meet the varying circumstances of the mufassal.

2. *Clause 2.*—The definition of the word "adulterated" is similar to that contained in Bengal Act I of 1917.

3. *Clause 4.*—Power is taken to the Local Government to declare the normal constituents of any article of food and to make rules to determine what variations from the normal will raise the presumption that the quality of the food has been reduced, lowered or injuriously affected.

4. *Clause 5.*—This clause, the basis of which is the offence of cheating, follows similar provisions in the United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1912 (U. P. Act VI of 1912).

5. *Clause 6.*—It is proposed to enact more stringent provisions based on fixed standards in respect of certain important articles of food by means of this clause, which is mainly based on sections 415 and 417A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (Bom. Act III of 1888). The provisions have been made more stringent in the interests of the consumer on the principle that a person who sells food must himself take the responsibility that the food is not adulterated; but protection is given to a person who sells under a warranty.

The provision in this clause relating to butter is based on section 3 of the Margarine Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict., c. 29) and sections 1 (*b*) and 4 of the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7, c. 21).

6. *Clause 7.*—This clause, which is based on section 20 (*1*) of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict., c. 51), is intended to prevent collusion between the vendor and the warrantor, by prescribing a time limit for the production of the warranty.

7. *Clause 8.*—This clause is based on section 495B of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Ben. Act III of 1899). The operation of this clause has, however, been limited to factories.

8. *Clause 9.*—This clause has been inserted to ensure the labelling of tins of skimmed condensed milk in such a way as to warn the public that it is unsuitable for infants. The clause is based on Hongkong Ordinance No. 20 of 1911.

9. *Clause 10.*—This clause is based on section 7 of the United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1912 (U. P. Act VI of 1912).

10. *Clause 11.*—This clause is based on section 507 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Ben. Act III of 1899), and provides for the compulsory sale or surrender for the purposes of analysis of food during the processes of manufacture, transit and storage.

11. *Clause 12.*—This clause is based on section 9 of the United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1912 (U. P. Act VI of 1912), but differs from that section inasmuch as it makes division into three parts compulsory, following the English Law on the subject.

12. *Clause 13.*—This clause is based on section 503 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899. Provision is made for safeguarding the position of the owner of food seized, by compulsory analysis of the food.

13. *Clause 14.*—This clause is based on section 505 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.

14. *Clauses 15, 16, 17 and 18* follow similar provisions in the United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1912 (U. P. Act VI of 1912).

15. *Clause 19* provides for the credit of monies to be realized under this Bill.

16. *Clause 21.*—The penalties proposed under this Bill follow those enacted in the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1917 (Ben. Act I of 1917).

B. C. MAHTAB,

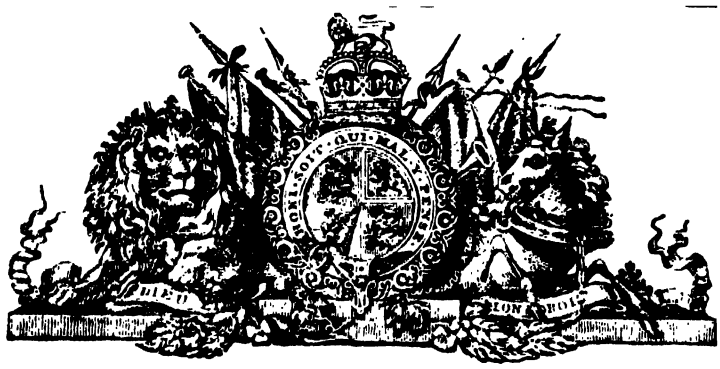
Member-in-charge.

A. M. HUTCHISON,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal and

Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Council (Offg.).

REGISTERED No. C 207. **No. 38 of 1918.**



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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

No. 5036A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

Dacca. GENERAL.—*No. 4886A.—The 11th September 1918.*—Maulvi Quamaruddin Muhammad, M.A., Probationary Deputy Collector, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to the seventh grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors and is posted to the headquarters station of the Dacca district.

Calcutta. *No. 4892A.—The 11th September 1918.*—Mr. J. H. Lindsay, I.C.S., on leave, is appointed temporarily, under section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be a Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

No. 4966A.—The 13th September 1918.—Maulvi Sirajul Islam, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Mymensingh district.

24-Parganas.
Mymensingh.

No. 4974A.—The 14th September 1918.—The orders of the 20th July 1918, appointing Mr. F. W. Strong, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri, to act as Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, are cancelled.

Jalpaiguri.

No. 4976A.—The 14th September 1918.—The orders of the 25th July 1918, appointing Mr. Jyotish Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to act as Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri, are cancelled.

Jalpaiguri.

No. 4978A.—The 14th September 1918.—The orders of the 25th July 1918, appointing Babu Annada Charan Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahi, to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, are cancelled.

Rajshahi.
Jalpaiguri.

No. 4988A.—The 14th September 1918.—Maulvi Hamidur Rahman, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the headquarters station of the Mymensingh district.

Mymensingh.

No. 4991A.—The 14th September 1918.—Babu Paramesh Prasanna Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the headquarters station of the Mymensingh district.

Mymensingh.

This cancels the orders of the 7th September 1918, posting Babu Paramesh Prasanna Ray to the headquarters station of the Jalpaiguri district.

Jalpaiguri.

POLICE.—*No. 5026A.—The 16th September 1918.*—Mr. R. M. Wright, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Tippera, is appointed temporarily to act as an Assistant Commandant, Dacca Military Police Battalion.

Tippera.
Dacca.

No. 5028A.—The 16th September 1918.—Mr. H. C. Hunt, substantive *pro tempore* Superintendent of Police in the Intelligence Branch, Bengal, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Tippera.

Calcutta.
Tippera.

No. 5030A.—The 16th September 1918.—Mr. D. M. C. Whitmore-Clarke, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Special Superintendent of Police in that Branch.

Calcutta.

No. 5032A.—The 16th September 1918.—Mr. M. F. Cleary, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is posted to the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal.

Dacca.
Calcutta.

JAILS.—*No. 4917A.—The 12th September 1918.*—Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Green, I.M.S. (Retired), is appointed temporarily to act as Superintendent of the Presidency Jail with effect from the 9th September 1918.

Calcutta.

PROMOTIONS.

GENERAL.—*No. 4980A.—The 14th September 1918.*—The following confirmations are sanctioned in the grades of Magistrates and Collectors with effect from the 1st August 1918:—

Confirmed in the second grade.

Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, I.C.S.

Confirmed in the third grade.

Mr. Suresh Chandra Sen, No. 1.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—*No. 4881A.—The 11th September 1918.*—Babu Shyama Charan Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is allowed leave on private affairs, under articles 233 and 337 of the Civil Service Regulations, up to the 8th October 1918, in combination with the leave granted to him under the orders of the 31st July 1918 and the 22nd August 1918.

Khulna.

No. 4895A.—The 11th September 1918.—Mr. Jatindra Nath Roy, Magistrate and Collector, on special duty, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 15th September 1918, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, up to the 8th October 1918.

Calcutta.

JAILS.—*No. 4914A.—The 12th September 1918.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Mulvany, I.M.S., Superintendent, Alipore Central Jail, is allowed combined leave for one year, eleven months and seven days, viz., privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for thirty-four days with effect from the 19th September 1918, or the amount due on any subsequent date on which he may be relieved, and furlough for the remaining period under article 308 (*b*) of the Regulations.

24-Parganas.

J. H. KERR.
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 7535 L.R.—The 13th September 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 101 (*1*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), and in continuation of Notification No. 1043T.—R., dated the 12th September 1917, published at page 1495, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, directing a survey and preparation of record-of-rights in respect of the lands comprised in a certain portion of the district of Bankura, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to direct that a survey shall be made and a record-of-rights prepared in respect of the remainder of the district of Bankura as well as of the area comprised in the Asansol subdivision of the district of Burdwan.

Bankura.
Burdwan.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record-of-rights shall be the following:—

(*a*) the name of each tenant or occupant;

(*b*) the class to which each tenant belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rents or rates, settled raiyat, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure;

(*c*) the situation and quantity, and one or more of the boundaries of the land held by each tenant or occupier;

(*d*) the name of each tenant's landlord;

(*e*) the name of each proprietor, with the character and extent of his interest, and the situation, quantity and one or more of the boundaries of the lands, if any, which are his private lands as defined in Chapter XI of the Act;

(*f*) the rent and cess lawfully payable by each tenant at the time the record-of-rights is being prepared;

(*g*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise;

(*h*) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which and the steps by which it increases;

(*i*) the rights and obligations of each tenant and landlord in respect of—

(*i*) the use by tenants of water for agricultural purposes, whether obtained from a river, jhil, tank or well or any other source of supply, and

(*ii*) the repair and maintenance of appliances for securing a supply of water for the cultivation of the land held by each tenant, whether or not such appliances be situated within the boundaries of such land;

(*j*) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy;

(*k*) any right of way or other easement attaching to the land for which a record-of-rights is being prepared;

(*l*) if the land is claimed to be held rent-free, whether or not rent is actually paid, and, if not paid, whether or not the occupant is entitled to hold the land without payment of rent, and, if so entitled, under what authority.

Rajshahi.

No. 7560L.R.—The 14th September 1918.—Babu Kashiswar Chakrabatti, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed as an Assistant Settlement Officer, in the district of Rajshahi, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three weeks, with effect from the 18th September 1918.

Tippera. Noakhali.

No. 7579L.R.—The 16th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 108A of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Maulvi Abdul Jalil Khan, Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Tippera-Noakhali, to make corrections, in accordance with the provisions of that section, in entries in records-of-rights in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali.

No. 7581L.R.—The 16th September 1918.—In Government Notifications Nos. 6832L.R., and 6834L.R., dated the 22nd August 1918, published at page 1213, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, *for* "3rd block" in the fifth and sixth lines, respectively, *read* "5th block".

Midnapore.

No. 7582L.R.—The 16th September 1918.—Babu Bijay Bihari Mukharji, Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Revenue Officer, under section 108 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), in the district of Midnapore, for the purpose of the revision of orders passed either by himself or by any other Revenue Officer under sections 105, 105A, 106 and 107 of the aforesaid Act.

Jessore.
Faridpur.

No. 7532L.R.—The 13th September 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 101 (*1*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), and in continuation of Notification No. 6793L.R., dated the 8th September 1917, published at pages 1494-95, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to direct that a survey shall be made and a record-of-rights prepared in respect of the remainder of the district of Jessore, excepting the lands comprised in estate Mokimpur, bearing tauzi No. 165-1 of the Jessore Collectorate.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record-of-rights shall be the following :—

(*a*) the name of each tenant or occupant ;

(*b*) the class to which each tenant belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rents or rates, settled raiyat, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure ;

(*c*) the situation and quantity, and one or more of the boundaries of the land held by each tenant or occupier :

(*d*) the name of each tenant's landlord ;

(*e*) the name of each proprietor, with the character and extent of his interests, and the situation, quantity and one or more of the boundaries of the lands, if any, which are his private land, as defined in Chapter XI of the Act ;

(*f*) the rent and cess lawfully payable by each tenant at the time the record-of-rights is being prepared ;

(*g*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise ;

(*h*) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which and the steps by which, it increases ;

(*i*) the rights and obligations of each tenant and landlord in respect of—

(*1*) the use by tenants of water for agricultural purposes, whether obtained from a river, *jhil*, tank or well or any other source of supply, and

(*2*) the repair and maintenance of appliances for securing a supply of water for the cultivation of the land held by each tenant, whether or not such appliances be situated within the boundaries of such land ;

(*j*) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy ;

(*k*) any right of way or other easement attaching to the land for which the record-of-rights is being prepared :

(*l*) if the land is claimed to be held rent-free, whether or not rent is actually paid, and, if not paid, whether or not the occupant is entitled to hold the land without payment of rent, and, if so entitled, under what authority.

No. 973T.R.—The 14th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Maulvi Muhammad Mahmud, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty in the Co-operative Department, Bengal, all the powers of a Registrar under the said Act.

L. BIRLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 7551L.A.—The 14th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Howrah for a public purpose, viz., for the excavation of a tank in the village of Basantapur, pargana Bhurshut, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1·37 acres, bounded on the—

Howrah.

North—By the paddy lands of Ahamad Mallik and Osman Mallik,
East—By the Local Board roadside drain,
South—By the paddy lands of Seikh Mobarak and Golam Nabi Mallik,
West—By the paddy lands of Golam Nabi Mallik, Seikh Mobarak and Ahamad Mallik,

is required within the aforesaid village of Basantapur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Uluberia.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 7584L.A.—The 16th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for remodelling the Hoorhoora Khal, in the villages of Chak-Marea in Kankrole, Bhatora, Ghorabaria in Koolya, Nij-Koolya and Samashpur, pargana Kharija-Mandalghat, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land with varying width of 345 to 395 feet, about 4 miles in length, measuring, more or less, 158·43 acres, running from the southern limit of the Hooghly district at the 5th mile of Hoorhoora Khal, *i.e.*, beginning from the village of Chak-Marea in Kankrole and passing through the villages of Bhatora, Ghorabaria in Koolya, Nij-Koolya, to the village of Samashpur, to meet the existing old Hoorhoora Khal, is required within the aforesaid villages of Chak-Marea in Kankrole, Bhatora, Ghorabaria in Koolya, Nij-Koolya and Samashpur.

Howrah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 7587L.A.—The 16th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the Police Morgue and quarters for the Assistant Surgeon, in the town of Calcutta, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·5091 acre, bounded on the—

Calcutta.
24-Parganas.

North—By Nilmadhab Sen Lane and Musjid,
East—By Nilmadhab Sen 3rd Lane, Nilmadhab Sen 4th Lane and Musjid,
South—By premises No. 10, Nilmadhab Sen Lane, Nilmadhab Sen 4th Lane, Musjid and the remaining portions of premises Nos. 13 and 15, Nilmadhab Sen Lane,
West—By Nilmadhab Sen 4th Lane and Krishna Behari Sen Lane,

is required within the aforesaid town of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Second Land Acquisition Officer, No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Burdwan.

No. 7590L.A.—The 16th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the Reserve Police Lines at Burdwan, in the village of Ichlabad, locally known as Kanainatsal, pargana Burdwan, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 21·97 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Grand Trunk roadside land,
East—By the Race Course roadside land,
South—By the Race Course roadside land and the lands of Mahendra Acharjee and brothers and Bepin Benia and brothers of Nilpur,
West—By the lands of Bepin Benia and brothers, cemetery and the road to cemetery,

is required within the aforesaid village of Ichlabad, locally known as Kanainatsal.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Burdwan.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

Pabna.

No. 7594L.A.—The 16th September 1918.—In Declaration No. 353T.R., dated the 29th May 1914, published at page 994, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd June 1914, in respect of the acquisition of land required for the construction of a ghat line from the main line of the Sara-Sirajganj Railway up to the river Jamuna, as amended by Notification No. 154L.A., dated the 5th January 1915, and No. 8695L.A., dated the 2nd November 1916, *for* the words "Mamudpur, Mirpur, Malsapara, Putiabari, pargana Barabaju, Ruabari, pargana Ishupshahi, Sibnathpur, Chandalbaira, and Durata, pargana Barabaju" in lines 5, 6 and 7, *read* "Mirpur, Malsapara, Putiabari, pargana Barabaju, Ruabari, pargana Ishupshahi, Sibnathpur and Chandalbaira, pargana Barabaju".

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Howrah.

No. 167Eccle.—The 13th September 1918.—The Reverend E. J. Young, Chaplain of Howrah, is allowed privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st September 1918, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2678S.R.—The 10th September 1918.—In exercise of the power delegated by the Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 778F., dated the 28th March 1918, under section 43 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), read with section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules published with Notification No. 1031S.R., dated the 9th April 1918:—

Add the following to clause 6 of rule 5 of the rules issued under Notification No. 1031S.R., dated the 9th April 1918:—

"Provided that for all non-gazetted establishments employed under the Indian Munitions Board, the returns shall be furnished by Heads of offices."

J. A. L. SWAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4400Com.—The 14th September 1918.—Mr. J. C. K. Peterson, I.C.S., Director of Industries, Bengal, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st October 1918.

No. 4405Com.—The 14th September 1918.—Mr. J. C. Nixon, I.C.S., Assistant Controller of Munitions, Bengal, is appointed to act as Director of Industries, Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. C. K. Peterson, I.C.S., or until further orders.

J. A. L. SWAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 5037A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

Murshidabad.

ERRATUM.—*No. 4969A.—The 14th September 1918.*—In line 10 of Notification No. 1163A.D., dated the 2nd August 1918, published at page 1133, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th *idem*, relating to the appointment of certain gentlemen as Honorary Magistrates of the Lalbagh Bench; in the district of Murshidabad, *for* "Maulvi Sekandar Jah" *read* "Maulvi Syed Mohammad Sajjad Sikander Jah".

POWERS.

Dacca.

No. 4886A.—The 11th September 1918.—Maulvi Quamaruddin Muhammad, M.A., who has, under the orders of this date, been appointed substantively *pro tempore* to the seventh grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors and posted to the headquarters station of the Dacca district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class and is directed, under the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to take down evidence in the English language.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 3496J.—The 14th September 1918.—Babu Paresh Nath Ray Chaudhuri, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge of Bankura, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge of the 24-Parganas.

Bankura. 24-Parganas.

No 3499J.—The 14th September 1918.—Babu Sharat Chandra Basu, Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Bankura.

Mymensingh. Bankura.

No. 3502J.—The 14th September 1918.—Babu Rajendra Lal Sadhu, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Tippera, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh.

Tippera. Mymensingh.

No. 3507J.—The 14th September 1918.—Babu Kunja Behari Biswas, Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Tippera.

Chittagong. Tippera.

POWERS.

No. 3505J.—The 14th September 1918.—Babu Kali Kumar Sarkar, Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh, is vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of the district of Mymensingh.

Mymensingh.

E. B. H. PANTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 11th September 1918.

No. 94.—Babu Banku Bihari Mukharji, Sub-Engineer, Cossye Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th July 1918.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 12th September 1918.

No. 93Marine.—Mr. J. Sherman, Branch Pilot, is granted, under article 676 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for twenty-eight days, with effect from the 13th September 1918, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 13th September 1918.

No. 94Marine.—Mr. E. P. Bryant, Branch Pilot, is granted privilege leave for seven days, under article 676 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted him in Notification No. 80Marine, dated the 12th August 1918.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 5038A.

No. 4905A.—The 12th September 1918.—The orders of the 14th August 1918, transferring Babu Surendra Nath De, Sub-Deputy Collector, Malda, to the Sirajganj subdivision of the Pabna district, are cancelled.

Malda. Pabna.

No. 4908A.—The 12th September 1918.—Maulvi Abdul Karim, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Jalpaiguri, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Jalpaiguri.

No. 4931A.—The 12th September 1918.—Maulvi Muhammad Raziuddin Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, Pabna, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 13th August to the 8th October 1918.

Pabna.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 347.—The 12th September 1918.—Babu Ashutosh Baksi, Sub-Registrar of Egra, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Midnapore.

No. 348.—The 14th September 1918.—Maulvi Afsaruddin Ahmad, Probationer, of Dacca, is allowed leave on medical certificate for three months, under rule (1) to article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th August 1918.

Dacca.

No. 349.—The 14th September 1918.—Maulvi Abdul Bari, Sub-Registrar grade V, of Bankura, while officiating as Sub-Registrar of Kotalpur, in the same district, is allowed leave on medical certificate for twenty-seven days, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th September 1918.

Bankura.

No. 350.—The 14th September 1918.—Babu Surendra Nath Sen, Sub-Registrar of Sultanpur (Ghateswar), in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed leave on medical certificate for twenty-eight days, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave already granted to him in Notification No. 325, dated the 27th August 1918.

24-Parganas.

No. 351.—The 14th September 1918.—Babu Surendra Krishna Ray, Sub-Registrar of Indas, in the district of Bankura, is allowed leave for four days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave already granted to him in Notification No. 318, dated the 26th August 1918, and leave on medical certificate for 27 days, under article 336 of the same Regulations, in combination with the privilege leave.

Bankura.

P. N. MOOKERJEE,

Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

Issued by authority of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

CIVIL.

RULE No. 10 OF 1918.

IN the form of "Final Decree for Sale", Civil Process form No. 27, reproduced at page 280, Part III, Appendix B, Volume II, of the High Court's General Rules and Circular Orders, Civil, *cancel* the words "and the affidavit of affirmed on the day of 19 ."

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
ENGLISH DEPT.—CIVIL:
The 7th August 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

M. HASIBUDDIN AHMAD, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Midnapore.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 10th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU HEM CHANDRA MITRA, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 250, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Burdwan.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT:
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU SHASHI SEKHAR GHOSH, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Jessore.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT:
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

MAULVI MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM HUSSAIN, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Tamluk, in the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Tamluk Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT:
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

MR. ABUS SOBAN MUHAMMAD ZIYAUR RAHMAN, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Baruipur, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Baruipur Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

MAULVI USMAN ALI, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Narayanganj, in the district of Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 250, within the local limits of the Narayanganj Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU SATINDRA NATH GUHA, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Dacca, in the district of Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 250, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Dacca.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU JAGADISH CHANDRA SEN, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Dinajpur, in the district of Dinajpur, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 250, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Dinajpur.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT,
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU DURGA PRASAD GHOSH, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Sealdah, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 250, within the local limits of that portion of the Sealdah Munsifi which lies outside the limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court proper at Sealdah.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT,
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU JADU NATH MAJUMDAR, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Dacca.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU ATUL CHANDRA DAS GUPTA, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Midnapore.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU ASHWINI KUMAR DAS, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Bankura, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Bankura.

By order of the High Court.

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU JOGENDRA NARAYAN RAY CHAUDHURI, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Mymensingh.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT:
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY.
Registrar.

BABU JOGESH CHANDRA SEN GUPTA, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Bankura, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Bankura.

By order of the High Court.

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU ASHWINI KUMAR DAS, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Bankura, is vested, under section 19, sub-section (2) of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (XII of 1887), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), with powers to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000, arising within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of the District Judge of Bankura.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU DURGA PRASAD GHOSH, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Sealdah, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is vested, under section 19, sub-section (2) of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (XII of 1887), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914, (IV of 1914) with powers to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000, arising within the local limits of the Sealdah Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU JAGADISH CHANDRA SEN, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Dinajpur, is vested, under section 19, sub-section (2) of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (XII of 1887), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), with powers to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000, arising within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU DINESH CHARAN ROY, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Kasba, in the district of Tippera, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Kasba Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU NAGENDRA NATH BASU, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Patiya, in the district of Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Patiya Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU SATYA CHARAN MUKHARJI, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Comilla, in the district of Tippera, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Comilla Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSAL, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Balurghat, in the district of Dinajpur, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Balurghat Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU SATCHIDANANDA MUKHARJI, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Bagerhat, in the district of Khulna, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Bagerhat Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU TARAK NATH BASU, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Diamond Harbour, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Diamond Harbour Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU DINESH CHANDRA CHATARJI, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Tamluk, in the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Tamluk Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU AKSHAY KUMAR CHAKRABATTI, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Tamluk, in the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Tamluk Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU KAMINI KUMAR DATTA, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Krishnagar, in the district of Nadia, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Krishnagar Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT:
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU HARENDRA KISHORE CHAKRABATTI, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Bagerhat, in the district of Khulna, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Bagerhat Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU BINOD BIHARI RAY, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Munshiganj, in the district of Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Munshiganj Munsifi.

By order of the High Court.

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY.
Registrar.

BABU RAJ KUMAR BASU, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Jalpaiguri, in the district of Dinajpur, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Jalpaiguri Munsifi.

By order of the High Court.

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY.
Registrar.

BABU RAJANI KUMAR GHOSH, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Arambagh, in the district of Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Arambagh Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU GOPESWAR BANARJI, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Jamalpur, in the district of Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Jamalpur Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU SRISH CHANDRA BANARJI, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Barisal, in the district of Bakarganj, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Barisal Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU RAMAN CHANDRA BANARJI, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Contai Munsifi.

By order of the High Court.

HIGH COURT:
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU BAGALA PRASANNA BASU, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Jhenidah, in the district of Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Jhenidah Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU DURGA PRASANNA PAL, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Sudharam, in the district of Noakhali, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Sudharam Munsifi.

By order of the High Court.

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY.
Registrar.

BABU SHARAT CHANDRA BASU, Subordinate Judge, under orders of transfer to Bankura, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Bankura.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 13th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU RAJENDRA LAL SADHU, Officiating Subordinate Judge, under orders of transfer to Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Mymensingh.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 13th September 1918

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU KUNJA BIHARI BISWAS, Subordinate Judge, under orders of transfer to Tippera, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500, within the local limits of the Comilla Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT:
CIVIL:
The 13th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU HIRA LAL MUKHARJI, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Bolpur, in the district of Birbhum, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Bolpur Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU KUNJA BIHARI BALLABH, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Barasat, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Barasat Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT:
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU MALATI NATH BASU, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Naogaon, in the district of Rajshahi, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of Naogaon Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU UPENDRA CHANDRA GHOSH, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Rampurhat, in the district of Birbhum, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Rampurhat Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU TEJ CHANDRA MITRA, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Datan, in the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of Datan Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT;
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY.
Registrar.

BABU UPENDRA LAL DAS GUPTA, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Feni, in the district of Noakhali, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Feni Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT,
CIVIL;
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU SRISH KUMAR SOM, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Serajganj, in the district of Pabna and Bogra, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Serajganj Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT,
CIVIL;
The 12th September 1918.

N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

BABU BHUJAGENDRA MUSTAPHI, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Rampur Boalia, in the district of Rajshahi, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Rampur Boalia Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,
N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT,
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

BABU KUMUD KANTA SEN, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Diamond Harbour, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Diamond Harbour Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,
N. G. A. EDGLEY,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT,
CIVIL:
The 12th September 1918.

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given under Act IX of 1887, that the Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Dacca and Munshiganj, will, in the months of November and December 1918, sit in the Courts on the undermentioned dates:—

Munshiganj—From 18th to 23rd November 1918 and from the 16th to the 21st December 1918.
Dacca—The rest of the days of those months.
Sundays and holidays excepted.

PARODA KINKER MUKERJI, *Sub-Judge, 1st Court, Dacca (in charge).*
DACCA SMALL CAUSE COURT, *the 9th September 1918.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 25For.—The 10th September 1918.—Babu Priya Nath Sarkar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in charge of Muraghat Range, Jalpaiguri Forest Division, is granted privilege leave for 21 days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Jalpaiguri.

H. A. FARRINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 134R.G.—Babu Nalin Ranjan Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Barasat, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed privilege leave for forty-two days, from 29th July to 8th September 1918.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 12th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 141R.G.—Babu Anadi Nath Lahiri, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Meherpur, Nadia, is transferred to the headquarters station of the district of Nadia.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 12th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 142R.G.—Babu Nogendra Nath Mazumdar, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Nadia, Sadar, is transferred to the Meherpur sub-division of the district.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 12th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the power vested in me under Government Order No. 168P.D., dated the 22nd April 1913, I reappoint Rai Mahendra Chandra Lahiri Bahadur and Dr. B. L. Bose to be non-official visitors of the Serampore Subsidiary Jail, in the district of Hooghly, for a period of two years.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CAMP SURI, *the 12th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 34M.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be Commissioners of the Satkhira Municipality, in the district of Khulna, at the last general election of Commissioners of the Municipality held on the 13th July 1918:—

No. of Ward.		Name.
I.—Satkhira	...	Babu Sailaja Nath Roy Chaudhuri. " Gopal Chandra Gupta.
II.—Sultanpur	...	" Satya Sakha Mukharji.
III.—Pranshire	...	" Debendra Nath Banarji, B.L.
IV.—Katia	...	" Hari Nath Mazumdar, B.L.
V.—Palaspole	...	Munshi Mahammad Farahim Khan.
VI.—Bankal	...	" Abdur Rauf Khan Chaudhuri.
VII.—Kukurali	...	Babu Lalit Mohan Ghosh.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 9th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 38M.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that Saturday, the 23rd November 1918, is fixed as the date for holding a bye-election in Ward No. IV of the Mohesh pur Municipality, in the district of Jessore, to elect a Commissioner for that Ward in place of Babu Aswini Kumar Gupta, deceased.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 9th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 32M.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that Saturday, the 26th October 1918, is fixed as the date for holding a bye-election in Ward No. III of the Birnagar Municipality, in the district of Nadia, to elect a Commissioner for that Ward in place of Babu Srish Chandra Ganguli, deceased.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 9th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3587J.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, at the general elections held on the 25th May and 24th August 1918, the following gentlemen were duly elected to be Commissioners of the Narayanganj Municipality, in the district of Dacca, for the several Wards mentioned against their names :—

No. of Ward.	Name.
I	1. Babu Beni Madhab Mukhati. 2. Moulana Syed Mahammad Maleeh.
II	1. Maulvi Tashadal Hossain. 2. Babu Benode Behari Pal. 3. „ Kumadini Kanta Ray.
III	1. Maulvi Ahmed Ali. 2. Babu Satyendra Nath Ray. 3. „ Sachindra Narayan Sen Chowdhury.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 9th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that the 7th December 1918 has been fixed for holding a bye-election for the election of a Commissioner for Ward No. IV of the Midnapore Municipality in the place of Babu Kalipada Hazra deceased.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner,*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 11th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3593J.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that at the general election held on the 31st July 1918, the following gentlemen were duly elected to be Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality for the several Wards mentioned against their names :—

Ward No. I	1. Rai Pyari Lal Doss Bahadur, M.B.E., B.L. 2. Babu Keshab Chandra Banerjee. 3. „ Jogesh Chandra Das.
„ „ II	1. Sita Nath Dey Sarcar. 2. Gopy Mohan Datta.
„ „ III	1. Nabendra Nath Bysack. 2. Bhagabat Prasanna Saha Banik.
„ „ IV	1. Dhirendra Chandra Ray. 2 Maulvi Allabuksh.
„ „ V	1. Babu Sarat Chandra Chakravarty. 2. Maulvi Abul Hasnat Ahmad.
„ „ VI	1. Babu Har Mohan Sil.
„ „ VII	1. „ Lalit Mohan Das. 2. Munshi Abdul Aziz.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN, DACCA, *the 7th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that, in the bye-elections notified to be held on the 7th September 1918 in Wards Nos. I and VIII of the Howrah Municipality, Babu Jatindra Mohan Ghose and Babu Anath Nath Chaudhury, M.A., B.L., were duly elected, without contest, as Commissioners, respectively, in the place of Babu Jyoti Prasad Banarjee, resigned, and Babu Basanta Kumar Dutt, deceased.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 7th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 35M.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the following gentlemen have been elected as Commissioners of the Kandi Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, at the last general election of Commissioners of the Municipality held on the 6th July 1918:—

No. of Ward.	Name.
I.—Kandi	Babu Dwijapada Banerjee. " Purna Chandra Sinha.
II.—Jemo	" Nilkanta Trivedi. " Sibendra Narayan Ray.
III.—Baghdanga ...	" Nripendra Narayan Ray.
IV.—Rasorah	" Rajani Kanta Ghosh Ray.
V.—Chhatina Kandi ...	" Mohendra Narayan Ghosh.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner*

COMMR.'S OFEICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 12th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 36L.S.-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, as amended by section 13 of the Bengal Act V of 1908, and at the request made by the members of the Barasat Local Board at a meeting attended by not less than two-thirds of its members, I appoint Babu Manmatha Nath Mukharji, Subdivisional Officer, Barasat, to be the Chairman of the said Local Board in the district of the 24-Parganas.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 7th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3636J.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, under section 39 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (III of 1885), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Union Committees noted below in the (North) Sadar subdivision of the Dacca district:—

BARMI.

1. Maulvi Khamedali Kaiya.
2. Babu Sarat Chandra Pal.
3. Maulvi Isabali Sarcar.
4. Babu Kali Mohan Das Roy.
5. Maulvi Abbas Ali Sarcar.
6. Babu Hridoy Nath Dey.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 33M.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that Saturday, the 26th October 1918, is fixed as the date for holding a bye-election in Ward No. III of the Birnagar Municipality, in the district of Nadia, to elect a Commissioner for that Ward in place of Babu Srish Chandra Ganguli, deceased.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 9th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3587J.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, at the general elections held on the 25th May and 24th August 1918, the following gentlemen were duly elected to be Commissioners of the Narayanganj Municipality, in the district of Dacca, for the several Wards mentioned against their names :—

No. of Ward.	Name.
I	1. Babu Beni Madhab Mukhati. 2. Moulana Syed Mahammad Maleeh.
II	1. Maulvi Tashadal Hossain. 2. Babu Benode Behari Pal. 3. „ Kumadini Kanta Ray.
III	1. Maulvi Ahmed Ali. 2. Babu Satyendra Nath Ray. 3. „ Sachindra Narayan Sen Chowdhury.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 9th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that the 7th December 1918 has been fixed for holding a bye-election for the election of a Commissioner for Ward No. IV of the Midnapore Municipality in the place of Babu Kalipada Hazra deceased.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner,*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 11th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3593J.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that at the general election held on the 31st July 1918, the following gentlemen were duly elected to be Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality for the several Wards mentioned against their names :—

Ward No. I	1.	Rai Pyari Lal Doss Bahadur, M.B.E., B.L.
	2.	Babu Keshab Chandra Banerjee.
	3.	Jogesh Chandra Das.
II	1.	Sita Nath Dey Sarcar.
	2.	Gopy Mohan Datta.
III	1.	Nabendra Nath Bysack.
	2.	Bhagabat Prasanna Saha Banik.
IV	1.	Dhirendra Chandra Ray.
	2	Maulvi Allabuksh.
V	1.	Babu Sarat Chandra Chakravarty.
	2.	Maulvi Abul Hasnat Ahmad.
„ „ VI	1.	Babu Har Mohan Sil.
„ „ VII	1.	„ Lalit Mohan Das.
	2.	Munshi Abdul Aziz.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN, DACCA, *the 7th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that, in the bye-elections notified to be held on the 7th September 1918 in Wards Nos. I and VIII of the Howrah Municipality, Babu Jatindra Mohan Ghose and Babu Anath Nath Chaudhury, M.A., B.L., were duly elected, without contest, as Commissioners, respectively, in the place of Babu Jyoti Prasad Banarjee, resigned, and Babu Basanta Kumar Dutt, deceased.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 7th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 35M.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the following gentlemen have been elected as Commissioners of the Kandi Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, at the last general election of Commissioners of the Municipality held on the 6th July 1918:—

No. of Ward.	Name.
I.—Kandi	Babu Dwijapada Banerjee. " Purna Chandra Sinha.
II.—Jemo	" Nilkanta Trivedi. " Sibendra Narayan Ray.
III.—Baghdanga ...	" Nripendra Narayan Ray.
IV.—Rasorah	" Rajani Kanta Ghosh Ray.
V.—Chhatina Kandi ...	" Mohendra Narayan Ghosh.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner*

COMMR.'S OFEICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 12th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 36L.S.-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, as amended by section 13 of the Bengal Act V of 1908, and at the request made by the members of the Barasat Local Board at a meeting attended by not less than two-thirds of its members, I appoint Babu Manmatha Nath Mukharji, Subdivisional Officer, Barasat, to be the Chairman of the said Local Board in the district of the 24-Parganas.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 7th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3636J.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, under section 39 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (III of 1885), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Union Committees noted below in the (North) Sadar subdivision of the Dacca district:—

BARMI.

1. Maulvi Khamedali Kaiya.
2. Babu Sarat Chandra Pal.
3. Maulvi Isabali Sarcar.
4. Babu Kali Mohan Das Roy.
5. Maulvi Abbas Ali Sarcar.
6. Babu Hridoy Nath Dey.

ARALIA.

1. Babu Jogendra Nath Banerji.
2. „ Balaram Shaha.
3. Maulvi Aliullah Sarcar.
4. Babu Gobinda Chandra Pundit.
5. Maulvi Abul Sarcar.
6. „ Jafiruddin.

JAMALPUR.

1. Babu Bharat Chandra Chakraborti.
2. „ Ram Sundar Banik.
3. Maulvi Hossein Prodhania.
4. Babu Nabin Chandra Bhowmik.
5. „ Govinda Chandra Karmakar.
6. M. Alimaddin Sarcar.

GHORASAL.

1. M. Misbauddin.
2. M. Rahimuddin.
3. Babu Gour Sunder Poddar.
4. Maulvi Abu Syed Md. Hossen.
5. M. Abul Fata Abedullah.
6. M. Abu Syed Zahooral Asraf.

SABHAR.

1. Babu Jasoda Lal Shaha.
2. „ Ganga Charan Shaha.
3. Hira Lall Gope.
4. Ramani Mohan Shaha.
5. Kunja Behari Shaha.
6. Chand Mohan Shaha.

SUAPUR.

1. Babu Jatindra Nath Chakraborty.
2. „ Kali Mohan Das Gupta.
3. Brojendra Nath Roy.
4. Pramatha Nath Roy.
5. Jogesh Chandra Roy.
6. Amulya Ratan Roy.

SRIFULTALI.

1. Babu Sasi Bhusan Bagchi.
2. M. Ahmad Ali Khan.
3. M. Khaleque Newaj Khan Chaudhury.
4. Babu Nibaran Chandra Pal.
5. „ Jogendra Nath Biswas.
6. „ Brajendra Kumar Sarcar.

SIMULIA.

1. Babu Adhar Chandra Ghosh.
2. „ Gagan Chandra Banick.
3. M. Mansur Ali Khan.
4. Babu Jadab Chandra Bose Ray.
5. M. Abdul Latif Khandaker.
6. M. Arman Sarcar.

BAKTARPUR.

1. Babu Madan Mohan Mitra Biswas.
2. „ Surendra Kumar Mitra Biswas.
3. Mahammed Maklukar Rahaman.
4. Munshi Abdul Hamid.
5. „ Safiullah Khan.
6. „ Farhaduddin Khan

2. Under section 41 of the said Act, I appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Union Committees noted below in the (North) Sadar subdivision of the Dacca district:—

BARMI.

1. Munshi Ijjatali Sarcar.
2. Babu Gopeshwar Shaha.
3. „ Rajini Kanta Dey.

ARALIA.

1. Babu Raj Mohan Karmakar.
2. M. Amanullah Hazi.
3. Babu Bharat Chandra Chakravarty.

JAMALPUR.

1. Babu Hari Charan Kritiratna.
2. „ Harendra Kumar Basu.
3. M. Mahammed Fazlul Huq.

GHORASAL.

1. Babu Rajendra Chandra Chanda.
2. „ Bharat Chandra Das.
3. „ Dasarath Singha.

SABHAR.

1. M. Rahibuddin Khan.
2. Babu Parbati Chandra Dutt.
3. „ Panchanan Dutt.

SUAPUR.

1. M. Basiruddin Khan.
2. M. Nasiruddin Bhuya.
3. Babu Gopinath Shaha.

SRIFULTALI.

1. M. Syed Majibuddin Siddiki.
2. Babu Basanta Kumar Chakraborty.
3. M. Syeduddin Siddiki.

SIMULIA.

1. M. Budhai Bepari.
2. M. Sk. Sadari.
3. Babu Baikuntha Nath Roy.

BAKTARPUR.

1. Babu Paresh Nath Nag Biswas.
2. „ Nibaran Chandra Biswas.
3. „ Srish Chandra Ghosh.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 11th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3570J.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, under rule 20 (*b*) of the Manual of Rules for the Management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Jamalpur, in the district of Mymensingh:—

1. The Subdivisional Officer of Jamalpur ... } *Ex-officio*
2. The Assistant Surgeon of Jamalpur ... }
3. Babu Surendra Nath Som, B.L.
4. „ Sasi Mohan De, B.L.
5. „ Mahim Chandra Deb Moulik, B.L.
6. „ Devendra Nath Sen Gupta, B.L.
7. „ Isvar Chandra Guha.
8. „ Akshaya Kumar Sen, B.A.
9. Maulvi A. K. M. Abdul Wadud.
10. „ Golam Muhammad.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 7th September 1918.*

ARALIA.

1. Babu Jogendra Nath Banerji.
2. „ Balaram Shaha.
3. Maulvi Aliullah Sarcar.
4. Babu Gobinda Chandra Pundit.
5. Maulvi Abul Sarcar.
6. „ Jafiruddin.

JAMALPUR.

1. Babu Bharat Chandra Chakraborti.
2. „ Ram Sundar Banik.
3. Maulvi Hossein Prodhania.
4. Babu Nabin Chandra Bhowmik.
5. „ Govinda Chandra Karmakar.
6. M. Alimaddin Sarcar.

GHORASAL.

1. M. Misbauddin.
2. M. Rahimuddin.
3. Babu Gour Sunder Poddar.
4. Maulvi Abu Syed Md. Hossen.
5. M. Abul Fata Abedullah.
6. M. Abu Syed Zahooral Asraf.

SABHAR.

1. Babu Jasoda Lal Shaha.
2. „ Ganga Charan Shaha.
3. „ Hira Lall Gope.
4. „ Ramani Mohan Shaha.
5. „ Kunja Behari Shaha.
6. „ Chand Mohan Shaha.

SUAPUR.

1. Babu Jatindra Nath Chakraborty.
2. „ Kali Mohan Das Gupta.
3. „ Brojendra Nath Roy.
4. „ Pramatha Nath Roy.
5. „ Jogesh Chandra Roy.
6. „ Amulya Ratan Roy.

SRIFULTALI.

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2. M. Ahmad Ali Khan.
3. M. Khaleque Newaj Khan Chaudhury.
4. Babu Nibaran Chandra Pal.
5. „ Jogendra Nath Biswas.
6. „ Brajendra Kumar Sarcar.

SIMULIA.

1. Babu Adhar Chandra Ghosh.
2. „ Gagan Chandra Banick.
3. M. Mansur Ali Khan.
4. Babu Jadab Chandra Bose Ray.
5. M. Abdul Latif Khandaker.
6. M. Arman Sarcar.

BAKTARPUR.

1. Babu Madan Mohan Mitra Biswas.
2. „ Surendra Kumar Mitra Biswas.
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4. Munshi Abdul Hamid.
5. „ Safiullah Khan.
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2. Under section 41 of the said Act, I appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Union Committees noted below in the (North) Sadar subdivision of the Dacca district :—

BARMI.

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2. Babu Gopeshwar Shaha.
3. „ Rajini Kanta Dey.

ARALIA.

1. Babu Raj Mohan Karmakar.
2. M. Amanullah Hazi.
3. Babu Bharat Chandra Chakravarty.

JAMALPUR.

1. Babu Hari Charan Kritiratna.
2. „ Harendra Kumar Basu.
3. M. Mahammed Fazlul Huq.

GHORASAL.

1. Babu Rajendra Chandra Chanda.
2. „ Bharat Chandra Das.
3. „ Dasarath Singha.

SABHAR.

1. M. Rahibuddin Khan.
2. Babu Parbati Chandra Dutt.
3. „ Panchanan Dutt.

SUAPUR.

1. M. Basiruddin Khan.
2. M. Nasiruddin Bhuya.
3. Babu Gopinath Shaha.

SRIFULTALI.

1. M. Syed Majibuddin Siddiki.
2. Babu Basanta Kumar Chakraborty.
3. M. Syoduddin Siddiki.

SIMULIA.

1. M. Budhai Bepari.
2. M. Sk. Sadari.
3. Babu Baikuntha Nath Roy.

BAKTARPUR.

1. Babu Paresh Nath Nag Biswas.
2. „ Nibaran Chandra Biswas.
3. „ Srish Chandra Ghosh.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 11th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3570J.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, under rule 20 (*b*) of the Manual of Rules for the Management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Jamalpur, in the district of Mymensingh :—

1. The Subdivisional Officer of Jamalpur ... } *Ex-officio.*
2. The Assistant Surgeon of Jamalpur ... }
3. Babu Surendra Nath Som, B.L.
4. „ Sasi Mohan De, B.L.
5. „ Mahim Chandra Deb Moulik, B.L.
6. „ Devendra Nath Sen Gupta, B.L.
7. „ Isvar Chandra Guha.
8. „ Akshaya Kumar Sen, B.A.
9. Maulvi A. K. M. Abdul Wadud.
10. „ Golam Muhammad.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 7th September 1918.*

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 11634.—The 9th September 1918.—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Udaypur Co-operative Union, Limited (registered No. 146 of 1915), in the district of Faridpur, under sub-section (*1*) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the Society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said Society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint the Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Faridpur, to be Liquidator of the said Society.

No. 11638.—The 9th September 1918.—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Paikkandi Co-operative Rural Bank (registered No. 316 of 1913), in the district of Faridpur, under sub-section (*1*) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the Society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said Society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint Maulvi Mahammad Shamsuzzoha, Circle Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Faridpur, to be Liquidator of the said Society.

No. 11733.—The 12th September 1918.—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Faridpur Co-operative Town Bank, Limited (Registered No. 67 of 1913), in the district of Faridpur, under sub-section (*1*) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the Society ought to be dissolved:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said Society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint the Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Faridpur, to be liquidator of the said Society.

J. T. DONOVAN,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Notice under section 63 (2) of Bengal Act V of 1911.

PROPOSED PUBLIC STREET No. XXXI (NEW ULTADINGI ROAD).

NOTICE is hereby given under section 63 (*2*) of Bengal Act V of 1911, as amended by Bengal Act III of 1915, that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta has prepared a plan of Proposed Public Street No. XXXI (New Ultadingi Road) in Ward No. III of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation and Ward No. I of the Manicktola Municipality, extending eastwards from the junction of Grey Street and Circular Road (Upper) through Raja Dinendra Street, Gauribere Lane, to Canal West Road, thence across the Circular Canal into the Manicktola Municipality from Canal East Road to meet Ultadingi Main Road at its junction with

Ultadingi Lane continuing the widening of Ultadingi Main Road for a distance of 160 yards.

The plan provides for an 84-foot road throughout except for the approaches to the bridge canal where the width of the roadway is reduced to 60 feet in order to provide for the tapering off of the embankments.

The Proposed Public Street will pass through the following Municipal premises:—

WITHIN CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL JURISDICTION.

Circular Road, Upper ...	... 242, 242-1.
Gauribere Lane ...	... 3-9, 3-10, 3-11, 3-11-1, 3-12, 4, 5, 6, 6-1, 10, 10-1, 11, 11-1-1A, 11-1-1B, 11-1, 11-2.
Canal West Road ...	... 27, 28, 29, 29-1, 30, 31, 32, 35, 35-4, 35-5.
Ultadingi Road ...	... 18.
Nandanbagan Street	... 3, 4.

WITHIN MANICKTOLA MUNICIPAL JURISDICTION.

Canal East Road ...	... 9-1, 9-2, 9-19, 9-21, 9-23, 9-25, 9-26, 9-27, 10, 10-3, 10-4, 10-5, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 11, 12, 13.
Muraripukur Lane	... 1, 2, 2-1, 2-2-1, 2-3, 2-4-1, 3, 4, 4-1, 12, 12-3, 12-4, 12-11, 12-12, 13, 14, 14-1, 15, 15-1, 15-2, 15-3, 15-6, 15-6-1, 15-8, 15-9, 15-10, 16, 16-1, 17, 18-1.
Ultadingi Lane ...	... 1, 1-1 to 1-3, 2, 2-1, 7, 7-A-1, 7-A-2, 7A, 7B, 49.
Ultadingi Main Road	.. 110, 110-3, 110-5, 110-6, 110-7, 110-8, 110-9, 110-10, 110-11, 110-12, 111, 123, 124, 125, 125-1, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 131-1, 131-2, 131-3, 131-4, 134, 134-1, 134-1-2, 134-2.

The plan of the Proposed Public Street and the particulars of the land through which the Proposed Public Street will pass may be inspected at the offices of the Trust, No. 5, Clive Street, on week days, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. Saturdays 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Copies of this notice may be obtained on payment of a fee of 2 annas per copy and of the plan at 8 annas per sheet.

Objections to the said plan may be submitted on or before the 30th November 1918.

C. H. BOMPAS, *Chairman.*

CALCUTTA, *the 27th August 1918.*

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Notice under section 63 (2) of Bengal Act V of 1911.

PLAN OF PROPOSED PUBLIC STREETS NO. XXIV (LINTON STREET AREA) AND NO. XXV (GORACHAND ROAD AREA) (REVISED).

Notice is hereby given, under section 63 (2) of Bengal Act V of 1911, as amended by Bengal Act III of 1915, that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta has prepared a revised plan of Proposed Public Streets No. XXIV (Linton Street area) and No. XXV (Gorachand Road area) in Ward No. XX, which were originally published on the 10th October 1917 and 14th November 1917, respectively.

The revised plan provides for a main road 100 feet wide immediately north of Improvement Scheme No. VIII (Park Street extension) connecting Proposed Public Streets No. XXIII (Outer Circular Road) and No. XXVI (Entally Park Avenue) and for the laying out of several new roads of a width of 40 feet and is one of a series of alignments published by the Board for the development of the area bounded by Lower Circular Road and the Eastern Bengal Railway and linking up Improvement Scheme No. VIII (Park Street extension) and Proposed Public Streets No. XXIII (Outer Circular Road) and No. XXVI (Entally Park Avenue).

The Proposed Public Street will pass through the following Municipal holdings:—

Names of Streets.	Numbers of Municipal Holdings.
Linton Street ...	2A, 2B, 4, 6, 16, 18 to 22, 24, 26.
Gorachand Road ...	7, 8, 16, 17, 32, 33, 34, 35-1, 36, 37, 46, 46-1.
Ostagar Lane ...	5, 6, 7.
Jannagore Road ...	7, 7-1, 8, 9, 10, 21, 25-1.
Kasaipara Lane ...	9, 10, 11, 11-1, 11-2, 11-3, 12, 13, 14.
Gorachand Lane ...	4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 10-1, 11, 11-1, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 20-1, 20-2, 21.

The plan of the Proposed Public Streets and the particulars of the land through which the Proposed Public Streets will pass may be inspected at the Offices of the Trust, No. 5, Clive Street, on week days, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. Saturdays, 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Copies of this notice may be obtained on payment of a fee of 2 annas per copy and of the plan at 8 annas per sheet.

Objections to the said plan may be submitted on or before the 30th November 1918.

C. H. BOMPAS, *Chairman.*

The 4th September 1918.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 43 OF BENGAL ACT V OF 1911.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEME NO. XV (SECTION A).

(*Street Scheme.*)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta have framed an Improvement Scheme described as Scheme No. XV, New Main Sewer Road, Section A (West of Scheme No. IV-A).

The area comprised in this section is bounded as follows:—

On the north—By a line from the north-east corner of Pran Kristo Ghat along the northern boundary of Nepal Bhattacharjee Street to the north-western corner of Dhakuria Road.

On the east—By a line from the north-west corner of Dhakuria Road along the eastern boundary of Russa Road South to a point 40 feet north of the south-western corner of 115, Dhakuria Road.

On the south—By a straight line from this point to the south-eastern corner of the Mysore Memorial Ghat.

On the west—By a line from this point along the eastern boundary of Tolly's Nulla to the north-eastern corner of Pran Kristo Ghat.

Particulars of the scheme, a map of the area comprised in the scheme, and a statement of the land which it is proposed to acquire may be inspected at the offices of the Trust, No. 5, Clive Street, on week days between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. and on Saturdays between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Copies of the above documents will be delivered to applicants on payment of the following fees:—

	Rs.	A.
Particulars of the scheme	0	4
May of the area	1	0
Statement of land which it is proposed to acquire.	0	4

Objections to the scheme will be received up to the 31st December 1918.

C. H. BOMPAS, *Chairman.*

CALCUTTA, *the 11th September 1918.*

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th September 1918, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th September 1918.

No. 45.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sir John Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following Bill, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th September 1918, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 4th September 1918:—

No. 14 OF 1918.

A Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Provincial Insolvency (Amendment) Act, 191 . III of 1907.

Amendment of section 2, Act III of 1907.

2. In section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (hereinafter referred to as the said III of 1907.

Act), the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*i*) the definition of "available act of insolvency" shall be omitted;

(*ii*) to the definition of "property" the following words shall be added "but does not include property held on trust for any other person;" and

(*iii*) the following definition shall be added, namely :—

[*Cf.* s. 2 (*i*), Act III of 1909.]

"(*h*) 'transfer of property' includes a transfer of any interest therein and any charge created thereon."

[*Cf.* s. 7, Act III of 1909.]

Insertion of new section 3-A, in Act III of 1907.

3. After section 3 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Power of Court to decide all questions arising in insolvency.

"3-A. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall have full power to decide all questions of priorities and all other questions whatsoever, whether of law or of fact, which may arise in any case of insolvency coming within the cognisance of the Court, or which the Court may deem expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case."

Substitution of new sections for section 6, Act III of 1907.

4. For section 6 of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely :—

Exemption of corporation, etc., from insolvency proceedings.

"6-A. No insolvency petition shall be presented against any corporation or against any association or company registered under any enactment for the time being in force.

Conditions on which creditor may petition.

6-B. (*1*) A creditor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition against a debtor unless—

(*a*) the debt owing by the debtor to the creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to such creditors amounts to five hundred rupees, and

(*b*) the debt is a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some certain future time, and

(*c*) the act of insolvency on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition.

(*2*) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he shall in his petition either state that he is willing to relinquish his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged insolvent, or give an estimate of the value of the security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated in the same way as if he were an unsecured creditor.

Conditions on which debtor may petition.

6-C. A debtor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition unless—

(*a*) his debts amount to five hundred rupees; or

(*b*) he has been arrested or imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money; or

(*c*) an order of attachment in execution of such a decree has been made, and is subsisting, against his property:

Provided that a debtor in respect of whom an order of adjudication made under this Act has been annulled, owing to his failure to apply, or to prosecute an application for his discharge, shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition without the leave of the Court by which the order of adjudication was annulled. Such Court shall not grant leave unless it is satisfied that the petition is founded on substantially different facts from those contained in the petition on which the order of adjudication was made.

Court to which petition shall be presented.

6-D. Every insolvency petition shall be presented to a Court having jurisdiction under this Act in any local area in which the debtor ordinarily resides or carries on business, or personally works for gain, or if he has been arrested or imprisoned where he is in custody:

Provided that no objection as to the place of presentment shall be

allowed by any appellate or revisional Court unless such objection was taken in the Court by which the petition was heard at the earliest possible opportunity, and unless there has been a consequent failure of justice.

Verification of, and procedure for, admission of petition.

6-E. Every insolvency petition shall be in writing, and shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. for signing and verifying plaints, and the procedure laid down by the said Code with respect to the admission of plaints shall, so far as it is applicable, be followed in the case of such petitions."

Amendment of section 10, Act III of 1907.

5. In section 10 of the said Act, for the words "if he were alive," the words "far as may be necessary for the realisation and distribution of the property of the debtor," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11, Act III of 1907.

6. To section 11, sub-section (*1*) of the said Act, the following clauses shall be added, namely :—

"(*f*) A statement whether the debtor has on any previous occasion filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent, and—

(*i*) if such petition has been dismissed, the reasons for such dismissal, or

(*ii*) if the debtor has been adjudged an insolvent, concise particulars of the insolvency including a statement whether any previous adjudication has been annulled owing to his failure to apply, or to prosecute an application for his discharge."

Amendment of section 12, Act III of 1907.

7. In section 12 of the said Act, after sub-section (*3*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*4*) The Court, when making an order under sub-section (*1*) shall, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing it otherwise directs, appoint an interim receiver of the property of the debtor, or of any part thereof, and may direct him to take immediate possession thereof or any part thereof, and the interim receiver shall thereupon have such of the powers conferable on a receiver appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as the Court may direct. If an interim receiver is not so appointed, the Court may, at any subsequent time before adjudication, likewise appoint an interim receiver of the property of the debtor or any part thereof, and the provisions of this sub-section shall apply accordingly."

V of 1908.

Amendment of section 13, Act III of 1907.

8. In section 13 of the said Act, clause (*2*) shall be omitted, and in the proviso to the said section, the word and figure "clause (*2*)" shall also be omitted.

Amendment of section 14, Act III of 1907.

9. In section 14, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, the word "and" where it occurs at the end of clause (*b*) of that sub-section shall be omitted, and after clause (*c*) the following clause shall be added, namely :—

"(*d*) In the case of a petition presented by a debtor that he is unable to pay his debts."

Amendment of section 15, Act III of 1907.

10. (*1*) In section 15, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act for the words "Where the Court" the words "In the case of a petition presented by a creditor, where the Court" shall be prefixed.

(*2*) After sub-section (*1*) of the same section, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*1A*). In the case of a petition presented by a debtor, the Court shall dismiss the petition—

(*i*) where the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the right to present the petition, or of the fact that the debtor is unable to pay his debts, and

(*ii*) where the Court is satisfied that the petition is grounded on substantially the same facts as were the grounds for a previous petition by the debtor leading to an order of adjudication which was annulled owing to his failure to apply, or to prosecute an application for his discharge."

Amendment of section 16, Act III of 1907.

11. In section 16 of the said Act the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(1) In sub-section (*1*) the words "and the debtor is unable to propose

any composition or scheme which shall be accepted by the creditors and approved by the Court in the manner hereinafter provided" shall be omitted, and after the word "adjudication," the following words shall be added, namely:—"and shall specify in such order the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge."

(2) In sub-section (2), the following words, namely:—"and (b) the insolvent, if in prison for debt, shall be released", and "or person" shall be omitted.

(3) In sub-section (7) after the word "adjudication," where that word occurs for the second time, the words "the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge" shall be inserted.

(4) After sub-section (7) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(8) The Court may, if sufficient cause is shown, extend the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge."

Insertion of new section 16-A, Act III of 1907.

12. After section 16 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

[Cf. s. 25, Act III of 1909.]

Protection order.

"16-A. (1) Any insolvent in respect of whom an order of adjudication has been made may apply to the Court for protection, and the Court may on such application make an order for the protection of the insolvent from arrest or detention.

(2) A protection order may apply either to all the debts of the debtor or to any of them as the Court may think proper, and may commence and take effect at and for such time as the Court may direct, and may be revoked or renewed as the Court may think fit.

(3) A protection order shall protect the insolvent from being arrested or detained in prison for any debt to which such order applies, and any insolvent arrested or detained contrary to the terms of such an order shall be entitled to his release;

Provided that no such order shall operate to prejudice the rights of any creditor in the event of such order being revoked or the adjudication annulled.

(4) Any creditor shall be entitled to appear and oppose the grant of a protection order."

Amendment of section 24, Act III of 1907.

13. In sub-section (1) of section 24 of the said Act, for the words "All persons" the words "When an order of adjudication has been made under this Act, all persons" shall be substituted;

And in sub-section (3) of the same section, after the words "other creditors" the words "who have proved their debts" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 27, Act III of 1907.

14. In section 27 of the said Act the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(1) In sub-section (1) the words "whether before or" shall be omitted.

(2) In sub-section (7) the words and brackets "(if any)" shall be omitted.

(3) In sub-section (8) for the word "adjudge" the word "readjudge" and for the word "adjudged" the word "readjudged" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 34, Act III of 1907.

15. To section 34, sub-section (1), the following shall be added, namely:—

"and before he had notice of the presentation of any insolvency petition by or against the debtor."

Amendment of section 37, Act III of 1907.

16. In section 37, sub-section (1), the words "or of any interest therein" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 38, Act III of 1907.

17. In the proviso to section 38 after the word "adjudication" the words "and is *bonâ fide*" shall be added.

Amendment of section 43, Act III of 1907.

18. In section 43 of the said Act the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(1) In sub-section (1) after the word "debtor" the words "on the making of an order under section 12 (1) and" shall be inserted; and for the words "give such aid in the realisation of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors" the words "do all such acts and things in relation to his property" shall be substituted.

(2) For sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) A debtor shall, if adjudged insolvent, aid to the utmost of his

power in the realisation of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors."

Insertion of new sections 43A, 43B, and 43C, in Act III of 1907.

19. After section 43 of the said Act the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Offences by debtor.

[s. 103, Act III of 1909.]

"43A. If a debtor whether before or after the making of an order of adjudication,

(*a*) wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by section 43, or to deliver up possession of any part of his property which is divisible among his creditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control to the Court or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, or

(*b*) fraudulently with intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act,

(*i*) has destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any document relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or

(*ii*) has kept or caused to be kept false books, or

(*iii*) has made false entries in or withheld entries from or wilfully altered or falsified any document relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or

(*c*) fraudulently with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any his creditors,—

(*i*) has discharged or concealed any debt due to or from him, or

(*ii*) has made away with, charged, mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of what kind soever,

he shall be punishable on conviction by the Court with imprisonment which may extend to one year.

Procedure on charge under section 43.

[*Cf.* s. 104, Act III of 1909.]

43-B. (*1*) Where the Court is satisfied that there is ground for inquiring into any offence referred to in section 43A, the Court shall direct that a notice be served on the debtor in the manner prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons, calling on him to show cause why a charge or charges should not be framed against him. V. of 1898.

(*2*) The notice shall set forth the substance of the offence, and any number of offences may be set forth in the same notice.

(*3*) At the hearing of such notice and of any charge framed in pursuance thereof, the Court shall, so far as may be, follow the procedure for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates prescribed by Chapter XXI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and nothing in Chapter XXIII of the said Code relating to trials before High Courts and Courts of Session shall be applicable to such trial. V. of 1898.

(*4*) Any number of offences under this section may be charged at the same time.

Criminal liability after discharge or composition.

[*Cf.* s. 105, Act III of 1909.]

43-C. Where an insolvent has been guilty of any of the offences specified in section 43-A he shall not be exempt from being proceeded against therefor by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved."

Amendment of section 44, Act III of 1907.

20. In section 44, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, after the word "adjudication," the words "and shall within the time appointed by the Court" shall be inserted, and after sub-section (*5*) of the said section, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :—

[*Cf.* s. 41 Act III of 1909.]

"(*6*) If the debtor does not appear on the day fixed for hearing his application for discharge or on such subsequent day as the Court may direct, or if the debtor does not apply for an order of discharge within the time appointed by the Court, the order of adjudication shall be annulled, and the provisions of section 42 (*2*) and (*3*) shall apply accordingly.

[*Cf.* s 23, (*2*), Act III of 1909.]

(*7*) Where a debtor has been released from custody under the provisions of this Act, and the order of adjudication is annulled under sub-section (*6*), the Court may, if it thinks fit, re-commit the debtor to

his former custody, and the jailor or keeper of the prison to whose custody such debtor is so recommitted shall receive such debtor into his custody according to such recommitment, and thereupon all processes which were in force against the person of such debtor at the time of such release as aforesaid shall be deemed to be still in force against him as if such order had not been made."

Amendment of section 45, Act III of 1907.

21. In section 45, sub-section (*1*) of the said Act, after clause (*c*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

[*Cf.* s. 45 (*d*), Act III of 1909.] V of 1898.

"(*d*) any liability under an order for maintenance made under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

Amendment of section 46, Act III of 1907.

22. In sub-section (*1*) of section 46, after the words "aggrieved by" the words "a decision come to or" shall be inserted ;

And in sub-section (*2*) of the same section after the words "aggrieved by" the words "a decision come to by the District Court in the exercise of powers conferred by section 3-A, or" shall be inserted; and for the figures and word "43, sub-section (2)" the figures and letter "43 A" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 48, Act III of 1907.

23. For section 48 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Summary administration.

"48. When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value two hundred rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications :—

(*i*) unless the Court otherwise directs, no notice required under this Act shall be published in the local official gazette;

(*ii*) on the admission of a petition by a debtor, the property of the debtor shall vest in the Court as a receiver;

(*iii*) at the hearing of the petition, the Court shall inquire into the debts and assets of the debtor and determine the same by order in writing, and it shall not be necessary to frame a schedule under the provisions of section 24;

(*iv*) the property of the debtor shall be realised with all reasonable despatch and thereafter, when practicable, distributed in a single dividend;

(*v*) the debtor shall apply for his discharge within six months from the date of adjudication; and

(*vi*) such other modifications as may be prescribed with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure :

Provided that the Court may at any time direct that the ordinary procedure provided for in this Act shall be followed in regard to the debtor's estate, and thereafter the Act shall have effect accordingly."

Insertion of new section after section 53, Act III of 1907.

24. After section 53 of the said Act, the following new section shall be inserted, namely :—

Disqualifications of insolvent.

"53A. (*1*) Where a debtor is adjudged or re-adjudged insolvent under this Act, he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be disqualified from—

(*a*) being appointed or acting as a Magistrate;

(*b*) being elected to any office of any local authority where the appointment to such office is by election, or holding or exercising any such office to which no salary is attached; and

(*c*) being elected or sitting or voting as a member of any local authority.

(*2*) The disqualifications which an insolvent is subject to under this section shall be removed and shall cease if—

(*a*) the order of adjudication is annulled under sub-section (*1*) of section 42 of this Act, or

(*b*) he obtains from the Court an order of discharge whether absolute or conditional, with a certificate that his bankruptcy was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part.

The Court may grant or refuse such certificate as it thinks fit, but any order of refusal shall be subject to appeal."

Repeal of certain words in sections 12, 27 and 44, Act III of 1907.

25. The words "by publication in the local official gazette and" and the word "other" where they occur in section 12, sub-section (*2*), section 27, sub-section (*1*), and section 44, sub-section (*1*), shall be omitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (III of 1907), which contains the law of Insolvency in force in British India outside the Presidency towns and the town of Rangoon. The Act came into force on the 1st January 1908, and since then, with the exception of a few unimportant amendments made in 1914, it has not been amended. Ten years' experience of the practical working of the Act has brought to light many defects which have from time to time provoked criticism from most of the Local Governments and not a few of the Judges who have had to administer its provisions. Numerous suggestions for the amendment of the Act on various points have also been received from time to time from the commercial communities and members of the legal profession.

2. The chief indictment of the Act is that it lends itself to the protection of fraudulent debtors, that it subjects an undischarged insolvent to little or no practical inconvenience, and that its provisions for the punishment of fraudulent insolvents are not effective in practice.

3. One of the principal defects in the existing law arises from the fact that the conduct of the debtor in many cases never comes under the scrutiny of the Court. The stage at which the misconduct of the debtor should come before the Court, and at which most of the provisions affecting a fraudulent insolvent would operate, is when he applies for his discharge. But there is nothing in the Act which requires him to apply for his discharge, and in practice such applications are rare. To remedy this unsatisfactory state of the law, it is proposed to include in the Act provisions which will compel an insolvent to apply to the Court within a prescribed period for his discharge or to lose the protection afforded by the insolvency proceedings. The Court will have power to extend the prescribed period and, when the adjudication order is annulled owing to the failure of the insolvent to apply in time for his discharge, a fresh petition on the same facts will be barred. These proposed changes are effected by the proviso to proposed new section 6C in clause 4 of the Bill, new sub-section (1A) (*ii*), in clause 10, the amendments in clause 11 (1), (3) and (4), and the amendments in clause 20.

4. It is now settled law that under the Act, as it stands, it is not open to the Court to reject the petition of a debtor on the ground that the application is an abuse of the law. While admitting that the object of an insolvency law is to deal with all insolvents, whether honest or not, and that no applicant who is in fact insolvent should be liable to have his petition dismissed *in limine*, it seems reasonable that the Court should have discretion as to the amount of protection to be afforded to a petitioning debtor in each individual case, the debtor being required to show that he is in fact unable to pay his debts, and that he has not concealed his property. These changes in the existing law are effected by the amendment in clauses 9 and 10 (*2*) and by clause 12, which inserts a new section 16A as to protection orders on the lines of section 25 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909.

5. A further defect in the Act is the absence of provisions sufficiently defining the power of Courts to decide questions of law and fact arising in insolvency proceedings. In certain cases, *e.g.*, those mentioned in sections 18 (3), 36 and 37 the Court is empowered to pass orders, and section 47 defines the general powers of the Court in regard to proceedings under the Act, but nowhere is a general power conferred on the Court to deal with and decide important questions of law and fact (*e.g.*, a question of title to property) which may arise in the insolvency proceedings. This question has recently

been the subject of conflicting decisions in the Allahabad and the Calcutta High Courts. In *Nilmoney Chowdhri* v. *Durga Charan Chowdhri* (22 C. W. N., 704), the Calcutta High Court dissenting from the Allahabad High Court held that the Insolvency Court has no such power, and that a question of title to property should be tried in a separate suit. It is obviously desirable that this conflict between the two High Courts should be terminated, and having regard to the prevalence of *benami* transactions in India and the importance of arming Courts with adequate powers for the speedy realisation of assets in the interests of creditors, the Government of India are of opinion that the Court should be given full power to decide all questions raised in insolvency proceedings. Clause 3 of the Bill accordingly enacts a provision on the lines of section 7 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

6. Proceedings instituted against fraudulent insolvents are frequently infructuous. This is largely due to the lack of precision in the Act as to the procedure to be adopted by the Court which desires to take action. The wording of sub-section (*2*) of section 43 is unduly vague, regard being had to the fact that it constitutes a criminal offence, and experience has shown that it frequently creates difficulties. It is proposed that the penal provisions of existing section 43 should be amended on the lines of section 103 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, and that the procedure to be followed on a charge should be defined on the lines of section 104 of that Act. It is proposed to embody these provisions in the two separate sections 43-A and 43-B inserted by clause 19 of the Bill, which also inserts a new section 43-C containing provisions similar to those of section 105 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. It seems desirable to make it clear that a dishonest insolvent who has been guilty of an offence under the Act can be proceeded against even after he has obtained his discharge, or after a composition submitted by him has been accepted.

7. The summary administration of petty insolvencies is now largely governed by rules made by the High Courts under section 51 (*2*) (*c*) of the Act, but it seems desirable that the Act itself should contain more detailed provisions than at present and that further simplification of procedure should be effected. It is proposed therefore that, in addition to any further modifications to be made by rules, section 48 should contain certain definite provisions, and it is thought that, if these changes are made, it would be well to confine summary administration to cases where the assets do not exceed Rs. 200 instead of the existing limit of Rs. 500, and to reserve a discretion to the Court to direct the ordinary procedure to be followed in cases where it thinks such a course desirable.

8. These amendments will, it is hoped, go far to check the abuses rendered possible by the defects in the existing law.

9. Opportunity has been taken to effect certain minor amendments in the Act, and an explanation of the reasons for the changes proposed will be found in the *Notes on Clauses*.

G. R. LOWNDES.

SIMLA;
The 20th August 1918.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 2.—The expression "available act of insolvency" is not used anywhere else in the Act, and a definition therefore seems unnecessary. No such definition is to be found in the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. The amendment in the definition of "property" makes it clear that trust property is not to be dealt with under the Act as property of the insolvent. It is proposed to include a definition of the expression "transfer of property" on the lines of the definition in section 2 of the Presidency Towns Act.

Clause 4 is principally a drafting amendment. The opportunity has been taken to split up section 6 into five separate sections with a view to rearrange its different parts in their logical order. New section 6A merely reproduces existing section 6 (*6*). New section 6B deals with the conditions on which a creditor may petition and reproduces existing section 6 (*4*) and (*5*). New section 6C deals with the debtor's petition and reproduces existing

section 6 (3) with the addition of a proviso which is a corollary to the amendments in clauses 11 and 20 of the Bill regarding the annulment of an order of adjudication.

New section 6D reproduces existing section 6 (2) with the addition of a proviso which is designed to cure a defect. Section 6 (2) lays down where an insolvency petition is to be presented, but does not contain any saving in the event of the petition being presented in the wrong Court The point was raised in *Madho Pershad* v. *Watson* (18 C. W. N., 1050), where the insolvent successfully presented an appeal on the ground that the petition had been presented in the wrong Court. The proposed proviso is intended to stop this loophole in the existing law.

New section 6E merely reproduces existing section 6 (1).

Clause 5 amends section 10 to make it clear that the object of continuing proceedings on the death of the debtor is for the purpose only of realising and distributing his property.

Clause 6.—This amendment appears to be necessary in view of the proviso to section 6 C in clause 4 and section 1A (*ii*) in clause 10.

Clause 7.—Section 13 (2) gives power to appoint an interim receiver at any time between the admission of the petition and the order of adjudication, but the Act is silent as to the powers of an interim receiver. It is considered desirable that an interim receiver should normally be appointed when the petition is admitted, and should be armed with such of the powers conferable on a receiver under the Code of Civil Procedure as the Court may direct (*cf.* section 16 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act). It is thought, however, that these provisions would come more appropriately into section 12 of the Act.

Clause 8 is consequential to the amendment in clause 7.

Clause 11.—The first amendment is consequential to the first amendment in clause 14.

The amendment of section 16 (2) is consequential to clause 12, which inserts a new section as to protection order.

The other amendments in this clause are explained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Clause 13.—The first amendment is one of drafting, and the second is designed to obviate the necessity of sending notices to creditors who have not yet proved their debts and thus to shorten the proceedings.

Clause 14.—Both section 16 (1) and section 27 contemplate the possibility of a composition or scheme *before* adjudication. The Presidency Towns Insolvency Act in section 28, on the other hand, only contemplates a composition *after* adjudication. Under the English law a composition can be made (1) after the receiving order and prior to adjudication, or (2) after adjudication. But under the Indian law there is no receiving order procedure at all, and the order of adjudication is made on the hearing of the petition. It is very doubtful whether under the Provincial Insolvency Act the Court would have before it the necessary facts to justify it, in dealing with compositions or schemes prior to adjudication. It is therefore proposed to follow in this respect the procedure under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act and allow compositions and schemes only *after* adjudication. This is effected by the first two amendments.

The third amendment in the clause is a drafting one—(*cf.*) sub-section (7) of section 27.

Clause 15.—As it stands, section 34 would not prevent the whole of the debtor's property from being sold for the benefit of an individual creditor after the filing of the petition and before the order of adjudication is made. The amendment prevents this and brings the section into line with section 53 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

Clause 16.—This amendment is consequential to the proposed definition of "transfer of property" in section 2.

Clause 17 makes it clear that the transactions referred to in section 38 are *bonâ fide* transactions. There appears to be no doubt that this is the intention.

Clause 18.—Apparently the duties imposed on the debtor by sub-section (1) of section 43 arise as soon as the Court has made an order under section 12 (1). It seems desirable to make this clear. It is difficult to see how the debtor can be under any obligation to assist in the distribution of his property, unless he is adjudged an insolvent. It is proposed therefore to amend the concluding part of sub-section (1), and to relegate to a separate sub-section

the provisions which impose on the debtor the duty of aiding in the distribution of his property. Clause 18 effects these changes.

Clause 21.—The effect of existing section 45 is to release a discharged insolvent from liability under an order of maintenance made under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and in this respect the section is in conflict with section 45 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. It is proposed to bring it into accord with the latter Act.

Clause 22.—In view of the power which the proposed new section 3A would confer on Courts exercising insolvency jurisdiction, it is proposed to provide specifically that decisions in the exercise of this power shall be appealable.

Clause 24.—Under the Indian law no statutory disabilities attach to the position of an undischarged insolvent. It is doubtful whether public opinion in this country is at present inclined to attach much disgrace to a person in this position, but it appears desirable that the sense of the community should be stimulated by providing certain statutory disqualifications in addition to those already imposed, *e.g.*, by the Regulations relating to members of the Legislative Council. A parallel provision is to be found in section 32 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict., c. 52).

Clause 25.—These amendments are introduced with a view to curtail the excessive number of notices which are at present required to be published in the Gazette.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th September 1918, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th September 1918.

No. 1960-Est.-A.—The Hon'ble Sir John Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Secretary to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for five weeks, with effect from the 5th September 1918.

R. E. HOLLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th September 1918, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE—WAR.

Simla, the 7th September 1918.

No. 9095.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 2nd day of July 1918.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made

under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Acts, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1917, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1917, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

(A) Binoculars;
(C) Bone black;

Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following:—

(B) Cutters;
(B) Drivers;
(B) Eyelets;
(B) Groovers;
(B) Hooks;

(B) Bristles;
(C) Brooms and brushes, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(A) Brushes, dandy;
(A) Brushes, tooth;
(B) Capsicum;
(A) Capsicum, oleo-resin of;

Chemicals, &c., the following:—

(C) Aloe juice:
(C) Iron, oxides of;

(A) Compasses, other than ships' compasses:
(A) Field glasses;

Forage and food, &c., the following:—

(B) Fenugreek seed;

(A) Heliographs;
(A) Nautical instruments;
(C) Paper coated with gelatine;
(C) Paper, Japanese tissue and similar cellulose paper, whether in the piece or roll or cut into shapes for domestic or other uses;
(A) Paraffin wax;
(A) Pipes, cast iron;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

(C) Condiments (except table salt) not otherwise prohibited;
(A) Tea;

(A) Spices and mixtures thereof;
(A) Telescopes;
(A) Theodolites;
(B) Tar, wood;

(B) Tin, manufactures of (except hollow-ware, tin plates, and receptacles, made wholly or partly from tin plates);
(A) Tin plates and receptacles made wholly or partly from tin plates;
(C) Vanillin, vanilla and vanilla pods.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

(A) Binoculars and their component parts;
(A) Bone black;
Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following :—
(A) Cutters;
(A) Drivers;
(A) Eyelets;
(A) Groovers;
(A) Hooks;

(A) Bristles;
(A) Brooms and brushes;
(A) Capsicum, including oleo-resin of capsicum;
Chemicals, &c., the following :—
(A) Iron, oxides of, and mixtures containing iron oxides;

(A) Compasses (other than ships' compasses) and their component parts;
(A) Diatomite or infusorial earth;
(A) Field glasses, and their component parts;
Forage and food, &c., the following :—
(A) Fenugreek seed;

(A) Guttering, cast iron, and cast iron gutter fittings and connections;
(A) Heliographs and their component parts;
(A) Hollow-ware, wrought, made wholly or partly from iron and steel sheet or plate; the following :—
Bottles, empty, braziers, cans, measures, scoops, pails, pans, riddles, skips, troughs and trunks;
Cisterns and tanks;
Domestic utensils;
Fountains;
Hods;
Hoppers, seed;

(A) Horns, animals, and articles, manufactured therefrom in which the total weight of horn exceeds 50 per cent. of the total weight of the article;
(A) Nautical instruments and their component parts;
(A) Paper, cigarette;
(B) Paper and cardboard (including strawboard, paste-board, millboard, and wood-pulp-board) and manufactures of paper and cardboard, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(A) Paraffin wax, and mixtures and preparations thereof containing 20 per cent. and upwards of paraffin wax, but not including waxed paper;
(A) Pipes, cast iron, and cast iron pipe fittings and connections;
Provisions and victuals which may used as food for man, the following :—
(A) Condiments (except table salt) not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(C) Maté or Yerba Maté (Paraguay tea);
(A) Tea, including tea waste, sweepings, dust and fluff, whether denatured or not;

(A) Radiators manufactured of cast iron pipes;
(A) Siennas;
(A) Spices and mixtures thereof, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(A) Tar, wood;
(A) Telescopes and their component parts;

(A) Theodolites and their component parts ;
(B) Tin, manufactures of, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
(A) Tinplate, and articles wholly or partly made therefrom (not otherwise specifically prohibited), the following :—
Receptacles, empty ;
Bottles, cans, measures, pots, pans, tins and bowls, empty ;
Lamps ;
Bakery, dairy and domestic utensils ;
Gasmeters and component parts thereof ;
(A) Umber ;
(A) Vanillin, vanilla and vanilla pods.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 9096.—The following War Trade Department lists, dated the 11th June 1918, of goods the export of which from the United Kingdom is prohibited or restricted, is published for general information :—

WAR TRADE DEPARTMENT,
4, CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1.
11th June 1918.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June 1917, the 13th July 1917, the 14th August 1917, the 28th August 1917, the 18th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 18th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 8th February 1918, the 26th February 1918, the 8th March 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 25th April 1918, the 14th May 1918, and the 11th June 1918, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following Destinations, viz. :—

Goods marked (A) to All Destinations ;
Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates ;
Goods marked (C) to all Destinations in European and Asiatic Russia and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

The dates appended to various prohibitions are those of Orders of Council imposing or amending those prohibitions since the Royal Proclamation of 10th May 1916. Where no date appears it may be assumed that the prohibition stands as it did on the 10th May 1916.

List E (page 1406).—Goods specially prohibited by Royal Proclamation of the 13th March 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 10th August 1917, and the 27th November 1917, to be exported to Switzerland. The goods in this list are consignable to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique. It must be understood, however, that all goods mentioned in the General List, pages 1388-1406, are prohibited to be exported to Switzerland whether mentioned in List E or not. Goods mentioned in the General List but not in List E are not consignable to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique.

List F (page 1414).—Goods specially prohibited by Royal Proclamation of the 29th September 1917 to be exported to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland.

Orders of Council issued subsequently to the date of this list are published in the "*Board of Trade Journal*," which may be obtained either directly or through any bookseller from the undermentioned branches of H. M. Stationery Office :—

London : Imperial House, Kingsway, W. C. 2 ;
Cardiff : 1, St. Andrew's Crescent ;
Manchester : 37, Peter Street ;
Edinburgh : 23, Forth Street ;

or from Messrs. E Ponsonby, Ltd., 115, Grafton Street, Dublin.

This list cancels all similar lists issued by the War Trade Department prior to *11th June* 1918.

The attention of exporters is drawn to the fact that various articles marked B or C may, in view of the percentage of copper contained in them, be subject to the Copper Prohibition (List A) (see "Copper.")

Application must therefore be made to the War Trade Department for licenses to export goods which fall within the aforementioned copper prohibition on account of the quantity of copper contained therein. Such applications should always indicate clearly the actual quantity of copper and / or copper alloys the goods contain.

A.

Abrasives, artificial, see Emery.
(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited ; 14-8-17.
(A) Acetanilide ; 11-6-18.
(A) Acetates, all metallic.
(A) Acetic acid.
(A) Acetic Anhydride ; 19-2-17.
(A) Aceto-celluloses.
(A) Acetones and their compounds and preparations ; 7-6-16.
Acetylene burners, see Burners.
(A) Acetysalicylic acid (aspirin) and its preparations.
(A) Aconite root ; 11-6-18.
(A) Acriflavine, proflavine and other acridine derivatives having antiseptic or therapeutic properties, and mixtures or preparations containing any of those substances ; 18-10-17.
(C) Adrenaline ; 22-6-17.
Adzes, see Tools, see also Handles.
(A) Aerated and Mineral Waters ; 1-5-17.
(A) Aeroplane dope.
(A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
(C) Agar-agar ; 23-10-16.
Agricultural machinery, see Machinery.
(A) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
Aircraft, Steel stampings suitable for, see Steel.
Ajowan seeds, see Seeds.
(A) Albumen ; 8-9-16, 19-2-17.
(A) Alcohol, absolute.
(A) Alcohol, ethylic, mixtures and preparations containing (not otherwise prohibited) ; 14-8-17.
(A) Alcohol methylic, and its esters ; 15-1-17.
Ale, see Beer.
(C) Algae ; 1-5-17.
(B) Algin and its compounds ; 12-12-16, 1-5-17, 22-1-18.
Alkaline bromides, see Bromine.
Alkaline tartrates, see Tartaric Acid.
(C) Aloe juice ; 22-6-17.
(A) Aloes ; 30-3-17 ; 12-4-18.
Alumina, see Phosphate Rock.
(A) Aluminium, alloys of aluminium and manufactures of aluminium, or of its alloys ; 18-10-17.
Aluminium nitrate.
Aluminium, oxides of, and mixtures containing aluminium oxides.
(A) Aluminium powder.
(A) Aluminium, salts of (except aluminium nitrate and sulphate, aluminoand ammonia alum).
(A) Tartrate and sulphate
(A) Telescopic.
(A) Teles[illegible] Emery.
(B) Alunite.
(C) Alypin ; 22-6-17.
(A) Ambergris ; 8-2-18.
(A) American cotton ties, varnished or blacked ; 28-7-16.
(A) Amidol and mixtures containing amidol.
(B) Amidopyrine ; 10-5-17.
(B) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, and mixtures containing such salts (except ammonia liquor, liquefied ammonia, ammonium alum, ammonium carbonate, chloride, nitrate, perchlorate, sulphate and sulphocyanide, and nickel ammonium sulphate, and mixtures containing such ammonium salt ; 19-1-17, 22-1-18.
(A) Ammonia liquefied ; 22-1-18.
(A) Ammonia liquor ; 22-1-18.
(A) Ammonium alum and mixtures containing ammonium alum ; 22-1-18.
(A) Ammonium carbonate and mixtures containing ammonium carbonate ; 22-1-18.
(A) Ammonium chloride, including muriate of ammonia and salammoniac, and mixtures containing these substances ; 22-1-18.
(A) Ammonium nitrate and mixtures containing ammonium nitrate ; 19-1-17, 26-2-18.
(A) Ammonium perchlorate and mixtures containing ammonium perchlorate ; 26-2-18.
(A) Ammonium sulphate and sulphocyanide ; 26-2-18.
(A) Amylacetate and other amylesters ; 15-1-17.
Amyl alcohol, see Fusel Oil.
(C) Amylene ; 22-6-17.
(A) Anchors ; 30-3-17.
(C) Anchusa ; 22-6-17.
(C) Anchusin ; 22-6-17.
(A) Aneroids suitable for aircraft.
Animal fats, see Fats.
Animal hair, see Hair.
Animal hoofs, see Gluestock.
Animal oils, see Oils.
Animal wares, see Wares.
(A) Animals, living, for food ; 12-12-16.
(A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war ; 8-1-15.
(A) Anthracene oil, and mixtures and preparations containing anthracene oil ; 26-7-16, 2-2-17.
(B) Antimony and alloys of antimony.
(C) Antimony, compounds of (except sulphides and oxides of antimony).
(A) Antimony, sulphides and oxides of, and mixtures containing sulphides and oxides of antimony ; 11-6-18.
(A) Antipyrine (phenazone) and its preparations.
(A) Anti-tetanus serum.

(A) Anvils; 12-3-17, 27-11-17.
Apatites, see Phosphate Rock.
(C) Apiol; 22-6-17.
(C) Apparel, waterproof wearing, not otherwise specifically prohibited; 17-11-16.
(A) Araroba or Goa powder; 27-11-17, 11-6-18.
(A) Areca or betel nuts; 27-11-17, 12-4-18.
(A) Arecoline; 27-11-17, 12-4-18.
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
(A) Arrowroot.
(B) Arsenical ore; 18-10-17.
(B) Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, and mixtures containing arsenic; 18-10-17.
(A) Asbestos and articles manufactured wholly or partly of asbestos; 27-11-17.
Aspirin, see Acetysalicylic Acid.
(A) Asphalt and articles containing asphalt; 22-6-17, 22-1-18, 26-2-18.
(A) Asphalt, coal tar; 25-5-16, 22-6-17, 22-1-18.
Augers, see Tools.
(A) Axes; 10-5-17, 27-11-17; see also Handles.
Axles, see Carts; Bicycles; Motor Vehicles; Railway Materials; Waggons.

B

(A) Baggings, old.
(A) Bags and sacks made wholly or partly of jute other than such bags or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings; 19-12-16, 18-12-17.
(C) Bags, wrappers or sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except unwoven paper bags) other than such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings; 19-12-16.
(A) Baking powder; 12-3-17.
Balata, see Rubber.
Ball bearings, see Bearings.
Ball clay, see Clay.
(A) Balsams; 12-4-18.
(C) Bamboo; 4-7-16.
(A) Banana meal and banana flour and preparations containing banana meal and banana flour; 22-6-17.
Bandoliers, leather, see Leather Goods.
Barbed wire, see Wire.
(B) Barium peroxide; 30-3-17.
(A) Barium sulphate; 11-6-18.
Bark, see Cascarilla, Cinchona, Cuprea, Quillaia, Quercitron, Saponaceous berries.
(A) Barley, barley meal and pearled and pot barley.
(A) Barographs suitable for aircraft.
(A) Barometers and their component parts; 17-11-16, 19-2-17.
(A) Barrels and casks, wooden (other than such barrels or casks as contain goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as the containers of such goods), whether whole or in shooks, and their distinctive component parts; 12-12-16, 1-5-17, 10-5-17, 14-5-18.
(A) Basic slag; 23-10-16.
(A) Baskets and Basket ware; 1-5-17, 22-1-18.
(A) Baudruche skin.
(B) Bauxite.
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
(A) Beans of all kinds including haricots, but not including Calabar and St. Ignatius beans, which see; 12-12-16, 27-11-17.
(A) Bean flour and meal.
Bearded needles, see Needles.
(A) Bearings, ball and roller and steel balls and rollers suitable for bearings; 15-8-16.
(B) Bedding (not including bedsteads and parts thereof); 1-5-17, 8-3-18.
(A) Bedsteads, metal, and metal frames for bedsteads; 12-4-18.
(A) Beer and ale; 1-5-17.
(A) Beeswax; 28-8-17.
Beet seed, see Seeds.
Belaying pins, see Ships' rigging.
(A) Belladonna and its preparations.
(A) Belladonna alkaloids, and their salts and preparations.
Belt fasteners, see Castings and Wire.
(A) Belting, cotton, including belting made with cotton duck impregnated with balata or with rubber; 14-5-18.
(B) Belting, wooven hair; 8-3-18.
(C) Belting, not otherwise prohibited; 8-3-18.
Belting, see Cotton, Leather, Linen, Rubber, etc.
Belts, see Leather Goods.
Benzamine, see Eucaine Hydrochloride.
(A) Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates; 12-4-18.
(A) Benzol and its compounds and preparations.
Betelnuts, see Areca.
(C) Bicycles and their component parts not otherwise prohibited; 14-8-17, (see also Motor).
(A) Binder twine; 23-10-16, 12-3-17.
(A) Binnacles; 30-3-17.
(A) Binoculars; 10-5-17.
(A) Bins, iron or steel; 12-4-18.
Biscuit meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Biscuits.
(C) Bismuth and its salts (except Bismuth nitrate).
(A) Bismuth nitrate.
(A) Bitumen, liquid or solid, and articles containing bitumen; 10-5-17, 22-6-17, 22-1-18, 26-2-18.
(A) Bladders; 19-2-17, see also Fish Bladders.
(B) Blankets, manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair; 8-3-18.

(C) Blankets, not otherwise prohibited; 8-3-18.
(A) Bleaching powder; 8-9-16.
Blocks, wood and iron rigging, see Ships' rigging.
(A) Boats and craft; 10-5-17, 18-12-17.
(A) Bobbins and their component parts; 22-6-17.
(A) Boilers, including portable boilers and their component parts, 25-5-16, 14-5-18.
Boiler packings, see Packings.
(A) Boiler tubes.
(A) Bolts, iron or steel; 13-7-17.
Bolts, see also Ships' rigging.
Bone ash, see Bones.
(C) Bone black; 15-1-17.
(A) Bones (except fish bones) in any form and bone ash (see also Fish bones; Whalebone).
(A) Boots and shoes, with soles or uppers of leather; 8-7-16, 30-3-17.
(C) Boots, and shoes not otherwise prohibited; 30-3-17.
Boots and shoes materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following; 8-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17, 1-5-17, 22-6-17, 13-7-17.
(A) Boot and shoe grindery, including clog nails.
(B) Cutters.
(B) Drivers.
(B) Eyelets.
(B) Groovers.
(B) Hooks.
(A) Lasts; 14-8-17.
(A) Shoemakers' machines and and their component parts; 14-8-17.
(A) Shoemakers' tools, hand and machine; 14-8-17.
(C) Borax and mixtures containing borax.
(C) Boric acid.
Boring cutters, see Tools.
(C) Boron compounds.
(A) Bottles, metal, such as can be used for containing mercury; 1-5-17.
Braces and bits, see Tools.
Braid, see Hemp; Silk.
Bran, see Offals of Corn.
Brass, see Copper.
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, see Grains.
Bricks, see Fireclay; Magnesite; Silica.
(B) Bristles; 26-6-16, 8-3-18.
Broccoli seed, see Seeds.
(B) Bromine and alkaline bromides; 12-4-18.
Bronze, see Copper.
(A) Bronze powder; 10-5-17.
(C) Brooms and brushes, not otherwise specifically prohibited; 1-5-17, 8-3-18.
(A) Brushes, dandy; 15-8-16.
(A) Brushes, tooth; 8-3-18.
Brussels sprouts seed, see Seeds.
(A) Buchu leaves; 27-11-17, 12-4-18.
(A) Buckets, iron or steel; 12-4-18.
Buckles, see Castings.
(A) Buckwheat; 12-12-16.
Buffalo hides, see Hides.
Builders' ironmongery, see Castings.
Bullion, see Silver.
(C) Burners, acetylene.
(A) Butter.

Cabbage seed, see Seeds.
(A) Cables, chain.
(B) Cables, insulated.
Cables, see also Copper manufactures.
(B) Cadmium, alloys of cadmium and cadmium ore; 15-8-16.
(A) Caffeine and its salts; 10-5-17, 12-4-18.
(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
Biscuit meal,
Calf meal;
Coconut and poonac cake;
Compound cakes and meal;
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
Fish meal and concentrated fish;
Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
Hemp seed cake and meal;
Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Locust bean meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
Meat meal;
Palm nut cake and meal:
Poppy seed cake and meal;
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal;
Sesame seed cake and meal;
Soya bean cake and meal;
Sunflower seed cake and meal;
Whale cake;
Whale meal.
(A) Cakes.
(A) Calabar beans; 27-11-17, 12-4-18.
(A) Calcium carbide; 12-3-17.
(C) Calcium silicide; 1-5-17.
(C) Calcium sulphate.
(C) Calcium sulphide.
Calf-meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Calumba root; 11-6-18.
(A) Calves' stomachs; 25-5-16.
Cambrics, see Cotton.
(B) Camp equipment, military articles of, not otherwise prohibited; 14-8-17.
Camp kettles, see Kettles.
(B) Camphor; 1-5-17.
Canary seed, see Seeds.
(A) Candles; 1-5-17, 8-2-18.
(A) Canes, unmounted; 14-5-18.
Cannabis Indica, see Indian hemp.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Cantharides; 12-4-18.
Canvas, cotton, see Cotton.
(C) Canvas, old ship.
(A) Canvas, cuttings.
Caoutchouc, see Rubber, also Gums.
(B) Capsicum.
(A) Capsicum, oleo-resin of.
(A) Caramel, liquid or solid; 1-5-17.
(A) Carbolic acid and compounds thereof, and preparations containing carbolic acid.

(A) Carbon, Brazilian.
Carbon electrodes, see Electrodes.
(A) Carbon, gas ; 19-2-17.
(A) Carbons, suitable for searchlights.
(A) Carbon disulphide.
(B) Carbon tetrachloride and its preparations.
Carbonyl chloride, see Phosgene.
Carborundum, see Emery.
(A) Card clothing ; 1-5-17, 10-5-17.
Card pins, see Steel.
Carnauba wax, see Wax.
(B) Carpets and carpet rugs made wholly or partly of wool or hair ; 8-3-18.
(C) Carpets and carpet rugs, not otherwise prohibited ; 8-3-18.
Carrot seed, see Seeds.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
Carriages, see Railway.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot gun cartridges ; 8-2-18.
(B) Carts, two wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts.
(A) Casein and preparations thereof ; 17-11-16 ; 19-2-17.
(A) Cascara Sagrada and its preparations ; 30-3-17 ; 27-11-17 ; 12-4-18.
(A) Cascarilla bark ; 12-4-18.
(A) Casings ; 19-2-17.
Casks, see Barrels.
(A) Cassava powder.
(A) Castings, malleable, hæmatite iron, the following ; 12-3-17 ; 14-8-17 :—

Belt fasteners ;
Buckles ;
Builders' ironmongery ;
Chain fittings ;
Coat and hat haugers ;
Conduit fittings ;
Cycle fittings ;
Furniture fittings ;
Hinges ;
Horse clippers ;
Lamp fittings ;
Pipe flanges ;
Spurs ;
Stove fittings ;
Tramway fittings ;

Castings, see Armour Plates and Shipbuilding material.
(A) Cast iron pipes ; 26-7-16.
(A) Catechu ; 11-6-18.
Cattle foods, see Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, see Patent.
Cattle hides, see Hides.
Cauliflower seed, see Seeds.
Caustic potash, see Potash.
Caustic magnesite, see Magnesite.
Caustic soda, see Soda.
Celery seed, see Seeds.
(A) Celluloid.
(A) Celluloid articles, wholly or partly manufactured of ; 1-5-17 ; 10-5-17 ; 22-1-18.
(A) "Celluloid" sheet, non-inflammable, and similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water.
(A) Cement for building and engineering purposes ; 14-5-18.
(A) Cereals, Prepared foods derived wholly or partly from.
(B) Cerium, oxide and salts of ; 10-5-17.
(A) Cerium and its alloys (except ferrocerium, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates).
Chain cables, see Cables.
Chain fittings, see Castings.
Chains, rigging, see Ships' rigging.
Chamois, see Leather and Leather goods.
(C) Charcoal.
Charges, see Cartridges.
(A) Cheese.
Chestnut extract, see Tanning extracts.
(A) Chicory ; 30-3-17 ; 27-11-17.
Chicory seed, see Seeds.
(A) Chick peas ; 12-12-16.
China clay, see Clay.
China fibre, see Fibre.
(C) China stone.
Chisels, see Tools.
(A) Chloral and its compounds and preparations ; 10-5-17 ; 12-4-18.
(A) Chloroform ; 12-4-18. See also Halogen derivatives, etc.
(A) Chlorates, all metallic.
(C) Chlorides metallic and metalloidic, not otherwise prohibited ; 22-6-17.
(B) Chlorine.
Choppers, see Tools.
(B) Chrome ore.
(B) Chromium, compounds of (except chromium acetate, chromium chlorate and chromium nitrate), and mixtures containing such compounds of chromium.
(A) Chromium acetate.
(A) Chromium chlorate.
(A) Chromium nitrate.
(A) Chronometers ; 23-10-16.
(A) Chrysarobin ; 27-11-17 ; 11-6-18.
Chucks, see Tools.
(A) Cinchona bark, its alkaloids and their salts and preparations of any of these substances ; 1-5-17 ; 27-11-17 ; 22-1-18.
(A) Cinematograph films.
(B) Citrates ; 22-6-17.
(B) Citric acid ; 25-5-16 ; 30-3-17.
(C) Clay, china, potters and ball.
Clay, fire, see Fireclay.
Cleats, see Ships' rigging.
Cleavers, see Tools.
Clog nails, see Boots and Shoes.
Clothing, see Card ; Uniform ; Apparel ; Wool ; Silk.
Cloth, see Cotton ; Hemp ; Insulating materials ; Jute ; Wool ; etc.
Clover seed, see Seeds.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal ; 27-11-17.

(A) Coal tar.
Coal tar asphalt, see Asphalt.
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives; 26-7-16.
Coat and hat hangers, see Castings.
(B) Cobalt, cobalt ore, and alloys of cobalt.
(A) Cobalt nitrate.
(B) Cobalt, oxides and salts of (except cobalt nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of cobalt.
(A) Cobaltchrom and similar alloys; 12-4-18.
(A) Coca leaves and their preparations; 27-11-17; 12-4-18.
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations; 17-11-16.
Coconut cake, see Cakes and Meals.
Coconuts, see Oleaginous Kernels, etc.
(A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof; 19-2-17.
(A) Cocoa husks; 19-2-17.
(A) Cocoa shells; 19-2-17.
Cocoons, see Silk.
(A) Coffee; 19-2-17.
(A) Coffee essence, including coffee essence, containing Chicory; 27-11-17.
(B) Coir yarn; 1-5-17.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel; 18-12-17.

(B) Colchicum and its preparations.
Collar check, see Wool.

(A) Collodion.
(A) Colocynth; 27-11-17, 12-4-18.
Colza seed, see Oleaginous Kernels.
Comb pins, see Steel.
Combs, see Curry.
Combings, see Malt.

(A) Compasses for ships, and component parts thereof; 30-3-17.
(A) Compasses other than ships' compasses.
Compound cakes and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
Condenser tubes, see Shipbuilding Materials.

(C) Condiments (except Table Salt) not otherwise prohibited; 1-5-17.

Conduit fittings, see Castings.

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar; 12-3-17.

(A) Copper acetate.

(C) Copper, compounds of (except copper acetate, copper iodide, copper nitrate, copper sulphate, and suboxide of copper) and mixtures containing such compounds of copper.

(B) Copper iodide.

(A) Copper manufactures, the following:—

23-2-17.

All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys except articles partly manufactured of copper or its alloys in which the total weight of copper and copper alloy does not exceed 5 per cent. of the total weight of the article, and does not exceed 56 lbs.

(A) Copper nitrate.
(A) Copper ore; regulus, matte, concentrate and precipitate; 27-2-17.
(A) Copper, whether refined or unrefined, unwrought, wrought, or partly wrought of all kinds and descriptions, including brass, bronze, yellow metal, and all other alloys of copper; 23-2-17.
(A) Copper, stamps for stamping woven piece-goods; 28-6-16.
(B) Copper, suboxide of, and mixtures containing suboxide of copper.
(A) Copper sulphate; 12-4-18.
(A) Coppers and their component parts; 14-5-18.
Copra, see Oleaginous Kernels.
Cordage and Twine, see Binder twine; Flax; Hemp manufactures; Jute cordage.
Cordite presses, see Implements, &c.
(A) Cork and cork dust, and articles manufactured therefrom not otherwise specifically prohibited; 22-1-18, 14-5-18.
(B) Corks, crown; 14-5-18.
(A) Cornflour.
(A) Corn grits.
Corn offals, see Offals.
Corundum, see Emery.
Corrugated sheets, see Galvanised sheets.
Cotton, manufactures of, the following:—

(A) Typewriter cloth and fine cotton cambrics, in the grey, from 40 to 50 inches wide and weighing from 1½ ounces to 4 ounces per square yard; 11-6-18.

(C) Cotton, all manufactures, mixtures, products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited.
Cotton belting, see Belting.
(A) Cotton canvas, duck, or sailcloth, weighing more than 25 ounces per square yard; 14-5-18.
(A) Cotton pulp.
(A) Cotton rags and rags containing cotton.
(A) Cotton, raw; 12-3-17.
(A) Cotton, yarn, made from or containing Sea Island cotton, whether grown in the United States of America or the West Indies; 1-5-17, 14-5-18.
Cotton seed, see Oleaginous Kernels, &c.
Cotton seed cake, and cotton seed meal, see Cakes and Meal.
(A) Cotton shoddy.
Cotton ties, see American.
(A) Cotton wadding, and articles containing cotton wadding.

(A) Cotton waste, and articles containing cotton waste.
(A) Cotton wool, and articles containing cotton wool.
Craft, see Boars.
Cramps, see Tools.
Cream of Tartar, see Tartaric Acid.
(A) Creosote and creosote oils (except wood tar oil for which see Oils) and mixtures and preparations containing such creosote or creosote oils; 26-7-16, 2-2-17.
(A) Cresol, compounds and preparations of cresol and nitro-cresol; 18-10-17.
Crowbars, see Tools.
(B) Crucibles (plumbago).
(A) Crysolite; 15-8-16.
Crystolon, see Emery.
(A) Cubebs; 27-11-17, 12-4-18.
Culms, see Malt.
(C) Cuprea bark; 27-11-17.
(A) Curry combs; 15-8-16.
(A) Cutch, and extracts thereof; 28-8-17.
Cutters, see Boots and Shoes, materials for; Tools, small; Wire, barbed.
(A) Cyanamide.
Cycle fittings, see Castings.
Cycles, see Bicycles, Motor Vehicles.
(A) Cylinders, metal, capable of use for the storage of gases or liquids under pressure; 14-8-17.

D

(A) Damiana; 12-4-18.
Dandy brushes, see Brushes.
(A) Dari.
Deadeyes, see Ships' rigging.
(B) Deer skins.
Delta metal, see Copper.
(A) Dextrine and all articles and mixtures and preparations, containing dextrine; 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
Dhol, see Gram.
(A) Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes.
Dies for cartridge cases, see Implements, &c.
(A) Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium.
Diesel engines, see Shipbuilding material.
(C) Digitaline; 22-6-17.
(A) Dimethylanilin
Distillers' grain, see Grains, &c.
(B) Docks, floating and their component parts.
Down, see Feathers.
Drawings, see Maps.
(B) Draw plates, jewelled for drawing wire; 8-1-15.
Drilling posts, see Tools.
Drivers, see Boots and Shoes, material for.
(A) Drums, iron or steel, other than such drums as contain goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as the containers of such goods; 14-5-18.
Duck, cotton, see Cotton.
(A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
(C) Dyes, vegetable, and dyestuffs and their extracts used in the preparation of vegetable dyes, and articles containing such dyes, dyestuffs and extracts, not otherwise prohibited; 28-8-17.

E

Earth nut cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
Earth nuts, see Oleaginous Kernels.
(A) Eggs in shells.
(A) Egg Powder; 1-5-17.
(A) Egg, yolk and liquid: 8-9-16, 19-2-17.
(C) Electrical apparatus and plant for the generation, distribution and utilisation of electric power not otherwise prohibited, see also Copper and Magneto; 17-11-16.
Electrical insulating materials, see insulating.
(B) Electric lamps (except carbon filament lamps), are lamps for street lighting and pocket electric lamps and their component parts; 7-6-16, 12-12-16.
(C) Electric lamps, pocket and their component parts; 12-12-16.
Electric lamp filaments, see Tungsten.
(A) Electrodes, carbon, for electric furnaces.
(A) Emery and corundum and manufactures thereof, carborundum, alundum, crystolon, and all other artificial abrasives and manufactures thereof; 7-6-16, 17-11-16, 11-6-18.
(A) Emetin and its salts.
Enamel, gold, see Gold.
Engine packings, see Packings.
Engines, internal combustion, see Ship-building material.
Engines, see Aeroplane; Railway carriages.
(B) Equipment, military, not otherwise prohibited; 14-8-17.
Equipment Web, see Web.
(A) Ergot of rye; 10-5-17, 12-4-18.
(C) Ergotine; 22-6-17.
(C) Eryngo; 22-6-17.
(C) Eserine; 22-6-17.
(A) Esparto glass.
Essential oils, see Oils.
(A) Ether, acetic.
(A) Ether, formic.
(A) Ether, sulphuric.
Ethylic alcohol, see Alcohol.
(A) Eucaine hydrochloride, eucaine (benzamine) lactate, and their preparations.
(C) Exalgin; 22-6-17.
(A) Explosives.
Eyelets, see Boots and shoes, material for.
Eyeplates, see Ships' rigging.

Faller pins, see Steel.
(A) Farina; 19-2-17.
Farming implements, see Machinery, agricultural.

(A) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats, not otherwise specifically prohibited; 19-2-17, 27-11-17.
(A) Fatty acids, and articles and mixtures containing fatty acids, not otherwise specifically prohibited; 27-11-17.
(C) Feathers and down, except ornamental feathers; 4-7-16, 15-8-16, 29-9-16.
(C) Felspar; 4-7-16.
Fencing staples, see Wire.
(B) Felt made wholly or partly of wool or hair (except roofing felt and saddle felt, which see); 8-3-18.
(C) Felt not otherwise specifically prohibited; 8-9-16, 26-2-18.
(A) Felt, roofing; 26-2-18.
Felt saddle, see wool.
Fenugreek seed, see Seeds.
Ferberite, see Tungsten Ores.
(C) Ferrets; 19-12-16.

Ferro-alloys, the following:—

(B) Ferro-cerium.
(B) Ferro-chrome.
(A) Ferro-manganese; 22-6-17.
(A) Ferro-molybdenum.
(B) Ferro-titanium.
(B) Ferro-vanadium.
(B) Silicon spiegel; 15-8-16.
(B) Spiegeleisen.

(A) Ferro-silicon.
Fibre, Maguey, see Hemp.
Fibre matting, see Mats.
(A) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited; 15-8-16, 19-12-16, 1-5-17, 28-8-17, 8-2-18.
(C) Fibres, vegetable; tissues and manufactures thereof not otherwise specifically prohibited; 8-2-18.
Fibre, vulcanised, see Insulting materials.
(A) Field glasses.
Filaments for Electric Lamps, see Tungsten.
Files, see Shoemakers' tools; Tools small.
Films, see Cinematograph; Photographic.
Finings, see Glue.
(A) Firearms and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for use in connection therewith; 8-2-18.
(A) Fireclay, and articles wholly manufactured of fireclay including firebricks; 28-6-16, 18-12-17, 26-2-18.
(A) Fish.
Fish bladders, see Gluestock.
(B) Fish bones; 12-12-16.
Fish glue, see Glue.
(A) Fish hooks; 18-10-17.
Fish oil, see Oils.
Fish skins, see Gluestock, etc.
(C) Fishing gear, including tackle (other than fish hooks, which see) for fishing by rod and line; 2-2-17, 18-10-17.
Fishmeal and concentrated fish, see Cakes and Meal.
Fittings, harness, see Harness.
Fittings, metal, see Castings.
(A) Flax and linen, all goods wholly or or partly manufactured of, excepr made up articles of wearing apparel; 29-9-16, 28-8-17, 27-11-17, 18-12-17, 8-2-18.
(C) Flax and linen, made up articles of wearing apparel wholly or partly manufactured of, not otherwise prohibited; 8-2-18, 8-3-18.
(A) Flax cordage and twine; 18-12-17.
(A) Flax, raw.
(A) Flax shakings.
(A) Flax tow.
(A) Flax waste.
Fleshes, see Pickled Grains.
Flour, see Banana; Bean; Corn; Lentil; Malt; Maize; Pea; Potato; Rice; Rye; Sago; Tapioca; Wheat.
(C) Fluorine compounds, not otherwise prohibited; 1-5-17.
Flyers, see Steel.
Foods prepared from cereals, see Cereals.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, see specific headings as, *e.g.*, Beans; Cakes; Hay; Oats, etc.
(A) Forage, green.
(B) Forges, Portable.
Forks, see Tools; see also Handles.
(C) Formates, not otherwise prohibited; 12-12-16.
(A) Formic acid; 27-11-17.
(A) Formic aldehyde; 12-4-18.
Formic ether, see Ether.
French chalk, see Talc.
(A) Fruit and fruit preserves; 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17.
(A) Fuel economisers constructed of cast iron pipes, used as auxiliary heating apparatus in connection with land or marine steam boilers; 12-12-16.
Fuel, manufactured, see Coke.
Fuel oil, see Oil.
Furniture fittings, see Castings.
(C) Furs and manufactures thereof (except Sealskin Fur, which see); 12-3-17, 1-5-17.
(A) Fusel oil (amyl alcohol).
(A) Fuses.
(A) Fustic (chips and extracts); 22-1-18.

(A) Gall nuts and extracts thereof; 28-8-17.
(A) Galvanised sheets, corrugated or flat; 26-7-16, 10-5-17.
Galvanised wire, see Wire.
(A) Gambier and extracts thereof; 28-8-17.
(A) Game.
Gas carbon, see Carbon.
Gas mantles, see Incandescent, Mantles, Ramie.
Gas masks, see Respirators.
Gauges for cartridges and shells, see Implements, etc.
Gelatine, see Glue; Paper.
(A) Gelsemium root; 12-4-18.
(A) Gentian root; 10-5-17, 11-6-18.
Gilding solution, see Gold.
Gill pins, see Steel.
Gimlets, see Tools.

(A) Ginger, crystallised or preserved; 2-2-17, 10-5-17.
(A) Glass for optical instruments.
Glasses, Field, see Field.
(B) Gloves made wholly or partly of leather, not otherwise specifically prohibited; 8-9-16, 23-10-16, 30-3-17, 12-4-18.
(A) Gloves, men's, made wholly or partly of leather; 12-4-18.
(A) Glucose, and articles, mixtures and preparations containing glucose; 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
(A) Glue, osseine, and concentrated size (and other sizes and sizings made from glue), fishglue, isinglass, finings and other kinds of gelatine; 12-12-16, 22 6-17, 22-1-18.
(A) Gluestock of all kinds, including animal hoofs, untanned hides and pelts, not otherwise specifically prohibited, fish bladders, and fish skins; 12-12-16, 1-5-17, 14-5-18.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Glycerine, and preparations containing glycerine not otherwise specifically prohibited.
Goa powder, see Araroba.
(A) Goat skins; 18-10-17.
(A) Goldbeater's skin.
(A) Gold, liquid, including gold paint, gold enamel, gilding solution and all other pigments containing gold; 12-4-18.
(C) Gold paint containing sulphide of tin; 1-5-17.
Gouges, see Tools.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers; 12-12-16.
Grains, Pickled, see Pickled.
(A) Gramophone and other sound records, including perforated music rolls; 10-5-17.
(C) Gramophone record compositions; 8-9-16.
(A) Gram or dhol; 12-12-16.
(B) Graphite, and mixtures containing graphite.
(A) Grass, esparto.
Grass seed, see Seeds.
Grass matting, see Mats.
(A) Green forage; 12-12-16.
(A) Green oil, and mixtures and preparations containing green oil; 26-7-16, 2-2-17.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof; 10-5-17.
(A) Grindelia; 12-4-18.
Grindery, see Boots and Shoes, Material for.
(A) Grindstones; 8-9-16.
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
Ground nuts, see Oleaginous Kernels.
Groovers, see Boots and Shoes, Material for.
(B) Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate.
(A) Guanos; 2-2-17.
(B) Gums containing caoutchouc.
(A) Gums not otherwise specifically prohibited; 1-5-17, 12-4-18.
Guns, see Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
Gun-metal, see Copper.
Gutta-percha, see Rubber.
(A) Guts; 19-2-17. See also Silkworm.

Hackle pins, see Steel.
Hacksaws and their component parts; see Tools.
(A) Hair, animal, and tops, noils, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof; 8-9-16, 18-10-17.
(B) Hair, human, and tops, noils, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof; 10-5-17, 14-8-17.
(B) Hair, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, except such as are prohibited to all destinations; 8-3-18.
Hair, see Belting; Blankets; Carpets; Felt; Rugs.
(C) Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydro-carbons (except carbon tetrachloride, chloroform and iodoform, which see); 12-4-18.
(B) Hammers, not otherwise specifically prohibited; 12-3-17, 27-11-17; see also Tools, also Handles.
(A) Handles and helves for grubbers, pick-axes, spades, and shovels; 12-3-17.
(A) Handles for adzes, axes, forks (agricultural, stone, roadmaking, and coke), hammers (hand), hoe, hooks (brushing and reaping), road scrapers and scythes; 27-11-17, 14-5-18.
(A) Harness and metal fittings therefor, see also Leather.
Harness and saddlery, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following, 18-12-17:—
(A) Harness and saddlery making machines and their component parts;
(A) Harness and saddlery tools, hand and machine;
(A) Needles for harness and saddlery making machines.
Haricots, see Beans.
(A) Hatchets; 10-5-17, 14-5-18.
Hat hangers, see Castings.
Hawsers, see Steel.
(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs.
Hemp and hemp manufactures, the following:—
(A) Hemp ropes, old.
(A) Hemp waste.
(A) Hemp of all kinds (including Indian hemp used, in textile manufacture), Maguey fibre and manufactures thereof, except Tagalbraid; 8-3-18.
(C) Tagalbraid; 7-6-16, 29-9-16, 23-10-16, 17-11-16.
See also Indian Hemp.
Hempseed, see Oleaginous Kernels.
Hempseed cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(B) Henbane and its preparations; 10-5-17.
(A) Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropine) and its compounds and preparations; 11-6-18.
(A) Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses.

(A) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats, not otherwise specifically prohibited; 19-2-17, 27-11-17.
(A) Fatty acids, and articles and mixtures containing fatty acids, not otherwise specifically prohibited; 27-11-17.
(C) Feathers and down, except ornamental feathers; 4-7-16, 15-8-16, 29-9-16.
(C) Felspar; 4-7-16.
Fencing staples, see Wire.
(B) Felt made wholly or partly of wool or hair (except roofing felt and saddle felt, which see); 8-3-18.
(C) Felt not otherwise specifically prohibited; 8-9-16, 26-2-18.
(A) Felt, roofing; 26-2-18.
Felt saddle, see wool.
Fenugreek seed, see Seeds.
Ferberite, see Tungsten Ores.
(C) Ferrets; 19-12-16.

Ferro-alloys, the following;—

(B) Ferro-cerium.
(B) Ferro-chrome.
(A) Ferro-manganese; 22-6-17.
(A) Ferro-molybdenum.
(B) Ferro-titanium.
(B) Ferro-vanadium.
(B) Silicon spiegel; 15-8-16.
(B) Spiegeleisen.

(A) Ferro-silicon.
Fibre, Maguey, see Hemp.
Fibre matting, see Mats.
(A) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited; 15-8-16, 19-12-16, 1-5-17, 28-8-17, 8-2-18.
(C) Fibres, vegetable; tissues and manufactures thereof not otherwise specifically prohibited; 8-2-18.
Fibre, vulcanised, see Insulting materials.
(A) Field glasses.
Filaments for Electric Lamps, see Tungsten.
Files, see Shoemakers' tools; Tools small.
Films, see Cinematograph; Photographic.
Finings, see Glue.
(A) Firearms and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for use in connection therewith; 8-2-18.
(A) Fireclay, and articles wholly manufactured of fireclay including firebricks; 28-6-16, 18-12-17, 26-2-18.
(A) Fish.
Fish bladders, see Gluestock.
(B) Fish bones; 12-12-16.
Fish glue, see Glue.
(A) Fish hooks; 18-10-17.
Fish oil, see Oils.
Fish skins, see Gluestock, etc.
(C) Fishing gear, including tackle (other than fish hooks, which see) for fishing by rod and line; 2-2-17, 18-10-17.
Fishmeal and concentrated fish, see Cakes and Meal.
Fittings, harness, see Harness.
Fittings, metal, see Castings.
(A) Flax and linen, all goods wholly or or partly manufactured of, excepr made up articles of wearing appat rel; 29-9-16, 28-8-17, 27-11 17-18-12-17, 8-2-18.
(C) Flax and linen, made up articles of wearing apparel wholly or partly manufactured of, not otherwise prohibited; 8-2-18, 8-3-18.
(A) Flax cordage and twine; 18-12-17.
(A) Flax, raw.
(A) Flax shakings.
(A) Flax tow.
(A) Flax waste.
Fleshes, see Pickled Grains.
Flour, see Banana; Bean; Corn; Lentil; Malt; Maize; Pea; Potato; Rice; Rye; Sago; Tapioca; Wheat.
(C) Fluorine compounds, not otherwise prohibited; 1-5-17.
Flyers, see Steel.
Foods prepared from cereals, see Cereals.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, see specific headings as, *e.g.*, Beans; Cakes; Hay; Oats, etc.
(A) Forage, green.
(B) Forges, Portable.
Forks, see Tools; see also Handles.
(C) Formates, not otherwise prohibited; 12-12-16.
(A) Formic acid; 27-11-17.
(A) Formic aldehyde; 12-4-18.
Formic ether, see Ether.
French chalk, see Talc.
(A) Fruit and fruit preserves; 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 19-2-17.
(A) Fuel economisers constructed of cast iron pipes, used as auxiliary heating apparatus in connection with land or marine steam boilers; 12-12-16.
Fuel, manufactured, see Coke.
Fuel oil, see Oil.
Furniture fittings, see Castings.
(C) Furs and manufactures thereof (except Sealskin Fur, which see); 12-3-17, 1-5-17.
(A) Fusel oil (amyl alcohol).
(A) Fuses.
(A) Fustic (chips and extracts); 22-1-18.

(A) Gall nuts and extracts thereof; 28-8-17.
(A) Galvanised sheets, corrugated or flat; 26-7-16, 10-5-17.
Galvanised wire, see Wire.
(A) Gambier and extracts thereof; 28-8-17.
(A) Game.
Gas carbon, see Carbon.
Gas mantles, see Incandescent, Mantles, Ramie.
Gas masks, see Respirators.
Gauges for cartridges and shells, see Implements, etc.
Gelatine, see Glue; Paper.
(A) Gelsemium root; 12-4-18.
(A) Gentian root; 10-5-17, 11-6-18.
Gilding solution, see Gold.
Gill pins, see Steel.
Gimlets, see Tools.

(A) Ginger, crystallised or preserved; 2-2-17, 10-5-17.
(A) Glass for optical instruments.
Glasses, Field, see Field.
(B) Gloves made wholly or partly of leather, not otherwise specifically prohibited; 8-9-16, 23-10-16, 30-3-17, 12-4-18.
(A) Gloves, men's, made wholly or partly of leather; 12-4-18.
(A) Glucose, and articles, mixtures and preparations containing glucose; 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
(A) Glue, osseine, and concentrated size (and other sizes and sizings mad from glue), fishglue, isinglass, finings and other kinds of gelatine; 12-12-16, 22 6-17, 22-1-18.
(A) Gluestock of all kinds, including animal hoofs, untanned hides and pelts, not otherwise specifically prohibited, fish bladders, and fish skins; 12-12-16, 1-5-17, 14-5-18.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Glycerine, and preparations containing glycerine not otherwise specifically prohibited.
Goa powder, see Araroba.
(A) Goat skins; 18-10-17.
(A) Goldbeater's skin.
(A) Gold, liquid, including gold paint, gold enamel, gilding solution and all other pigments containing gold; 12-4-18.
(C) Gold paint containing sulphide of tin; 1-5-17.
Gouges, see Tools.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers; 12-12-16.
Grains, Pickled, see Pickled.
(A) Gramophone and other sound records, including perforated music rolls; 10-5-17.
(C) Gramophone record compositions; 8-9-16.
(A) Gram or dhol; 12-12-16.
(B) Graphite, and mixtures containing graphite.
(A) Grass, esparto.
Grass seed, see Seeds.
Grass matting, see Mats.
(A) Green forage; 12-12-16.
(A) Green oil, and mixtures and preparations containing green oil; 26-7-16, 2-2-17.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof; 10-5-17.
(A) Grindelia; 12-4-18.
Grindery, see Boots and Shoes, Material for.
(A) Grindstones; 8-9-16.
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
Ground nuts, see Oleaginous Kernels.
Groovers, see Boots and Shoes, Material for.
(B) Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate.
(A) Guanos; 2-2-17.
(B) Gums containing caoutchouc.
(A) Gums not otherwise specifically prohibited; 1-5-17, 12-4-18.
Guns, see Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
Gun-metal, see Copper.
Gutta-percha, see Rubber.
(A) Guts; 19-2-17. See also Silkworm.

H

Hackle pins, see Steel.
Hacksaws and their component parts; see Tools.
(A) Hair, animal, and tops, noils, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof; 8-9-16, 18-10-17.
(B) Hair, human, and tops, noils, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof; 10-5-17, 14-8-17.
(B) Hair, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, except such as are prohibited to all destinations; 8-3-18.
Hair, see Belting; Blankets; Carpets; Felt; Rugs.
(C) Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydro-carbons (except carbon tetrachloride, chloroform and iodoform, which see); 12-4-18.
(B) Hammers, not otherwise specifically prohibited; 12-3-17, 27-11-17; see also Tools, also Handles.
(A) Handles and helves for grubbers, pick-axes, spades, and shovels; 12-3-17.
(A) Handles for adzes, axes, forks (agricultural, stone, roadmaking, and coke), hammers (hand), hoe, hooks (brushing and reaping), road scrapers and scythes; 27-11-17, 14-5-18.
(A) Harness and metal fittings therefor, see also Leather.
Harness and saddlery, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following, 18-12-17:—
(A) Harness and saddlery making machines and their component parts;
(A) Harness and saddlery tools, hand and machine;
(A) Needles for harness and saddlery making machines.
Haricots, see Beans.
(A) Hatchets; 10-5-17, 14-5-18.
Hat hangers, see Castings.
Hawsers, see Steel.
(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs.
Hemp and hemp manufactures, the following:—
(A) Hemp ropes, old.
(A) Hemp waste.
(A) Hemp of all kinds (including Indian hemp used, in textile manufacture), Magney fibre and manufactures thereof, except Tagalbraid; 8-3-18.
(C) Tagalbraid; 7-6-16, 29-9-16, 23-10-16, 17-11-16.
See also Indian Hemp.
Hempseed, see Oleaginous Kernels.
Hempseed cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(B) Henbane and its preparations; 10-5-17.
(A) Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropine) and its compounds and preparations; 11-6-18.
(A) Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses.

(A) Hides and pelts, clippings of; 12-12-16, 14-5-18.
Hides and pelts untanned, see also Gluestock, etc.
Hides, manufactures of, the following :—
(A) Pickers and drop box pickers; 14-8-17, 8-3-18.
(B) Pinions, centres and other goods manufactured from hide, suitable for textile machinery, not otherwise specifically prohibited 14-8-17, 8-3-18.
Hinges, see Castings.
Hoe handles—see Handles.
(A) Hominy.
(A) Hoy and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing honey; 25-5-16, 19-2-17.
Hoofs, animal, see Gluestock.
Hooks, see Boots and Shoes, material for; Fish; Handles.
Horse clippers, see Castings.
Horsehides, see Hides.
Horse rugs, see Rugs.
(B) Horse, mule, and pony shoes; 23-2-17.
Hosiery needles, see Needles.
Hosiery, see Cotton manufactures.
Hosiery, see Wool.
Hubnerite, see Tungsten Ores.
Husk meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(B) Huts, wooden.
(A) Hydrastis canadensis and hydrastine; 22-6-17, 22-1-18, 12-4-18.
(A) Hydrobromic acid; 11-6-18.
(B) Hydrochloric acid.
(A) Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid and solutions thereof; 22-6-17.
(B) Hydrogen peroxide; 30-3-17.
(A) Hydroquinone, and mixtures containing hydroquinone.

I

(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following :—
Cordite presses;
Dies for cartridge cases;
Gauges for cartridges or shells;
Incorporators;
Lapping machines;
Rifling machines;
Wire-winding machines.
Implements for cutting or fixing barbed wire, see Wire.
(A) Incandescent gas mantle rings; 18-12-17.
Incandescent mantles, see Mantles; Ramie.
Incorporators, see Implements.
(B) Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*); 27-11-17.
(A) Indigo, natural and synthetic.
(A) Ingot, moulds manufactured of hematite iron; 14-5-18.
(C) Insecticides, not otherwise prohibited; 22-6-17.
Insulated cables, see Cables.
Insulated wires, see Wires.
(C) Insulating materials; 28-6-16, 17-11-16, 2-2-17, 30-3-17, the following :—
(C) Compounds intended for the purpose of electrical insulation;
(C) Leatheroid;
(A) Oiled insulating cloth, paper silk and tape; 14-5-18.
(B) Vulcanised fibre; 14-5-18.
See also Mica.
(A) Invert sugar, and articles, mixtures and preparations containing invert sugar; 28-8-17.
(C) Iodine and its compounds and preparations (except iodoform); 12-4-18.
(A) Iodoform; 12-4-18.
(A) Ipecacuanha root.
(B) Iridium and its alloys and manufactures containing iridium; 12-12-16, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
(B) Iridium compounds; 27-11-17.
Iron and steel castings, and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships, see Ship-building Material.
(A) Iron and iron articles containing chrome, cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, tungsten or vanadium 1-5-17.
Iron 1-5-17 the following :—
(A) Angles, channels, joists, tees and other sectional material.
(A) Bars, including flats, rounds and other sections and shapes.
(A) Billets, blooms and slabs.
Bins, see Bins.
Bolts, see Bolts.
(A) Bridgework, pierwork and constructional material.
Buckets, see Buckets.
Castings (see also Shipbuilding material).
Channels, see Angles above.
Constructional material, see Bridgework above.
Drums, see Drums.
Flats, see Bars above.
Forgings (see Castings, also shipbuilding material).
(A) Hoops and strips.
(A) Ingots.
Joists, see Angles above.
Moulds; see Ingot Nails, see Nails.
Nuts, see Nuts.
(A) Ore.
Pierwork, see Bridgework above.
(A) Pig.
(A) Pipes, wrought.
Piping, see Piping.
(A) Plates and sheets.
(A) Pyrites.
Rails, see Railway material.
Rivets, see Rivets.
Rounds, see Bars above.
(A) Scrap.
Sections, see Bars above.
(A) Sheet bars.
Sheets, see Plates above.
Slabs, see Billets above.
Sleepers, see Railway material.

Springs, see Railway material.
Tees, see Angles above.
(A) Tubes.
Tubs, see Tubs.
Wire and wire rods, see Wire.

(C) Iron oxides of.
(C) Iron sulphate.
Ironmongery, builders, see Castings.
Isinglass, see Glue.
(A) Ivory, vegetable and manufactures thereof; 10-5-17, 22-6-17.

J

(A) Jalap; 30-3-17, 12-4-18.
Japanese tissue paper, see Paper.
Jellies, see Mineral; Rubber.
Jimcrows, see Tools, small.
(A) Jute cordage and twine; 7-6-16, 18-12-17.
(A) Jute padding; 30-3-17, 18-12-17.
(A) Jute, piece goods made wholly or partly of; 28-7-16, 19-12-16, 18-12-17.
(A) Jute rags; 15-1-17.
(A) Jute, raw and carded; 12-3-17.
(A) Jute threads; 18-12-17.
(A) Jute twist; 19-12-16, 18-12-17.
(A) Jute waste.
(A) Jute webbing; 19-12-16, 18-12-17.
(A) Jute wrappers (Surat tares) other than such wrappers as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings; 28-6-16, 19-12-16.
(A) Jute yarns; 19-12-16, 18-12-17.

K

Kale seed, see Seeds.
Kernels, oleaginous, see Oleaginous.
(B) Kettles, camp.
Knives, see Tools, small.
Kohl rabi seed, see Seeds.
(A) Kola seeds; 14-5-18.

L

(A) Lac, not including lac dye; 12-4-18.
(A) Lactates, not otherwise prohibited; 22-6-17.
(A) Lactic acid; 22-6-17.
Lactose, see Milk Sugar.
Lamp fittings, see Castings.
Lamps, see Electric; Signalling.
(B) Lanterns suitable for camp use.
Lapping machines, see Implements.
(A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard; 19-2-17, 10-5-17.
Lasts, see Boots and Shoes, material for.
Latch needles, see Needles.
Lathe tools, see Tools, small.
(A) Lead coated sheets; 15-8-16.
(A) Lead ore; 18-10-17.
(A) Lead, lead alloys, and manufactures of lead or of lead alloys; 12-12-16, 30-3-17.
(A) Lead compounds and mixtures containing lead compounds; 30-3-17.
(A) Leather; 30-3-17.
Leather goods of the following descriptions:—8-9-16, 30-3-17.
(B) Articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes.
(B) Bandoliers.
(B) Belting, leather manufactures suitable for textile machinery (except pickers and drop box pickers, which see), and leathers cut or shaped for hydraulic or pump purposes; 18-10-17, 8-3-18.
(B) Belts.
Boots, see Boots.
Gloves, see Gloves.
Hydraulic leather, see Belting above.
(B) Laces.
(A) Pickers and drop box pickers, 8-3-18.
(B) Pouches.
Pump leather, see belting above.
Shoes, see boots.
Textile machinery leather, see Belting above.
(B) Goods manufactured wholly or partly of leather, not otherwise prohibited; 19-2-17, 22-1-18.
(A) Waste, leather 8-3-18.
Leatheroid, see Insulating materials.
Leek seed, see Seeds.
(A) Lentil flour and meal.
(A) Lentils; 12-12-16.
Lettuce seed, see seeds.
Levels, spirit, see Tools, small.
(A) Levulose; 22-6-17.
(C) Lichens; 1-5-17.
Lime phosphate, see Phosphate Rock.
Lime Soda, see Soda.
Linen, see Flax.
(A) Linen rags.
(A) Linen waste.
(A) Linoleum; 15-8-16, 22-1-18.
Linseed, see Oleaginous Kernels.
Linseed cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Liquorice roots and juice; 22-6-17, 11-6-18.
(C) Lithium; 22-6-17.
(C) Lithium compounds; 22-6-17.
Locomotives, see Railway Carriages.
Locust bean meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Logwood (chips, extract, and preparations); 22-1-18.
(A) Lubricants not otherwise specifically prohibited and articles and mixtures containing such lubricants; 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
Lupin seed, see Seeds.
(C) Lycopodium; 22-6-17.

M

(A) Macaroni.
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.

(A) Machinery, agricultural or farming, and component parts thereof, including hand tools for agricultural or farm purposes; 26-7-16, 12-12-16, 12-3-17, 14-8-17, 18-10-17.
(C) Machinery, metal-working. and component parts and accessories thereof, not otherwise specifically prohibited; 27-11-17.
Machinery, Ships, see Shipbuilding material.
Machines, harness and saddlery making, see Harness.
Machines, shoemakers, see Boots and Shoes, material for.
(A) Magnesite and magnesite bricks.
(A) Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite.
(B) Magnesium chloride, and sulphate and mixtures containing magnesium chloride or sulphate.
(A) Magnesium and its alloys.
(A) Magnetos and component parts thereof; 10-5-17.
Maguey Fibre, see Hemp.
(A) Maize; 12-12-16.
(A) Maize germs; 12-12-16.
Maize germ meal, see Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Male fern rhizome; 12-4-18.
(A) Malt; 19-2-17.
(A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings; 12-12-16.
(A) Malt sugar (maltose) and articles and preparations containing malt sugar; 19-2-17, 28-8-17.
(A) Mandioca.
(C) Manganese compounds not otherwise prohibited; 1-5-17.
(A) Manganese, peroxide of, and mixtures and preparations thereof; 12-12-16.
(B) Manganese, and Manganese ore.
Mangold seed, see Seeds.
(A) Manna; 22-6-17.
(A) Mannite; 22-6-17.
(A) Mantles, Incandescent.
Mantles, see Ramie.
(A) Manures, compound; 2-2-17.
(A) Manures, organic; 2-2-17.
(B) Maps and Plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.
(A) Margarine; 19-2-17.
(C) Marjoram leaves; 28-8-17.
(A) Matches; 29-9-16, 18-12-17.
(A) Matchets; 10-5-17, 14-5-18.
(C) Mats and matting made of fibre, grass or straw; 19-2-17.
(A) Mattresses, wire fixed on wooden frames, 14-5-18.
Meals, see Banana; Barley; Bean; Cakes; Lentil; Oat; Pea; Rye; Sago; Whalebone; Wheat.
Measuring tools, see Tools, small.
(A) Meat of all kinds (including tinned and potted meat); 19-2-17.
(A) Meat, extract of; 19-2-17.
Meat meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(C) Menthol; 10-5-17.
(A) Mercury.
(B) Mercury, compounds and preparations of (except nitrate of mercury), and mixtures containing such compounds of mercury.
(A) Mercury nitrate.
(C) Mess tins.
Metals and Ores, see specific headings, *e.g.*, Copper, Iron, &c.
Metal containers, see Bottles; Cylinders.
Metal harness fittings, see Harness.
Metal nozzles, see Nozzles.
Metal saddlery fittings, see Saddlery.
Metal-working machinery, see Machinery.
(A) Methylaniline.
Methylated spirits, see Spirits.
(B) Methyl salicylate; 10-5-17.
(A) Methylic alcohol and its easters; see Alcohol.
(A) Metol and mixtures containing metol.
(A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings; 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
(B) Mica waste, mica powder, micanite, and articles made from and insulating materials containing mica in any form; 17-11-16, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
Middlings, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Milk, condensed or preserved.
(A) Milk powder; 12-12-16.
(A) Milk sugar (lactose); 22-6-17.
Milk dust and screenings, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Millet; 12-12-16.
Milling cutters, see Tools, small.
(A) Mineral jellies; 22-6-17.
Mineral waters, see Aerated.
Mineral waxes, see Waxes.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Molasses, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing molasses; 26-7-16, 22-6-17.
(B) Molybdenum and molybdenite.
(B) Molybdic acid and its salts; 29-9-16.
(C) Monazite sand.
(A) Moss, Carrageen; 12-12-16; 1-5-17.
(C) Mosses, other than Carrageen Moss; 12-12-16; 1-5-17.
Motor ploughs, see Machinery, Agricultural.
(A) Motor spirit; 22-6-17.
(A) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories; 14-8-17, 12-4-18.
Moulds, ingot, see Ingot.
Mule shoes, see Horse.
Mungo, see Woollen Rags.
Muriate of ammonia, see Ammonium chloride.
Music rolls, perforated, see Gramophone.
(A) Mustard; 1-5-17; 11-6-18.
Mustard seed, see Seeds.

N

(A) Nails, wrought and cut iron, or steel; 11-6-18.
(A) Naphthalene and its compounds and preparations.
(A) Nautical instruments; 30-3-17.
(A) Needles for bootmaking machines 10-5-17.

Needles, harness and saddlery making machine, see Harness.
(A) Needles, hosiery machine (latch and bearded), 23-10-16, 18-10-17.
(A) Neo-salvarsan.
(A) Nickel, its ores, alloys, and manufactures (except nickel plated goods not otherwise prohibited), 10-5-17, 14-5-18.
(A) Nickel nitrate.
(B) Nickel, oxides and salts of (except nickel ammonium sulphate and nickel nitrate, which are prohibited to all destinations), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of nickels ; 22-1-18.
(A) Nickel ammonium sulphate and mixtures containing nickel ammonium sulphate ; 22-1-18.
(A) Nightlights ; 18-12-17, 8-2-18.
Nitrate of soda, see Soda.
(A) Nitrates, all metallic.
Nitre cake, see Sodium Sulphate.
(A) Nitric acid.
Nitro cresol, see Cresol.
(A) Nitro-toluol.
Noils, see Hair, Silk, Wool.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble ; 26-2-18.
(A) Novocain and its preparations.
(B) Nozzles, metal, having an orifice less than one and one-half inches in diameter ; 14-8-17.
(A) Nuts, iron or steel ; 13-7-17.
(A) Nuts used as fruit.
Nuts, see Ground Nuts, Oleaginous, saponaceous.
(A) Nux vomica ; 12-4-18, 14-5-18, 11-6-18.
(B) Nux Vomica, preparations of ; 11-6-18.
(B) Nux Vomica alkaloids and their preparations ; 12-4-18.

O

(A) Oakum ; 8-2-18.
(A) Oates.
(A) Oatmeal and rolled oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharp.
Oils, various :—
Oil anthracene, see Anthracene.
(A) Oil, blast furnace ; 12-4-18.
Oils, creosote, see Creosote.
(C) Oils, essential (except sandalwood and turpentine oils, for which see below) ; 17-11-16, 18-10-17.
(A) Oils, fish, and articles, mixtures and preparations containing such oils ; 1-5-17, 18-10-17, 12-4-18.
(A) Oil fuel, except oil fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship ; 22-6-17.
(A) Oil fuel, shale ; 22-6-17.
Oil fusel, see Fusel.
Oil green, see Green.
Oil paraffin, see Paraffin.
Oils, petroleum, see Petroleum.
(B) Oil, sandalwood ; 18-10-17.
Oil, tar, see Tar.
(B) Oil waste.
(B) Oil, wood tar.
(A) Oils, fixed, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such oils, not otherwise specifically prohibited ; 27-11-17.
Oiled insulating, cloth paper silk and tape, see Insulating Material.
(A) Oilstones ; 27-11-17.
(A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds ; 12-3-17, 27-11-17.
(A) Oleo margarine ; 19-2-17.
Oleo-resin of capsicum, see Capsicum.
Oleum, see Sulphuric Acid.
(A) Onions.
Onion seed, see Seeds.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Optical glass, see Glass.
Ordnance, see Cannon ; Carriages.
Osiers, see Willows.
(B) Osmium and its alloys and manufactures containing osmium ; 12-12-16, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
(B) Osmium compounds ; 27-11-17.
Osseine, see Glue.
(B) Ovens, suitable for camp use.
(C) Oxalates, not otherwise prohibited ; 12-12-16.
(B) Oxalic acid.

P

(A) Packing cases, empty wooden, and their distinctive component parts, including box shooks and staves, other than such wooden packing cases as have been previously imported full and are being returned empty whether whole or in parts.
(C) Packings, engine and boiler.
Paddings, see Jute.
Paint, gold, see Gold.
(B) Palladium and its alloys and manufactures containing palladium ; 12-12-16, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
(B) Palladium compounds ; 27-11-17.
Palm nuts, and palm kernels, see Oleaginous Kernels.
Palmnut cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(C) Paper coated with gelatine ; 19-2-17.
Paper, printing, see Photographic.
(C) Paper, Japanese, tissue and similar cellulose paper, whether in the piece or roll or cut into shapes for domestic or other uses ; 26-7-16, 18-10-17.
(A) Paper, waste.

(B) Paper, waxed.
(A) Paraffin, liquid medicinal ; 22-6-17.
(A) Paraffin oil ; 22-6-17.
(A) Paraffin wax ; 1-5-17.
(A) Paraformaldehyde.
(A) Paraldehyde.
(C) Parchment 27-11-17.
Parsnip seed, see Seeds.
(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
(A) Pea flour and meal.
Peanuts, see Oleaginous Kernels.
(A) Peas ; 2-2-17.
(C) Peat.
(A) Pegs, wooden, suitable for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes ; 15-1-17.
Pelts, see Gluestock, &c. ; hides ; sheep-skins.
(A) Pencils, carpenters' ; 27-11-17.
(A) Pencils, copying ink ; 8-2-18.
(A) Pepper ; 19-2-17, 22-6-17, 12-4-18.
(C) Pepsin ; 22-6-17.
(C) Peptone ; 22-6-17.
(A) Perchlorates, all metallic.
(A) Periscopes and their component parts; 10-5-17.
(A) Petroleum fuel oil ; 22-6-17.
(A) Petroleum gas oil ; 22-6-17.
(A) Petroleum lighting oil ; 22-6-17.
(A) Petroleum spirit and articles containing petroleum spirit ; 22-6-17.
(A) Petroleum and its products not otherwise specifically prohibited ; and mixtures thereof ; 22-6-17.
(A) Phenacetin and its preparations.
Phenazone, see Antipyrine.
(A) Phosgene (carbonyl chloride).
(A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites, Phosphates of lime and alumina ; 2-2-17.
(A) Phosphorus and its compounds ; 22-1-18.
(A) Photographic materials, sensitised, of all kinds, whether exposed or not ; 14-5-18.
Photographs, see Maps.
(A) Pickaxes (see also Handles) ; 12-3-17.
Pickers, see Hides, also Leather.
(B) Pickled grains and fleshes ; 26-7-16.
(A) Pickles ; 15-1-17.
(A) Picric acid and its components.
(A) Pigeon Peas ; 12-12-16.
Pigments containing gold, see Gold.
(B) Pigskins.
(C) Pilocarpine ; 22-6-17.
(C) Pimento.
Pincers, see Tools, small.
Pins, see Steel.
Pipe cutters, see Tools, small.
Pipe flanges, see Castings.
Pipes, cast iron, see Cast.
Pipes, see also Copper, Iron, Lead.
(A) Piping, sheet iron or steel, for stores or for ranges and parts thereof ; 14-5-18.
Pistols, see Firearms.
(C) Pitch, and all mixtures, preparations and commodities of which pitch forms an ingredient not otherwise specifically prohibited ; 26-7-16, 26-2-18.
Planes, wood and iron, see Tools, small.
Plans, see Maps.
Plates, see Copper ; Drawplates ; Iron and Steel ; Photographic ; Steel ; Tin Plates.
(A) Platinum, alloys of platinum, and manufactures containing platinum.
(A) Platinum, salts of.
Ploughs, see Machinery, Agricultural.
(B) Plumbago, see also Crucibles.
(A) Plywood ; 1-5-17.
Pocket lamps, see Electric lamps.
(B) Podophyllum rhizome ; 12-4-18, 14-5-18.
Pollard, see Offals of Corn.
Ponyshoes, see Horse.
Poonac cake, see Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seeds, see Oleaginous Kernels.
Pork, see Meat.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, nitrate, (saltpetre), sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances ; 19-2-17.
(B) Potash salts, and mixtures containing such potash salts, not otherwise prohibited ; 19-2-17.
(A) Potassium bicarbonate and mixtures containing potassium bicarbonate ; 13-7-17.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate ; 22-6-17.
(A) Potassium chlorate, and mixtures containing potassium chlorate.
(A) Potassium cyanide, and mixtures containing potassium cyanide.
(A) Potassium perchlorate
(A) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potassium prussiates and mixtures containing potassium prussiates ; 12-3-17.
(A) Potatoes ; 7-6-16.
(A) Potato flour ; 7-6-16, 19-2-17.
Potter's clay, see Clay.
(A) Poultry ; 4-7-16, 29-9-16, 19-2-17.
(A) Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals.
Preserves, see Fruit.
Prints, see Maps.
Proflavine, see Acriflavine.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
Prussic Acid, see Hydrocyanic.
Pulp, see Cotton ; Tomato ; Wood.
(A) Pulp-board, waste.
(C) Pumice stone, including powdered pumice stone ; 14-8-17.
Pump leather, see Leather.
(A) Pyridine.
(C) Pyrites cinders ; 28-8-17.
Pyrites, see Iron ; Copper.
(A) Pyrogallic acid, and mixtures containing pyrogallic acid.

Q

(A) Quassia wood ; 11-6-18.
(A) Quercitron bark and extracts thereof ; 30-3-17, 10-5-17, 28-8-17.
(C) Quillaia bark ; 23-10-16.
Quinine, see Cinchona.

R

(A) Radium and its compounds; 27-11-17.
(A) Raffia; 12-3-17.
Rags, see Cotton; Jute; Linen; Wool.
Railbenders (or Jimcrows), see Tools, small.
(A) Railway material of iron or steel; 1-5-17, the following:—

Rails.
Sleepers.
Springs.
Wheels, axles and tyres.
Other railway constructional material.

(A) Railway carriages, locomotives and wagons and their component parts.
(C) Railway material (except railway carriages, locomotives and wagons and their component parts, steel rails, and steel sleepers).
(B) Ramie stockings and ramie fabrics suitable for the manufacture of gas mantles.
(A) Range finders and their component parts.
(A) Ranges, cooking, and their component parts; 14-5-18.
Ranges, piping for, see Piping.
Rape or colza seed, see Oleaginous Kernels.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, see Cakes.
(C) Rattan, woven; 28-6-16, 14-5-18.
(A) Rattans, 30-3-17.
Records, and Record Compositions, see Gramophones.
Reamers, see Tools small.
(A) Rennet powder, rennet extract, and other preparations of rennet; 4-7-16.
(A) Resins, resinous gums and resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc) and articles containing them; 4-7-16, 1-5-17, 12-4-18.
(B) Resinous substances containing caoutchouc.
(A) Respirators and self-contained breathing sets intended to afford protection to the wearer against toxic atmospheres; 22-1-18.
(A) Revolution indicators suitable for aircraft.
Revolvers, see Firearms.
(A) Rhatany root; 27-11-17, 12-4-18.
(B) Rhodium and its alloys and manufactures containing rhodium; 12-12-16, 22-6-17, 27-11-17.
(B) Rhodium compounds; 27-11-17.
(A) Rhubarb, medicinal; 30-3-17, 12-4-18.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing rice or rice flour.
Rifles, see Firearms.
Rifling machines, see Implements.
(A) Rivets, iron or steel; 13-7-17.
Road scrapers, see Tools.
(C) Rock crystal.
Rock salt, see Salt.
Roller bearings, see Bearings.
Roofing felt, see Felt.
Rope made of steel wire, see Steel.
Ropes, see Hemp.
Rouble notes, see Notes.
(B) Rubber (raw, waste, and reclaimed), solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, and any other preparations containing rubber, and also balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.:—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc; 20-11-14.
(B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of not otherwise specifically prohibited; 29-9-16, 23-10-16, 19-2-17, 14-5-18; see also Tyres.
(B) Rubies, natural or synthetic; 2-2-17.
(B) Rugs, manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair; 8-3-18.
(B) Rugs, not otherwise prohibited 8-3-18; see also Carpets.
(C) Rugs, horse.
Russian rouble notes, see Notes.
(B) Ruthenium and its alloys and manufactures containing ruthenium; 12-12-16, 22-6-17, 27-11-17
(B) Ruthenium compounds; 27-11-17.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

S

Sabadilla seeds, see Seeds.
(A) Saccharin, and articles, mixtures and preparations containing saccharine; 28-8-17.
(B) Sacks, coal.
Sacks, other sorts, see Bags.
(A) Sackings, old.
Saddle felt, see Wool.
Saddle serge, see Wool.
(A) Saddlery, and metal fittings therefor (see also Leather).
Saddlery, materials and tools used in the manufacture of; see Harness.
(C) Saffron; 22-6-17.
(A) Sago and sago flour and meal.
Sailcloth, cotton, see Cotton.
(C) St. Ignatius beans; 27-11-17.
Salammoniac, see Ammonium chloride.
(B) Salicylic acid and its preparation 10-5-17.
(B) Salipyrine; 10-5-17.
(B) Salol and its preparations; 10-5-17.
(C) Salt, rock and white (except table salt).
Saltpetre, see Potash, Muriate, etc.
(A) Salvarsan.
(B) Sandalwood for medicinal purposes; 18-10-17.
Sandalwood oil, see Oils.
(C) Santonin and its preparations; 10-5-17, 12-4-18.
(C) Saponaceous berries (soap nuts and saparita), barks and root; 27-11-17
(B) Sapphires, natural or synthetic; 2-2-17.
(A) Sassafras root; 12-4-18.
(C) Sauces; 29-9-16, 19-2-17, 1-5-17.
(A) Sausages; 2-2-17.
(A) Sausage skins; 19-2-17.

Saws, see Tools, small.
(A) Scammony root; 12-4-18.
Screenings, see Offals of Corn.
Scheelite, see Tungsten Ores.
Scrap, see copper; Iron; Steel; Tin.
Scythe handles, see Handles.
Screwdrivers, see Tools, small.
Screwing tackle, see Tools, small.
Screws, rigging, see Ships' rigging.
(A) Sealskins, fur and hair, 12-3-17, 8-2-18.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts; 1-5-17.
Searchlight carbons, see Carbons.
Seeds; 12-12-16, 12-3-17, the following:—

(A) Ajowan; 11-6-18.
(A) Beet; 14-8-17.
(A) Broccoli; 14-8-17.
(A) Brussels sprouts; 14-8-17.
(A) Cabbage; 14-8-17.
(C) Canary.
(A) Carrot.
(A) Cauliflower.
(A) Celery; 14-8-17.
(A) Chicory; 14-8-17.
(A) Clover; 14-8-17.
(B) Fenugreek seed; 22-6-17.
(A) Grass; 14-8-17.
(A) Kale; 14-8-17.
(A) Kohl rabi.
(A) Leek; 14-8-17.
(A) Lettuce; 14-8-17.
(A) Lupin; 12-12-16.
(A) Mangold.
(A) Mustard; 23-2-17.
(A) Onion.
(A) Parsnip.
(C) Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom.
(A) Shallot; 14-8-17.
(A) Spinach; 14-8-17.
(A) Strophanthus; 12-4-18.
(A) Swede.
(A) Tomato; 14-8-17.
(A) Turnip.
(C) Vegetable, not otherwise prohibited; 18-10-17.

Seeds, oleaginous, see Oleaginous.
(B) Selenium.
(A) Semolina.
(A) Senega root; 30-3-17, 12-4-18.
(A) Senna leaves and pods; 12-4-18.
(A) Serpentary rhizone; 12-4-18.
(C) Sera, except anti-tetanus serum which is prohibited to all destinations; 13-7-17.
Sesame seed cake, and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
Shackles, see Ships' rigging.
Shale, see Oil, Fuel.
Shallot seed, see Seeds.
Sharps, see Offals of Corn.
Shaves, see Tools, small.
Shears and snipes, see Tools, small.
(A) Sheepskins, haired or woollen and pelts; 23-10-16, 18-10-17.
Sheets, see Galvanised Iron; Lead coated; Mica; Steel.
Shipbuilding Materials; 15-1-17, 30-3-17, the following:-

(A) Condenser tubes.
(A) Engines for use on board ships (including Diesel and other internal combustion engines for marine propulsion) and component parts of such engines.
(A) Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships.
(A) Machinery for steam ships and component parts thereof; 10-5-17.
(A) Sectional materials for shipbuilding; 26-7-16.
(A) Ships' auxiliary machinery.
(A) Ships' telegraphs and component parts thereof.
(A) Steering gear and component parts thereof.
(A) Winches.
(A) Windlasses.
See also Fuel Economisers.
Ships' Rigging; 27-11-17, Fittings for the following:—

(A) Belaying pins.
(A) Blocks, wood and iron rigging.
(A) Bolts.
(A) Chains, rigging.
(A) Cleats.
(A) Deadeyes.
(A) Eyeplates.
(A) Screws, rigging, set or stretching.
(A) Shackles.
(A) Thimbles.

Ships' compasses, see Compasses.
Shoddy, see Cotton; Wool.
Shoemakers' tools and materials, see Boots.
Shoes, see Boots; Horse.
(A) Shovels; 13-7-17.
(A) Shuttles and their component parts; 22-6-17.
(B) Signalling lamps and their component parts.
Signalling apparatus, see Submarine.
(A) Silica bricks.
(C) Silicon; 22-6-17.
(A) Silicon manganese; 10-5-17.
(B) Silicon-speigel; 15-8-16.
Silk and Silk Manufactures; 23-10-16, 15-1-17, the following:—

(C) Articles of clothing for men's wear, not otherwise prohibited, manufactured from tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials, in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed, or printed, unweighted or weighted; 14-8-17, 8-3-18.
(A) Cocoons.
(A) Raw silk and all threads, yarns and twists thereof; 15-1-17.
(A) All threads, yarns and twists of Tussah silk and of artificial silk.

(A) Silk waste of all kinds (including artificial silk waste) and all threads, yarns and twists thereof, including noils and noil yarns.

(B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk) whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted, with the exception of velvets, plushes, laces, mourning crepe, trimmings, braids, ribbons, not exceeding 6 inches in width, furnishing fabrics (embroidered or brocaded), fabrics containing any kind of metal thread, and all made-up articles, not otherwise prohibited; 15-1-17, 22-6-17, 14-8-17, 8-2-18.

(A) Silkworm gut (surgical); 12-4-18.

(A) Silver bullion, specie and coin and articles wholly or mainly manufactured of silver; 12-4-18.

(A) Sisal strings, old.

(A) Sisal waste.

(B) Size and sizings of all kinds (whether nitrogenous or not), not including articles, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations under the prohibition attached to farinaceous substances, dextrine, concentrated size and other size and sizings made from glue (which see); 22-1-18.

Skins, see Baudruche; Calf; Deer; Fish Gluestock; Goat; Goldbeater; Hides; Pig; Sausage; Sheep.

(C) Slagwool.

Slitting saws, see Tools.

Small tools, see Tools.

(A) Soap including soft soap; 26-2-18.

Soap nuts, see Saponaceous.

(A) Soda, caustic, and mixtures containing caustic soda; 8-2-18.

(C) Soda lime; 12-12-16.

(C) Soda, nitrite of; 27-11-17.

(B) Sodium.

(C) Sodium bicarbonate; 25-5-16.

(A) Sodium carbonate in all forms, including sodium sesquicarbonate and mixtures containing any of these substances; 25-5-16, 22-1-18.

(A) Sodium cyanide, and mixtures containing sodium cyanide; 12-3-17.

(B) Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate) and mixtures containing sodium hyposulphite.

(B) Sodium peroxide; 22-6-17.

(A) Sodium prussiates and mixtures containing sodium prussiates; 12-3-17.

(B) Sodium salicylate and its preparations; 10-5-17.

(C) Sodium silicate and mixtures containing sodium silicate; 1-5-17.

(C) Sodium sulphate and bisulphate (nitrecake).

(B) Sodium sulphide; 12-4-18.

Solder, see Copper; Lead.

Sound records, see Gramophone.

(A) Soups, compressed and desiccated 19-2-17.

Soya beans, see Oleaginous Kernels.

Soya bean cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.

(A) Spaghetti.

Spanners, see Tools, small.

(A) Sparking plugs; 15-8-16.

(A) Spelter and spelter dross.

(A) Spent oxide.

(A) Spermaceti; 1-5-17.

(C) Spices and mixtures thereof; 12-12-16, 12-4-18.

(B) Spiegeleisen.

Spinach seed, see Seeds.

Spirit, Motor, see Motor.

Spirit, Petroleum, see Petroleum.

(A) Spirits, methylated, and mixtures containing methylated spirits.

(A) Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof.

(A) Spirits, potable, of a strength less than 43 degrees above proof; 26-7-16, 22-1-18.

Spokeshaves, see Tools, small.

(C) Sponges, raw and prepared.

Spurs, see Castings.

Squares, see Tools, small.

(A) Squills; 27-11-17, 12-4-18.

Stamps, copper, used for stamping woven piece-goods. See Copper.

(A) Starch, articles containing starch and mixtures, and preparations of starch; 19-2-17.

Steel; 1-5-17, 10-5-17, the following;—

(A) Angles, channels, joists, tees and other steel sectional material.

Balls, see Bearings.

(A) Bars, including flats, rounds, and other sections or shapes; 1-5-17.

(A) Billets.

Bins, see Bins.

(A) Blooms.

Bolts, see Bolts.

(A) Bridgework, pierwork, and structural material.

Buckets, see Buckets.

Castings, see Shipbuilding Material.

Channels, see Angles, etc., above.

Drums, see Drums.

(A) Flats, see Bars above.

(A) Flyers; 10-5-17.

(A) Hawsers; 25-5-16.

(A) Hoops; 8-9-16.

(A) Ingots.

Joists, see Angles, etc., above.

Nails, see Nails.

Nuts, see Nuts.

Pierwork, see Bridgework, etc., above.

Piping, see Piping.

(A) Plates and sheets; 29-9-16, 1-5-17.

Pins, see Textile, below.

Rails, see Railway Material.

Rivets, see Rivets.

Rounds, see Bars, etc., above.

(A) Scrap.

Screws, see Wood Screws.

Sectional material, see Angles, etc., above.
Sections, see Bars, etc. above.
Sheets, see Plates, etc., above.
(A) Sheet bars.
(A) Slabs.
Sleepers, see Railway Material.
Springs, see Railway Material.
(A) Stampings suitable for aircraft.
Structural material, see Bridgework, above.
Tees, see Angles, etc., above.
(A) Textile pins, of all kinds, including card pins, comb pins, faller pins, gill pins, and hackle pins.
(A) Travellers.
(A) Tubes.
Tubs, see Tubs.
Wire and wire rods, see Wire.
(A) Wire rope; 25-5-16.

(A) Steel, containing tungsten or molybdenum, and any tools or other articles made from such steel.
(A) Steel and steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel, or vanadium; 29-9-16, 1-5-17.
(A) Stellite and similar alloys; 12-4-18.
(A) Sticks, unmounted; 4-4-18.
(A) Stoves, heating, capable of consuming coal, coke or other solid fuel, and their component parts; 14-5-18.
Stoves, piping, for, see Pipings.
Stove fittings, see Castings.
(B) Stramonium leaves and seeds.
(A) Straw.
(A) Straw-board waste.
Straw matting, see Mats.
(C) Straw plait; 13-7-17.
(A) Strontium compounds, and mixtures containing strontium compounds 19-12-16.
Strontium sulphate, see Strontium Compounds.
Strophanthus seeds; see Seeds.
(B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing sugar, cane or beet; 10-5-17; see also Confectionery Malt Sugar; Milk Sugar; Invert Sugar.
(A) Sulphate of ammonia; 19-1-17.
Sulphates, Iron, see Iron.
(C) Sulphites, metallic, not otherwise prohibited; 12-12-16.
(C) Sulphocyanides, not otherwise prohibited; 22-6-17.
(C) Sulphoricinates; 22-6-17.
(A) Sulphonal.
(A) Sulphur and preparations containing sulphur.
(A) Sulphur, chlorides of.
(A) Sulphur, dioxide, liquefied.
(A) Sulphuric acid and mixtures containing sulphuric acid; 25-7-16.
(A) Sulphuric acid, fuming (oléum).
Sunflower seed, see Oleaginous Kurnels.
Sunflower seed cake, and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Superphosphates.
Surat tares, see Jute Wrappers.
(A) Surgical bandages and dressings; 12-4-18.
(A) Surgical instruments; 14-5-18.
Swede seed, see seeds.
(A) Swords and their component parts.
(B) Syringes, hypodermic.
(A) Syrups which may be used as food for man; 19-2-17.

Tagal braid, see Hemp.
(C) Talc, all forms, including French chalk; 7-6-16, 1-5-17.
(A) Tallow, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing tallow; 19-2-17, 1-5-17, 22-6-17.
(C) Tannalbin; 22-6-17.
(C) Tannigen; 22-6-17.
(A) Tanning extracts, and substances for use in tanning; 23-10-16, 30-3-17, 14-8-17, 28-8-17.
(A) Tantalum, alloys of tantalum, and ores containing tantalum.
Tape, Oiled, see Insulating Materials.
(A) Tapers, 8-2-18.
(A) Tapioca and tapioca flour.
(A) Tar, coal.
(C) Tar, oil, not otherwise specifically prohibited; 22-6-17.
(B) Tar, vegetable.
(B) Tar, wood.
(A) Tarpaulins.
(A) Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and alkaline tartrates; 5-12-14, 8-1-15, 12-4-18.
(A) Tea; 28-6-16, 19-12-17.
(A) Telegraphs (including wireless) and telephones, and instruments and materials for, including valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus; 15-1-17, 23-2-17, 28-8-17.
Telegraphs, ships, see Shipbuilding Materials.
(A) Telescopes.
(B) Tents and their component parts.
(A) Terebene, and articles containing terebene; 27-11-17, 18-12-17.
Medicinal terebene only, for painters' terebene, see Turpentine Substitute.
(A) Terneplates and receptacles made from terneplates; 15-8-16.
Textile machinery, articles for, see Hides.
Textile pins, see Steel.
(B) Theobromine sodium salicylate; 10-5-17.
(A) Theodolites.
(A) Thermometers; 17-11-16, 12-12-16.
Thimbles, see Ships' rigging.
(C) Thiosulphates, metallic, not otherwise prohibited; 12-12-16; see also Sodium Hyposulphite.
(A) Thorium and its alloys; 12-12-16.
(B) Thorium, exide and salts of; 10-5-17.
(A) Thread, see Cotton, Jute, Silk.
Thread milling hobs, see Tools.
(C) Thyme leaves; 28-8-17.
(B) Thymol and its preparations; 10-5-17.
(A) Tin and alloys of tin; 8-2-18.
(B) Tin, manufactures of (except hollowware tin plates and receptacles made wholly or partly from tin plates, which see); 10-5-17, 8-2-18, 12-4-18.
(A) Tin, chlorides of; 8-2-18.

(B) Tin, compounds of (except chlorides and oxide of tin); 8-2-18.
(A) Tin ore; 18-2-18.
(A) Tin, oxide of, and mixtures and preparations containing tin oxide; 5-12-16, 10-5-17, 8-2-18.
(A) Tin plates and receptacles made wholly or partly from tin plates; 15-8-16, 12-4-18.
(A) Tin plate scrap, including scrapped and disused receptacles wholly or partly made of tin plate; 11-6-18.
Tissue paper, see Paper.
(A) Titanium, titianum alloys, and Titanium ores; 10-5-17.
(A) Titanium compounds; 10-5-17.
(A) Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured; 4-7-16, 13-7-17, 27-11-17.
(A) Toluol and its compounds and preparations.
(A) Tomato pulp; 19-2-17.
Tomato seed, see Seeds.
Tongs, see Tools.
Tools, agricultural and farm, see Machinery, also Handles.
Tools, &c., for firearms, see Firearms.
Tools, &c., for the filling and repair of rifle and shot gun cartridges, see Cartridges.
Tools, harness and saddlery, see Harness.
Tools, shoe makers', see Boots and Shoes, Materials for.
(A) Tools, small, the following:—

Adzes; 27-11-17.
Augers; 27-11-17.
Bars; boring, jumping and pinching; 27-11-17.
Boring cutters; 27-7-16.
Braces and bits; 27-11-17.
Chisels; 27-11-17.
Choppers; 14-5-18.
Chucks; 26-7-16.
Cleaners; 14-5-18.
Cramps; 27-11-17.
Crowbars; 27-11-17.
Drilling posts; 27-11-17.
Files, other than shoe-makers' seat files; 8-9-16.
Forks, stone, roadmaking and coke; 27-11-17.
Gimlets; 27-11-17.
Gouges; 27-11-17.
Hacksaws and their component parts; 22-6-17.
Hammers (hand varieties); 27-11-17.
Knives, carpenters', coopers', farriers', glaziers', and painters'; 27-11-17, 18-12-17.
Lathe tools; 26-7-16.
Levels, spirit; 27-11-17.
Measuring tools; 26-7-16.
Milling cutters; 26-7-16.
Pincers; 27-11-17.
Pipe cutters; 27-11-17.
Planes, wood and iron; 27-11-17.
Railbenders (or Jimcrows); 27-11-17.
Reamers; 26-7-16.
Road-Scrappers; 14-5-18.
Saws, cross cut, frame and pit; 22-1-18.
Saws, hand; 27-11-17.
Screwdrivers (or turnscrews); 27-11-17.
Screwing tackle; 26-7-16.
Shaves, coopers'; 27-11-17, 18-12-17.
Shears and snips, tinman's; 27-11-17.
Slitting saws; 26-7-16.
Spanners; 27-11-17.
Spokeshaves; 27-11-17.
Squares, carpenters', fitters' and smiths'; 27-11-17.
Thread milling hobs; 26-7-16.
Tongs, farriers'; 27-11-17.
Twist drills; 26-7-16.
Wedges, wood splittings; 14-5-18.
Wrenches; 27-11-17.

Tooth brushes, see Brushes.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Tramway fittings, see Castings.
Travellers, see Steel.
(A) Trional.
(A) Trioxymethylene.
(A) Triphenyl phosphate.
Tubes, see Boiler; Copper Manufactures; Iron;
Shipbuilding Material; Steel; Torpedo; Umbrella.
(A) Tubs, washing, iron or steel; 12-4-18.
(A) Tungsten alloys; 22-6-17.
(A) Tungsten (except tungsten filaments for electric lamps).
(B) Tungsten filaments for electric lamps.
(B) Tungsten ores (including ferberite, hubnerite, scheelite and wolframite); 19-12-16.
(B) Tungsten, compounds; 10-5-17.
(A) Turnbuckles suitable for aeroplanes.
Turnip seed, see Seeds.
(A) Turpentine (oil and spirit), and articles containing turpentine; 18-12-17.
(A) Turpentine substitute, and articles containing turpentine substitute; 22-6-17, 27-11-17, 18-12-17.
Twine, see Binder; Hemp; Jute.
Twist drills, see Tools, small.
Typewriter cloth, see cotton manufactures.
(A) Typewriters and parts thereof; 13-7-17, 14-8-17, 27-11-17.
(B) Tyres for motor vehicles and cycles (whether attached to a vehicle or cycle or not), together with articles and materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

U

(C) Ultramarine and mixtures containing ultramarine.
(A) Umbrella ribs, tubes and tube frame.
(B) Uniform clothing (except second-hand naval and military uniform clothing).
(A) Uniform clothing, second-hand naval and military; 15-1-17.
(A) Uranium, alloys of uranium and uranium ores; 12-3-17.
(C) Uranium compounds; 10-5-17.

(B) Urea and its compounds.
Urotropin, see Hexamethylene.

(C) Vaccines ; 22-6-17.
(C) Valerianates, not otherwise prohibited ; 22-6-17.
(C) Valerianic acid ; 22-6-17.
Valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus, see Telegraphs.
(C) Valves, gas, steam and water (not otherwise prohibited) ; 29-9-16, 12-12-16, 14-8-17.
(B) Valves, metal, of all descriptions ; 14-8-17.
(B) Vanadium.
(C) Vanadium compounds ; 1-5-17.
(B) Vanadium ore ; 28-8-17.
(C) Vanillin, vanilla and vanilla pods ; 22-6-17, 28-8-17.
(C) Varnishes not otherwise prohibited ; 17-11-16.
Vegetable fats, see Fats.
Vegetable ivory, see Ivory.
Vegetable oils, see Oils.
(A) Vegetables of all kinds, whether fresh, dried, preserved, canned or bottled ; 29-9-16, 12-12-16, 15-1-17, 10-5-17.
Vegetable seeds, see Seeds.
(C) Vellum ; 27-11-17.
Venison, see Poultry and Game.
Veronal, see Diethybarbituric Acid.
(A) Vessels ; 18-12-17.
(A) Vermicelli.
(A) Vices ; 12-3-17, 27-11-17.
(B) Vinegar containing not more than 6 per cent. of acetic acid ; 28-6-16.
(A) Vinegar essence and similar preparations containing more than 6 per cent. of acetic acid ; 28-6-16.
Vulcanized fibre, see Insulating Materials.

W

Wadding, see Cotton.
(B) Waggons, four-wheeded, capable of carrying one ton or over, and their component parts.
Waggons, see Railway Carrages.
(A) Waggon covers.
Waste, see Cotton ; Flax ; Hair ; Hemp ; Jute ; Leather ; Linen ; Mica ; Oil ; Paper ; Pulpboard ; Rubber ; Silk ; Sisal ; Strawboard ; Wool.
(B) Wathes and watch movements ; 18-10-17, 18-12-17.
(C) Waterbottles suitable for military use.
Waterproof wearing apparel, see Apparel.
(A) Wax, carnauba ; 13-7-17.
(A) Wax, paraffin ; 1-5-17.
(B) Waxed paper.
(B) Waxes, animal, mineral, and vegetable not otherwise prohibited ; 8-9-16, 1-5-17, 18-10-17.
(A) Waxes, composite ; 18-10-17.
(A) Web, equipment.
Wedges, wood splitting ; see Tools.
(A) Whalebone ; 1-5-17.
(A) Whaleborne meal ; 1-5-17.
Whale cake, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins ; 1-5-17.
Whale meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
Wheels, see Carts ; Cycles ; Motor vehicles ; Railway materials ; Waggons.
(A) Willows, and osiers ; 22-1-18.
Winches, see Shipbuilding material.
Windlasses, see Shipbuilding material.
(A) Wine ; 19-12-16, 22-1-18.
(A) Wire, barbed, and galvanized wire, and implements for cutting or fixing such wire ; 28-6-16, 10-5-17.
(A) Wire, card.
(A) Wire, heald.
Wire mattresses, see Mattresses.
(A) Wire, reed.
(A) Wire rods, and wire of iron or steel, and articles manufactured wholly of such wire rods or wire ; 8-2-18.
Wire winding machines, see Implements.
(B) Wires, insulated.
(B) Wolfenite.
Wolframite, see Tungsten ores.
(A) Wood and timber of all kinds, hewn, sawn, or split, planed or dressed ; 29-9-16, 15-1-17, 2-2-17, 12-3-17. See also Plywood.
(A) Wood pulp ; 12-12-16.
Wood tar, see Tar.
Wood tar oil, see Oils.
Wood packing cases, see Packing.
Wooden pegs, see Pegs.
(A) Wood screws, made of iron or steel ; 29-9-16, 12-12-16, 18-10-17.
(A) Wool grease, and articles and mixtures containing wool grease ; 12-4-18.
Wool and Woollen Goods :-

Blankets, see Blankets.
Carpets, see Carpets.
Collar check, see below.
Felt, see Felt.
Rags, see below.
Rugs, see Rugs, also Carpets.

(A) Saddle felt.
(A) Saddle serge.
Sheepskins, woolled or haired, see Sheepskins.
Shoddy, see below.
(A) Wool, raw and mixtures thereof ; 8-9-16, 18-10-17.
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof ; 18-10-17.
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof ; 18-10-17.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof ; 18-10-17.
(A) Woollen collar check.
(A) Woollen rags, shoddy and mungo applicable to other uses than manure ; 18-10-17.
(B) Wool, all manufactures, mixtures, and products of, except such as are prohibited to all destinations ; 17-11-16, 8-3-18.
Wrappers, see Bags, Jute.
Wrenches, see Tools, small.

X

(A) X-ray apparatus, 14-5-18.
(A) Xylol and its compounds and preparations.

Y

Yarns see Cotton; Hair; Jute; Silk; Wool.
(A) Yeast, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing yeast; 8-9-16, 22-6-17.
Yellow metal, see Copper.

Z

(A) Zinc, alloys of zinc, manufactures of zinc and zinc dust; 2-2-17.
(A) Zinc ashes.
Zinc barium pigments, see the various headings affecting zinc salts.
(B) Zinc chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing zinc chloride, or sulphate.
(B) Zinc ore.
(A) Zinc oxide; and mixtures containing zinc oxide; 2-2-17, 14-8-17.
(A) Zinc sulphide and mixtures containing zinc sulphide; 10-5-17, 14-8-17.
(A) Zirconium and its alloys; 12-12-16.
(A) Zirconium compounds; 12-12-16.
(B) Zirconium minerals; 12-12-16.

LIST E.

List of goods in the schedule appended to the Royal Proclamation of the 13th March, 1917, as amended by Order of Council of the 10th August, 1917, and the 27th November, 1917, prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to any destination in Switzerland; the prohibition also applies to any articles composed wholly or partially of such articles. (*See page 1387.*)

Abeca and similar fibres.
Accumulators, electric, and accumulator plates.
Acetanilide.
Acetates.
Aceto-cellulose.
Acetone.
Acids :—

Acetic.
Benzoic.
Boric.
Carbolic.
Citric.
Fatty.
Formic.
Gallic.
Hydrobromic.
Hydrochloric.
Lactic.
Nitric.
Oleic.
Oxalic.
Palmitic.
Phenic.
Salicylic.
Stearic.
Sulphuric.
Tannic.
Tartaric.

Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.
Acorns, roasted or not.
Aeroplanes and airships, and engines and parts.
Aeroplanes, component parts of, with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
Albumen.
Alcohol, industrial.
Alcohol, potable.
Aldehyde.
Alfa.
Alimentary paste.
Alkaline bromides.
Alkaline tartrates.
Alkaloids (vegetable).
Almonds, shelled or not.
Almond oil.
Alpaca yarn and tissues.
Alpiste.
Alum.
Alumina: anhydride, hydride, salts.
Alumina (sulphate).
Aluminium in all forms: ore; pure metal; alloys of: oxides; salts of.
Aluminium, manufactures of, not including aluminium jewellery.
Aluminium bronze.
Alundum, cast or not.
American cloth.
Amidopyrine.
Ammonium salts.
Ammunition.
Amyl alcohol (fusel oil).
Aniline (materials for).
Aniline and its compounds.
Animal wax, beeswax, spermaceti.
Animals, living.
Anthracene.
Anti-bacterium.
Anti-febrine.
Antimony in all forms: ore; alloys of, including anti-friction metal, and sulphide of antimony.
Apples, residue of.
Arms of all kinds and component parts.
Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, mixtures containing arsenic.
Asbestos, crude and manufactured.
Asphalt.
Asses.
Atropine.
Automobiles, parts and accessories.
Awls, shoe makers'.
Axes.

Bacon.
Bags (except paper bags).
Balata, all forms.
Balloons and parts.
Balloon stuffs.
Bamboos.
Bananas.
Bandages.
Barges.

Bark for tanning and dyeing.
Barley and meal.
Barm.
Batteries, electric, and parts.
Bauxite.
Bayonets.
Beans, dried, seed, or other, whole or ground (not split).
Beans, split.
Beans, locust.
Beef, corned.
Beef oleo for margarine.
Beeswax, crude or worked and articles in beeswax.
Beet pulp for cattle.
Beetroot salin.
Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.
Bell-metal, all forms.
Belting (Machine) of leather, and other.
Benzine.
Benzo-naphthol.
Benzol, benzoates.
Berries for dyeing and tanning.
Bicycles.
Billhooks.
Bi-phosphate of lime.
Biscuits.
Bismuth and its salts.
Bits.
Bitumen, and bituminous compositions.
Bladders.
Blankets (woollen).
Blasting powder.
Blocks, stereos, clichés (copper).
Boats for river use (barges, &c.).
Boiler compositions.
Bone fat.
Bones, whole, dissolved, melted, calcined, or bone ash.
Boot-buttons and eyelets (celluloid or metal).
Bootmakers' tools.
Boots and shoes, rubber and leather, including footwear in textile with leather soles or parts, parts thereof, and grindery used in the manufacture thereof.
Borax (borate of so la) and mixtures containing borax.
Boron compounds.
Bran, pollard, and flour-mill waste.
Brass, all forms.
Bread.
Bristles, pigs, assorted and in bundles.
Bromine and bromides, and their compounds and salts ; bromoform.
Bronze (aluminium).
Bronze, all forms.
Brucine.
Buckwheat.
Butter and butter substitutes.
Buttons and eyelets for boots and shoes (celluloid or metals).

Cabbages.
Cable, insulated.
Cables, cordage, ropemakers' wares, of any textile materials.
Cadmium in all forms.
Cafeo.
Caffeine and its salts.
Cakes.
Calcium, carbide of.
Calcium cyanamide.
Calves.
Camel's hair, raw, yarn, and tissues.
Camp equipment.
Camphor.
Canary seed.
Candles, nightlights, tapers, of beeswax, stearine, spermaceti, and other substances.
Canes.
Cantharides and its preparations.
Canvas.
Caoutchouc.
Capsicum.
Caraway seeds.
Carbolic acid and its compounds, and mixtures containing carbolic acid.
Carbon sulphide.
Carbon chloride and tetrachloride and their preparations.
Carbon (gas).
Carbons (electric).
Carborundum in all forms, including alundum, cast or otherwise.
Cardamoms.
Cardboard, asphalted.
Carpenters' tools.
Carpets of animal hair, wool, linen, jute, and cotton, and mixtures thereof.
Carriages, road or rail, and carts.
Carrots.
Cartridges.
Caseine.
Cashew nuts.
Cassava roots.
Cassia.
Castor oil.
Cattle.
Cattle cake.
Cattle feeding stuffs, brewery grains, and other ; also prepared cattle foods.
Cauliflowers.
Caustic soda.
Celluloid, raw in bulk, sheets, rods, tubes, chippings, and celluloid waste.
Celluloid wares.
Cellulose.
Cement.
Cement, dental.
Cereals, cereal foods.
Ceresine.
Cerium and its salts.
Chamois leather.
Charcoal.
Charcuterie (pork butchers' produce).
Charts.
Cheese.
Chestnuts, fresh or dried, and chestnut meal.
Chicory, ground.
Chicory root, dried or roasted.
"Chiendent" fibre.
Chisels.
Chloral and its compounds and preparations.
Chlorates.
Chlorine, liquefied.
Chlorine and its compounds.
Chloroform.
Chocolate.
Chrome and its salts and combinations, and articles containing chrome.
Chronometers, ships.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Cinchona bark.

Cinchonine.
Cinnamon.
Citrate of lime.
Clay, china (kaolin).
Cliches.
Cloth, woollen.
Clothing for men, non-waterproofed.
Clothing for women, non-waterproofed.
Clothing (uniforms), (not including used clothing).
Cloves.
Cloves, essence of.
Coal-tar, its products and derivatives capable of being utilised in the manufacture of dyes or explosives; compounds containing such products and derivatives (except coal-tar dyes).
Cobalt, salts, and oxides of cobalt, and articles containing cobalt.
Coca and its preparations.
Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
Cocoa.
Cocoa beans, pods, husks, etc., of (including powder).
Cocoa butter.
Coconut butter.
Coconut oil.
Coconuts.
Codeine (alkaloid of opium).
Coffee, raw, roasted, and hygienic coffee; coffee substitutes, not otherwise specified, in a dry state, including roasted acorns, kubin, cafeo, ground chicory, extracts and essences of coffee, and liquid substitutes.
Coin, nickel, bronze, and copper.
Coir yarn and wares.
Colchicum and its preparations.
Collodion.
Colophany.
Colts.
Colza oil.
Conicine.
Copal.
Copper: ore (including pyrites); pure metal and alloys of, in all forms waste.
Copper wares, including carbons for electricity containing copper, and including all metal articles containing 10 per cent. or more of copper or its alloys; enamelled or plated copper wares; perforated copper plates: copper leaf; insulated and non-insulated copper cables; insulated electrical copper wires; copper cables with lead sheath, or iron fittings; electrical cables of all kinds containing copper; copper trellis work; copper bolts, screws, nails, rivets; church and other belts; unfinished brass machine parts; brass valves and taps imported apart from their machines; copper or alloyed copper wares not otherwise specified, whether turned or not; bronze wares.
Copper, suboxide of, and articles containing suboxide of copper.
Copper, sulphate of.
Copra butter.
Copra oil.
Cordage.
Cordage (old).
Cork; corks.
Cornflour.
Corundum, all forms.
Cotton and cotton waste (including cotton yarn waste), carded or not; cotton wool.
Cotton rags.
Cotton tissues, all kinds, made up or otherwise.
Cotton yarn.
Cotton-seed oil.
Cotton stearine.
Cream.
Cream of tartar.
Creosote, wood.
Creosote oil.
Cresol and nitro-cresol, and their compounds and preparations.
Crucibles.
Cryolite.
Crystolon.
Currier
Cutch.
Cyanides.
Cycles and motor cycles and component parts.
Cylinders and discs for gramophones and phonographs with or without impressions, new or old, broken or waste.
Cylinders and receptacles of iron or steel for compressed or liquid gas.

Damar gum.
Dari.
Dates.
Daturine.
Degras.
Delphinine.
Dental apparatus, teeth sets, and their rubber accompaniments.
Dental rubber, waxes, cement, and fillings.
Dermatol.
Detonators.
Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes.
Digitaline.
Di-methyl-aniline.
Distillers' grains and residues from apples, raisins, or olives.
Diuretine.
Down.
Drains, rubber.
Draw-plates, jewelled.
Dress protectors.
Dyeing substances, all kinds, except coal-tar dyes.
Dynamite.
Dynamos.

Earth containing infusoria.
Earth wax.
Ebonite.
Edge-tools, with or without handles of ordinary iron or steel.
Eggs, egg-yolk.
Electrical appliances adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
Electrical fire-lighters.
Electrical insulated wire and cables.
Electrodes, piles and component parts; electric batteries and parts.
Emery, all forms.
Emery wheels.
Emetine and emetic salts.
Engines (locomotive).
Engines, marine and aerial, and parts.

Equipment, military.
Erasers, rubber.
Ether sulphuric and ether acetic.
Eucaine, hydrochloride, eucaine (benzamine) lactate, and their preparations.
Explosives, such as gunpowder and similar explosives, guncotton, nitroglycerine, fulminating cotton, dynamite, melinite.
Extracts, liquid and solid, for dyeing; extracts of colouring matter other than those derived from coal-tar.
Extracts, tanning.

Farinaceous articles of all kinds being food-stuffs: wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, buckwheat, grain, meal and flour malt, bread and biscuits, groats, semolina, Italian paste, sago, salep, mandioca and flour, tapioca and flour, rice of all kinds, dried vegetables of all kinds and their meal, chestnuts and flour, dari millet, and alpiste (long millet), potatoes.
Fats, vegetable, for food.
Fats, animal.
Fatty acids.
Feathers other than fancy feathers.
Feather waste.
Fecula of all kinds.
Felspar.
Felts asphalted.
Felts of animal hair.
Ferro-chrome and ferro-nickel, and all other ferro-alloys.
Ferro-cyanides.
Fibre.
Figs fresh, dried, drained, roasted.
Filings and scrap, of old copper, tin, zinc, and their alloys.
Firearms of all kinds and their component parts.
Fish, in brine, preserved, dried, salted.
Fish, potted or canned, all kinds.
Fishing nets
Flannels (cotton).
Flannels (woollen).
Flax, raw, as tow or combed; waste.
Flaxen canvas: hammock canvas, kit-bag canvas, navy canvas, tent canvas.
Flaxen fabric suitable for balloons.
Flour; wheat, potato, maize and other sorts.
Flour-mill waste.
Foodstuffs, preserved, all kinds.
Forges portable.
Formaldehyde.
Formol.
Fruit juice.
Fruit kernels.
Fruits, fresh.
Fruits with stone.
Fruits, dried, preserved, drained.
Fruits, for dyeing and tanning.
Fullers' earth.
Furs.
Fusel oil.
Fuses (miners').
Fustic.

Gambier.
Game (dead).
Game (live).
Game (preserved).
Garlic.
Geodetic instruments.
Ginger.
Ginger, preserved.
Gloves (leather).
Gloves (rubber).
Gloves (woollen).
Glucose.
Glucose, solid, for the manufacture of artificial silk.
Gluten all kinds.
Glycerine and preparations containing glycerine.
Glycerophosphates.
Goats.
Goatskins.
Goldbeaters' skin.
Grains (brewery and distillery).
Grapes, fresh.
Grapes, pressed.
Grapes, residue of.
Graphite, all forms, including crucibles.
Grease.
Grease, carriers' and leather dressers'.
Grease for vehicles and machinery.
Grenadinee.
Grindery used in the making of boots and shoes, including rivets, plates, nails, and buttons.
Grindstones.
Groats, all kinds.
Ground-nut oil.
Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate.
Guano.
Gums, all kinds, solid and liquid, such as arabic, cherry, tragacanth, Senegal, acacia, agar, Bassorah, and mahogany; and gum varnishes.
Gun cotton.
Gunpowder.
Gun-metal, all forms.
Guns and parts.
Gut, animal, in all forms, whether fresh, dried, or salted, including bladders and sausage-casings.
Gut, cords of (except those for musical instruments), including gut cords for machinery.
Gutta-percha, all forms.

Hair, animal, including human hair, rough, cleaned, spun or otherwise prepared or manufactured; hair cloth and tissues; pigs' bristles, assorted and in bundles.
Hair, textiles of, including mohair, alpaca and camel's hair.
Hair yarn.
Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons.
Hammock canvas.
Hams.
Hand carts.
Haricot beans.
Harness and parts.
Haulers.
Hay.
Heliographs.
Hemp, crushed, dressed, and combed waste.
Hemp, yarn, cordage and twine; knotted hemp.
Hemp, cloth.
Hexamethylene-tetramine.
Hides, raw and dressed.
Hoes.
Honey.

Horn.
Horsecloths of hair.
Horsehair, and vegetable substitutes for horsehair.
Horsehair mats.
Horses.
Horseshoes.
Hosiery (cotton).
Hosiery (woollen).
Hydrocarbons and hydrocarbides.
Hydroquinone.
Hypophosphites.
Hyposulphites.

Indigo, natural.
Infusorial earth.
Injectors, rubber.
Instruments, observation, geodesy, and optic.
Instruments, nautical, of all kinds.
Insulating materials.
Iodine and its compounds and preparations.
Ipecacuanha root.
Iridium.
Iron alloys.
Iron ore (including pyrites); hematite cast iron; iron plate; tinned plate, including boxes for packing food.
Iron-plate, all kinds, including black, tinned, annealed, terne, nickelled, leaded, coppered, zincked, galvanised corrugated, painted, varnished.
Ivory, vegetable (corozo) and buttons in vegetable ivory (corozo).

Jams.
Jellies, fruit.
Jellies, mineral.
Jelly, petroleum.
Jewellery, imitation.
Jute: raw; yarn; bags; carded.
Jute: piece-goods.

Kaolin (china clay).
Kermes, mineral.
Kernel oil for industrial use.
Kino.
Knitted goods.
Kubin.

Lac.
Lamps, signalling.
Lard.
Lard, imitation.
Lava, Volvic.
Lead (ore and metal, pure and alloyed) in all forms, including lead type, old or new.
Leather and leather wares, including travelling articles in leather, but not including fancy light leather goods ("maroquinerie").
Leeks.
Lentils, whole and ground.
Lichens for dyeing.
Lime, acetate, chloride, phosphate and pyrolignite of.
Linen tissues.
Linoleum.
Linseed meal.
Linseed oil.
Liqueurs.
Liqueurs, wines containing a higher percentage of alcohol than that indicated in the Swiss Tariff.
Llama hair, yarns, and tissues.
Locomotives.
Locust beans.
Logwood.
Lorries.
Lubricants.

Macaroni and alimentary paste.
Mace.
Machine belting, of leather and other.
Machine oils, greases, and lubricants; vegetable wax.
Machine tools and parts thereof.
Machinery and parts thereof, suitable for use in marine and aerial navigation.
Machinery and parts thereof, exclusively used for the manufacture of munitions and weapons of war.
Machinery and parts thereof in special steel, such as high speed steel, nickel steel.
Machinery, electrical, electric dynamos, and motors.
Machinery, metal-working.
Machinery, refrigerating.
Magnesia, calcined.
Magnesia, citrate of.
Magnesium chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing magnesium chloride and sulphate.
Magnetos and their parts.
Maize stalks.
Maize, whole and ground.
Malt.
Malt (exhausted) and malt germs, for cattle.
Mandarines.
Mandioca and flour.
Manganese, ore and metal, all forms; dioxide of manganese.
Mangrove bark and extract.
Manures.
Maps.
Marcs (residues).
Margarine, oleo-margarine, copra butter, and similar products.
Marmalade.
Mats of straw, fibre, horsehair.
Meal, farinaceous, all kinds.
Meal for cattle.
Meats, tinned, and extracts of.
Meats, fresh and refrigerated.
Meats, salt and smoked.
Melinite.
Mercury, fulminate of.
Mercury, and its compounds and preparations, and mixtures containing such compounds of mercury.
Metal, anti-friction.
Methylene, methylic alcohol, crude or chemically pure.
Methyl-ethyl-acetone or methylethyl-ketone.
Mica, crude or in sheets; mica splittings; ground mica, mica wares.
Milk, condensed, sweetened or not.
Millet.
Millet, long (alpiste).
Millinery, cotton.
Mineral oils and essences.
Mineral wax and manufactures of mineral wax.
Mohair yarn and tissues.
Molasses.
Molybdenum; ore and alloys; salts.

Monazite sand.
Money except gold, silver, or paper money.
Morocco leather and wares, not including fancy light leather goods ("maroquinerie").
Morphia ; Morphine.
Mosses, Iceland, Irish, Caragheen, and Sphagnum.
Motor-cars, motor-lorries ; parts and accessories.
Motor-cycles and parts and accessories.
Motors, all kinds.
Mules.
Munitions.
Mustard ; mustard seed with or without its oil.

Nails for boots and shoes.
Naphtha ; naphthol ; naphthalene ; naphthyla mine and similar products.
Narcotine.
Navy canvas.
Nets, fishing and other.
Nickel ; ore, metal, pure and alloyed, all forms.
Nickelled sheet iron.
Nicotine.
Nitrates and nitrites ; nitre.
Nitro-benzine.
Nitro-cresol and its compounds and preparations.
Nitro-glycerine.
Novocaine.
Nutmegs.
Nuts.
Nuts and seeds, oleaginous.
Nuts for dyeing and tanning.
Nuts, kernels of.
Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations.

Oats, oatmeal and flour.
Oil, animal, including neat's foot oil.
Oil, fish.
Oil, mineral, crude, refined, heavy.
Oil (tar).
Oil, vegetable, all kinds.
Oil, whale.
Oil and grease for machinery.
Oil, residual of distillation of alcohol.
Oil of turpentine and of rosin.
Oil-cake, whole or ground.
Oils, essential.
Oiled cloth for packing.
Oleine, oleic acid, and other fatty acids.
Oleo-margarine.
Olive oil.
Olives, packed in oil.
Olives, residue of.
Onions, including small pickling onions.
Opium and preparations containing opium.
Oranges.
Osmium.
Oxen.
Ozokerit.

Packings, engine and boiler.
Paleine.
Palm nuts.
Palm oil.
Paper, glass.
Paper, Japanese, and similar paper, including serviettes of Japanese paper.
Paper, sand.
Papers, sensitised.
Paper, silica.
Paraffin.
Paraffin, liquid medicinal.
Paraffin paper (wax paper).
Paraffin wax.
Paraformaldehyde.
Paraldehyde.
Paste, Italian.
Pease, peameal and flour.
Peel, candied.
Pepper.
"Peptone Witte."
Perchlorates.
Peroxides, metallic.
Peroxide of soda.
Petroleum, crude, refined and spirit.
Petroleum jelly.
Petroleum residue and waste.
Pewter, all forms.
Phenacetine.
Phenazone.
Phenetidine.
Phosgene (oxychloride of carbon).
Phosphor bronze.
Phosphorus.
Phosphorus products, all kinds.
Photographic plates, papers, and films.
Pickles.
Picks.
Pigeons, dead.
Pigeons, live.
Pigs.
Pimento.
Pineapples.
Pistachio nuts.
Pitch.
Pitch (wood tar).
Plaiting, straw, hemp, tagal or other, for hat-making.
Plated wares.
Plates for bootmaking.
Platinum, in all forms, including manufactures (except platinum jewellery).
Platinum salts.
Plumbago.
Poppy oil.
Pork-butchers' meat ("charcuterie").
Potash, prussiate of.
Potassim, cyanide of.
Potatoes ; potato pulp.
Poultry, dead.
Poultry, live.
Powder and similar explosives.
Precious stones, uncut, and artificial precious stones, cut or uncut.
Preservatives rubber.
Presspahn ("carton américain").
Projectiles and other munitions of war.
Prunes, dried.
Pulverisers, other than those for toilet, medicinal, and domestic use.
Pyridine (base).

Quebracho extract.
Quebracho wood.
Quicksilver.
Quinine and its salts.
Quinine, extracts of.

Rabbits.
Radium and its salts.
Rags of all kinds.
Railway carriages, trucks and lorries.

Ramie, raw; yarn, tissues; and waste.
Rattans, all kinds, and articles wholly or partly composed of rattans.
Reaping machines and spare parts.
Regurine
Rennet.
Resinous substances, pine and fir; oil of turpentine; turpentine; rosin; rosin pitch.
Rhodium.
Rice, all forms.
Rifles and parts.
Rigging.
Rivets used in bootmaking.
Roots for dyeing and tanning.
Ropes and rope-makers' wares.
Rosin.
Rubber: Balata, gutta-percha, raw or remelted, including waste and ebonite; rubber wares; rubber-proofed and rubber-mixed goods; rubber-preservatives.
Rubber, vulcanised, in sheets.
Rum.
Ruthenium.
Rye, ergot of.
Rye and flour.

Sabadilla seeds.
Sacks (coal); satchels and bags of all kinds (excepting paper bags).
Saddler's tools.
Saddlery.
Safrol.
Sago and flour.
Salad oil.
Salep.
Salicine.
Salipyrine.
Salophene.
Saltpetre, unrefined, crude salts of ammonia, calcic cyanamid.
Salts of—

Copper, chromium, tin, mercury, thorium, ammonium, cerium, platinum, radinum, titanium, molybdenum, vanadium, and other salts of rare earths.

Sandarac gum.
Sanitary materials and fittings (not including pottery).
Santonin and its preparations.
Satches.
Sausage casings.
Sausages.
Saws.
Scheelite.
Scrap steel: scarp filings and waste of special steel; broken-up special steel wares.
Scraps, metal, and filings: copper, tin, zinc, and their alloys.
Sealing wax.
Searchlights.
Seeds, sowing.
Selenium.
Semolina.
Senna leaves and pods.
Sesamum oil.
Shale oil.
Sheep.
Sheepgut.
Sheepskins.
Shellac.
Shipbuilding materials, rigging and apparatus.
Ships, all kinds.
Shoddy (wool).
Shoe fittings, shoe mercery, grindery.
Shoes (leather, rubber).
Shovels.
Silica bricks
Silicon.
Silk; cocoons, raw, spun and tissues (including artificial silk); all kinds and forms except thrown silk undyed
Skins, raw and dressed.
Slag wool.
Sledges.
Snuff.
Soap. Perfumed toilet soaps.
Socks and stockings (wool).
Soda, carbonate of, in all forms, including bicarbonate.
Soda, caustic.
Soda, peroxide of.
Soda, prussiate of.
Soda, sulphate of.
Sodium bichromate.
Sodium bromides.
Sodium chlorate.
Sodium cyanide.
Sodium (metal).
Sodium sulphide.
Soles, lifts, and other cut leather for boots and shoes.
Soups, compressed, desiccated, preserved.
Soy.
Spades.
Spelter.
Spermaceti.
Spices, ground or not.
Spirits, potable.
Sponges of all sorts and waste of sponges.
Starch; also starch waste for cattle.
Stearine.
Steel, special, containing 0·5 per cent. of nickel, chrome, or tungsten, 0·2 per cent. of molybdenum, 0·1 per cent. of vanadium or titanium, 9 per cent. of manganese, 0·5 per cent. of cobalt (stellite), including tools (except watch-makers' tools), machine parts and all articles in special steel; scrap, filings and waste of special steel; edge-tools in ordinary steel.
Stencil paper.
Stereos.
Stirrups.
Stones of fruit.
Stramonium leaves and seeds.
Straps (textile).
Straw.
Straw mats.
Strychnine.
Sublimate, corrosive.
Suboxide of copper, and articles containing suboxide of copper.
Suet.
Sugar, raw, refined, candy; solid glucose.
Sugar of milk.
Sulphate of copper and cuprous powders; green copper.
Sulphur and pyrites.
Sulphur dioxide (anhydride).
Sulphur, flowers of.
Surgical, bandages and dressings.

Surgical, medical and orthopædic instruments and apparatus, including drain tubes and rubber gloves.
Swords, bayonets, and other arms.
Syrups of fruit.
Syrups of molasses.

Tagal plait.
Talc.
Tallow.
Tanning substances of all kinds.
Tapioca and flour.
Tar.
Tar (coal) and its chemical products (except coal-tar dyes).
Tar oil (vegetable).
Tar (wood).
Tarpaulins.
Tartar.
Tartaric acid, cream of tartar and its alkaloids; tartrates.
Tea.
Teeth, artificial.
Telegraph apparatus, parts of.
Telegraphs, materials for.
Telephone apparatus, parts of.
Telephones, materials for.
Tedders and spare parts.
Tents and fittings.
Terpine; terpinol.
Textile fabric for balloons.
Theobromine.
Thorium and thorium salts.
Thread.
Thyme, essence of.
Thymol and its preparations.
Timber.
Tin, chloride of.
Tin; ore, metal, pure and alloyed, in all forms.
Tin plate, and terne plate; tin plate boxes for packing foodstuffs.
Tin wares, including alloys.
Titanium, ore, metal and salts.
Tobacco, all forms.
Toluidine; toluol.
Tomatoes, fresh and preserved.
Tools. edge, with or without handles, of ordinary iron or steel; also spades, chisels, picks, axes, shovels, saws, farriers' tools, carpenters', wheelwrights', and saddlers' tools, entrenching tools, billhooks, hoes, and tool handles.
Tools, instruments, and their parts, of special steel (such as high-speed steel, nickel steel) except watchmakers' tools.
Tools used in the making of boots and shoes.
Toys, rubber.
Traction engines.
Treacle.
Trenching tools.
Trional.
Trioxymethylene.
Trucks and trollies, railway and other.
Tubes, drain.
Tungsten, in all forms.
Turkey red oil, and other sulfericinates.
Turnips.
Turpentine and mixtures containing turpentine.
Turpentine essence, and mixtures containing turpentine essence.
Twine.
Type, metal.
Typewriters.
Tyres, pneumatic.

Uniform clothing.
Union cotton goods (containing 25 per cent. of cotton).
Urea and its compounds.
Urethane.
Urotropine (hexamethylene tetramine) and preparations containing urotropine.

Vanadium, ore, salts.
Varnishes, all kinds.
Vaseline and mineral jellies.
Vegetable alkaloids.
Vegetable fats for food.
Vegetable fibre; also yarn and wares and vulcanised fibre; vegetable substitutes for horsehair; vegetable substances for plaiting; rough, spun, or manufactured in any way.
Vegetables, dried, and their meal.
Vegetables, fresh.
Vegetables, preserved.
Vegetable oil, all kinds, liquid and solid.
Vegetable wax and manufactures of vegetable wax.
Vegetaline (butter substitute).
Vehicles of all kinds, haulers and traction engines of all kinds, pneumatic tyres, all articles unmanufactured or manufactured for military, naval, or transport purposes.
Ventilators of 50 to 250 kilogrammes.
Veratrine.
Vessels, sailing, steam motor.
Vulcanised rubber in sheets.

Walnuts.
Waterproofed clothing.
Waterproofed (rubber) goods.
Wax, animal, vegetable, mineral, including manufactures of wax, and wax prepared for floors, for leather, for furniture polishing and similar uses.
Wax paper.
Waxed and oiled cloth.
Waxes, dental.
Wheat; also flour and meal.
Wheel barrows.
Wheelwrights' tools.
Whisky.
White spirit.
Wines, exported otherwise than in bottles and registering over 15 alcoholic degrees Gay Lussac; not including Burgundy over (15 degrees), Madeira (up to 21 degrees), Marsala (up to 18 degrees), and Port up to 23 degrees.
Wine, in casks, or otherwise than in bottles.
Wire, barbed.
Wire, insulated.
Wolfram (tungsten), ore and metal, all forms.
Wood alcohol.
Wood, ash, beech, birch, lime, mahogany, okoumé plane.
Wood for building.
Wood, for rifle stocks and rifle parts.
Wood spirit.
Wood, walnut, unhewn, squared and sawn.
Wool, of all kinds, including waste; artificial wool.

Woollen tissues (not including felted woollen cloths in circular bands having a felted surface and warp and weft, and exclusively used for paper-making).

Yarn cotton.
Yarn, linen, hemp, jute, ramie.
Yarn, mohair, alpaca, hair.
Yarn, woollen.

Yarn of vegetable fibre, including coir.
Yeast.

Zinc, ore; metal, pure and alloyed, in all forms, not including zinc wares.
Zinc chloride and mixtures containing zinc-chloride.
Zinc sulphate and mixtures containing zinc sulphate.

LIST F.

Goods of every description [other than (1) printed matter of all descriptions, and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners], whether mentioned in the foregoing lists or not, are prohibited from export to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland in accordance with the Royal Proclamation of 29th September 1917.

In this connection attention is drawn to announcements published in the issues of the Board of Trade Journal dated 21st February 1918 (page 218), and 18th April 1918 (page 476) indicating a modification of the prohibition on exports to Sweden and Holland, and in the issue dated 16th May 1918 (page 605), on exports to Norway and Denmark.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th September 1918, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 6th September 1918.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 2014.—The following temporary Second Lieutenants in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers to be Second Lieutenants in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

* * * * * * *

Hamlet Cunningham Vachell Philpot. Dated 30th August 1918, but to rank from the 30th June 1918.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 2054.—Mr. E. A. S. Bell, Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed Honorary Commandant of the 12th Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion. Dated 1st April 1917.

12th Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion.

No. 2057.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted temporary commissions, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

William Falkiner Harnett, V.D. ... Dated 1st April 1917.

To be Major.

Joseph Coates ... ... Dated 1st April 1917.

To be Captains.

Walter Richard Pearce, V.D.	... ...	Dated 1st April 1917.
Frederick Hickie Bibra, V.D.	... ...	
Leonard William van Someren	... ...	
Alan Craigie Robertson	... ...	

To be Lieutenants.

Harold Whayman Meakins	... ...	Dated 1st April 1917.
Herbert Theophilus Baylis	... ...	
Ivan Terence St. Clair Pringle	... ...	
James Samuel Goss ...	... ...	

To be Second Lieutenants.

Charles Stuart Ritchie	... ...	Dated 1st April 1917.
Robert William Taylor	... ...	
Arthur Robert Gundry	... ...	
Harding Neville Parker	... ...	

To be Second Lieutenants (Supernumerary List).

Frederick William Thorp	... ...	Dated 1st April 1917
Harry Edwin Williams	... ...	
William Hugh Gorton	... ...	

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2248M.—The 14th September 1918.—The following draft of by-laws which have been framed by the Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality, in the district of Howrah, under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm under section 351 of the Act, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Howrah.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the 21st October 1918 and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered.

DRAFT BY-LAWS.

PRELIMINARY.

For the purposes of the following by-laws, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Cattle" means cattle as defined in section 3 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (1 of 1871).

PENALTY.

1. The penalty for the infringement of any of these by-laws shall be—

(*a*) a fine not exceeding the sum stated at the foot of the by-law,

(*b*) in the case of second or subsequent conviction for a similar offence a fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated in that behalf at the foot of the by-law, and

(*c*) in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine, not exceeding the sum (if any) stated at the foot of the by-law as the daily fine, which daily fine may be imposed for each day after written notice of the offence from the Commissioners.

BY-LAWS FRAMED UNDER SECTION 350 (*a*).

A.—For regulating traffic.

2. Every carriage and every four-wheeled cart plying on any road between dusk and dawn shall carry two conspicuous lights and every two-wheeled cart, bicycle, tricycle or jinrickshaw shall carry one conspicuous light.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

3. Every proprietor or driver of a cart shall comply with such of the following provisions for regulating the maximum weights to be carried by carts, as shall be applicable to such cart:—

	Mds.
For each lorry or four wheeled wagon drawn by two buffaloes or horses	70
For each two wheeled cart drawn by two buffaloes ...	60
For each two wheeled cart drawn by one buffalo	25
For each two wheeled cart drawn by two Punjab, Bombay, or Madras bullocks measuring 52 to 60 inches in height ...	45
For each two wheeled cart drawn by two Behar, or United Provinces bullocks measuring 46 to 52 inches in height ...	30
For each two wheeld cart drawn by two local bulls or bullocks measuring 40 to 46 inches in height	25
For each two wheeled cart drawn by one bull or bullock ...	15
For each two wheeled cart drawn by one horse	20
For each two wheeled cart drawn by one pony	15

Fine, Rs. 15; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 30.

4. No owner of any cart or carriage shall allow it to be driven on any road by a driver under sixteen years of age.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

5. Every driver or person in charge of a cart shall drive or conduct his cart on the extreme left of the road in a line with and in rear of any other carts or cart proceeding in the same direction and he shall not in any way make any attempt to pass the cart which is immediately in front of his cart.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

6. No person shall drive or cause to be driven any carriage or cart over a masonry drain on or near a road, unless the drain is so constructed as to permit of safe vehicular traffic over it.

Fine, Rs. 20; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 40.

7. When loading or unloading a cart on a road, the person in charge of the cart shall rest it parallel with the foot-path and immediately on the edge of the carriage-way, or if there is no foot-path, then parallel with and immediately on the edge of the road.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

8. All loads carried on any cart shall be properly fastened and secured so as to prevent any portion of the load from falling off the cart. Carts loaded with bamboos, iron rails, pipes, timber, or other materials of a similar character projecting beyond the cart, must be in charge of not less than two men, of whom one shall go in front to guide the load, and after dark the person accompanying any cart so laden must carry a light.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

9. No person shall carry any articles on any vehicle on any road in such a manner so as to project breadthwise beyond the wheels of such vehicle.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

10. Any person driving a carriage or cart, or driving or riding an animal or carrying a palanquin on any road shall, when passing any vehicle, animal or palanquin coming from the opposite direction, keep to his left, and shall, when overtaking any vehicle, animal or palanquin pass it on its right or offside.

*Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

11. No person shall ride or lead a horse or any other animal, except a dog, or drive or propel any vehicle (other than a vehicle intended solely for the conveyance of children) on any foot-path set apart as such by the Municipality along any road side.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

12. Hackney carriages, when waiting for hire, shall be halted only on public cabstands.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

13. When a driver wishes to stop his vehicle, he shall pull up the vehicle at the extreme left-hand side of the road, unless there is some reasonable cause to the contrary.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

14. Before the driver of any vehicle along any road pulls or turns in any direction, he shall give notice of his intention to do so to the drivers of such other vehicles as may be using the road, by raising, or pointing with, his hand or in some other manner.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

15. No driver of any vehicle shall on any account pull up his vehicle on or across a street crossing.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

16. No person shall walk on the carriage way of any road where there are foot-paths on both sides, unless there is some reasonable cause to the contrary.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) Subject to the sanction of the Commissioners this by-law shall not apply to marriage, funeral, religious or similar processions and parties.

(*b*) Notices in English and the vernacular shall be put up at both ends of such streets or roads informing the public of such prohibition.

(*c*) This by-law shall not be enforced against females for a period of one year from the date on which the notices referred to in proviso (*b*) are affixed.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

17. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners in writing, take an elephant or camel along any road.

Fine, Rs. 25; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

18. (*1*) No cattle shall be allowed on any road unless they are accompanied by a driver or herdsman.

(*2*) There shall be at least one driver or herdsman to each twenty head of cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

19. Not more than six buffaloes shall be driven along any road in one herd.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

20. When driving cattle along a road the person in charge of them shall not tie them together or allow them to be so tied.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

21. The Commissioners may from time to time at a meeting prohibit the traffic of herds of cattle along certain roads during certain hours, and no person shall drive a herd of cattle upon any such road during such period so long as such prohibition is in force.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

22. When several horses are led along a street they must be led in a single line on the right side of the road; and each horse must be under the charge of at least one attendant, who must always keep on the left side of the horse.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

23. No person shall convey or cause to be conveyed through any road any notice-board intended for the purposes of advertisement which is more than two feet six inches in height and one foot eight inches in breadth.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

24. When any such notice-boards are conveyed on any road by a person on foot they shall be slung from the shoulders of such person either in front of or behind, or in front of and behind, such person, and they shall not be carried in any other way.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

25. When any such notice-boards are conveyed on any road by persons on foot, each person conveying one or more notice-boards shall keep at a distance of not less than twenty feet from any other person conveying a notice-board or boards.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

26. No person or conveyance carrying or conveying any such notice-board shall halt on any main street or thoroughfare; and they shall not be allowed on any foot-path; but they shall proceed slowly along the roadway keeping as close to the edge of the road as possible, and at the same time adhering to the rule of the road.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

B.—For the prevention of obstructions and encroachments on or near roads.

27. No person shall shoe or allow to be shod any horse, pony, donkey, mule, bullock, buffalo, or other four-footed animal in or upon any road.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

28. No person shall bathe, or wash any carriage, cart, utensils, clothes or animal in or upon any road.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

29. No person shall tether any animal or allow any animal to be tethered on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

C.—For the prevention of nuisances on or near roads.

30. (*1*) No person shall without the written permission of the Commissioners fix or cause to be fixed on any building or any drain any spout or other thing intended for the conveyance or discharge of water or other liquid which shall be so placed that the liquid discharged therefrom may fall on any road.

(*2*) If, after this by-law comes into force, any such spout is attached to any building, the Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner of the building to remove or alter the same within 14 days in such manner as they shall direct.

Fine, Rs. 10: daily fine Rs. 5.

31. No person shall cut sods or grass or remove earth or grass from the margin of any road or from any road-side drain.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

II.—BY-LAW FRAMED UNDER SECTION 350(*aa*).

32. No person shall let off any firearm, fire-balloon, firework or bomb on or near to any road except with the written permission of the Commissioners and on payment of such fees as the Commissioners at a meeting may from time to time direct.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

III.—BYE-LAWS FRAMED UNDER SECTION 350(*b*).

For regulating the use of and the prevention of nuisances in regard to public water-supply.

33. No person shall, without the permission of the Commissioners and under such conditions as they may from time to time impose, use any standpost, fountain or street hydrant for any purpose except that of drawing water for the purpose of drinking on the spot or for carrying away for domestic purposes.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 5.

34. No person shall bathe or wash clothes or any other articles at any standpost, fountain or street hydrant, or shall apply his mouth to the spout for the purpose of drinking.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

35. No person shall use any drinking trough for cattle except for the purpose of watering cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

36. No person shall in any way interfere with any mains, pipes, sluice-valves or other fittings in connection with the public water-supply.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

37. No person suffering from leprosy, or any contagious or infectious disease, shall touch or draw water from any standpost, fountain or street hydrant.

Fine, Rs. 25; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

38. No mehtar or scavenger, while in the discharge of his duty, shall draw water from any standpost, fountain or street hydrant.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

39. No stop-cock used in connection with the public water-supply shall be touched or interfered with except by a person duly authorised by the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

IV.—BY-LAW FRAMED UNDER SECTION 350 (*c*).

For regulating the disposal of offensive matter and rubbish.

40. No person shall throw or place or permit his servants to throw or place on any road or street any broken glass, broken bottles or crockery, but such rubbish may be placed directly on the conservancy carts.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

V.—BY-LAWS FRAMED UNDER SECTION 350 (*d*).

A.—For regulating cremation.

41. Any person who conveys or causes to be conveyed any corpse or part thereof to any burning ground or burning ghat shall commence to burn the same within two hours after its arrival at such ground or ghat.

Fine, Rs. 25; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

42. No person, when burning or causing to be burnt, any corpse or part of a corpse in any burning ground shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or shall permit the clothes or other articles connected with the burning of such corpse to remain at or near such burning ground, unless the same be completely reduced to ashes:

Provided that in the case of Hindus, the navel may be preserved or disposed of in accordance with their religious rites.

Fine, Rs. 25: on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

43. No person shall remove or sell any clothes or other articles appertaining to a corpse which may have been left at any burning ground. If any such clothes or articles have been left by the cremating party at the burning ground, the person in charge of such ground shall cause the same to be destroyed by setting fire to them in his presence.

Fine, Rs. 25; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

44. Every person in charge of a burning ground shall cause the same and its compound to be swept and kept clean and disinfected and the ashes and sweepings to be removed daily.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

45. No Dome or other person shall drink spirituous liquors or be in an intoxicated state or create any disturbance in any burning ground.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

46. No contractor, Brahmin or Dome, on duty, of a burning ground shall neglect or refuse to attend immediately to any person requiring his services for the cremation of a corpse, provided that the fee authorised by the Commissioners is tendered to him and the contractor, Brahmin or Dome, shall forthwith grant to the payer a signed acknowledgment for the payment in the prescribed form. Provided also that the officer in charge of the public burning ground may sign for any contractor, Brahmin or Dome, who is unable to write.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

47. No Dome or Brahmin attached to any burning ground shall demand any fee, gratuity or reward, other than that authorised by the Commissioners for his services at any cremation.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

B.—For regulating burials.

48. No person shall bury or cause to be buried, any corpse in any burial ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the top of the coffin, or the body, when no coffin is used, shall be at a less depth than five feet from the surface of the ground.

Fine, Rs. 25; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

49. No person shall bury or cause to be buried in any burial ground any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry, unless the grave is at least five feet deep.

Fine, Rs. 25; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

50. No person shall build or dig or cause to be built or dug any grave in any burial ground at a distance of less than two feet from any other existing grave.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

51. In any burial place in which the line of the graves has been prescribed by the Commissioners no person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any other line than that so prescribed.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

52. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another body without the permission of the Commissioners. Provided that the land used for a non-masonry grave may be re-used after a period of ten years from the date of the burial therein.

Fine, Rs. 25: on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

53. No corpse shall be disinterred, except under orders of a Magistrate, without the written permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 25; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

54. No person shall remove or sell any clothes or other articles appertaining to a corpse which may have been left at any burial ground.

Fine, Rs. 25; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

55. No monument shall be erected over, or fencing put round, any grave in a burial ground provided by the Commissioners except with their permission.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

C.—For regulating disposal of corpses.

56. No one shall carry a corpse or part of a corpse along any road unless it be decently covered, and totally concealed from view, except that in the case of the corpse of a Hindu married woman the face may be exposed.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

57. No person, while conveying any corpse or part of a corpse, shall, except for the purpose of ordinary relief, deposit it on or near any road.

Fine Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

58. Every corpse or part of a corpse that has been kept or used for the purpose of dissection, must be removed at night in a closed receptacle and in such manner as will effectually prevent, as far as possible, any offensive odour arising therefrom.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

BY-LAWS FRAMED UNDER SECTION 350 (*e*)

For preventing nuisance, affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

59. No person shall, when suffering from an infectious, contagious or loathsome disease—

(*i*) make or offer for sale any article of food or drink for human consumption or any medicine or drug, or

(*ii*) wilfully touch any such article, medicine or drug when exposed for sale by others, or

(*iii*) take any part in the business of washing or carrying clothes.

Fine, Rs. 25: on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

60. No person suffering from a dangerous, contagious or infectious disease shall drive or be in charge of a cart.

Fine, Rs. 25: on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

61. No person shall break in horses on any road or public place not set apart by the Commissioners for such purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

62. Drivers or herdsmen shall keep the cattle in their charge under proper control and shall prevent them from using foot-paths or causing any danger, obstruction or inconvenience to the public on any road or any public place.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

63. No person shall affix or permit to be affixed dung prepared for purposes of fuel or for any other purpose on the outer space of the wall of any premises abutting on a road, square, or other public place.

Fine, Rs. 5; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

64. No person shall, unless authorized by the Commissioners, deface or disturb any direction-post or lamp-post or extinguish any municipal light in any public place.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

65. Every shopkeeper, who deals in prepared or manufactured articles of human food, shall provide in his shop such suitable receptacle or vessel as may be required for keeping such articles in such a manner as to prevent, as far as practicable, the risk of contamination from dust, ashes, rubbish, spiders, flies or other insects, or anything likely to affect health injuriously, and shall keep and maintain such receptacle or vessel in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

The by-laws which were confirmed in Government Notifications, dated the 18th March 1878 and 10th January 1880, Government Orders No. 338, dated the 9th June 1897, No. 1053, dated the 6th March 1902, No. 92, dated the 15th January 1903, No. 169, dated the 17th January 1903 and No. 716, dated the 20th May 1904, are hereby cancelled.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

PART IC.

Educational Notices.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NAMES of Munshis qualified to teach Urdu can be had on application to the undersigned. A complete list is published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II.

O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA, *the 31st October 1916.*

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

THE session of the Bengal Land Surveying School, Comilla, begins on the 16th November 1918.

Applications for admission, together with a registration fee of Rs. 3 and the following certificates, will be received by the Principal of the School on or before the 15th September 1918.

The qualifications for admission to the first year's course are:—

(*a*) A sound knowledge of Elementary Arithmetic.
(*b*) Ability to write simple English and some vernacular.
(*c*) A certificate of fitness for arduous field-work signed by a qualified medical practitioner. The medical certificate must bear a date within one month of the date of application.
(*d*) A certificate of character from his last schoolmaster.

The applicants should be under 21 years of age and willing to reside at the School hostel.

Two Junior Scholarships, each of the value of five rupees per mensem, shall be awarded annually by the Director of Surveys upon the recommendations of the District Officers to regular students entering the first-year class.

DAMODAR RAO, *Personal Assistant,*
for *Offg. Director of Surveys, Bengal*

NOTICE.

THE BIHAR AND ORISSA MEDICAL EXAMINATION BOARD.

Examinations under new Transitory Provision.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that, any person who has undergone a full course of training at any Medical School or College, which is not recognized by the Bihar and Orissa Council of Medical Registration, but has obtained from the head of such School or College a certificate to that effect, may, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, be granted a certificate enabling him to appear at the Final Examination for the Licentiateship of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board up to and in childing the examination to be held by the Board in November 1919. On his appearing at such examination and his satisfying the examiners, every such successful candidate shall be deemed eligible to be admitted as a Licentiate of the Board, which has been authorized under the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916, to issue medical licenses. This concession shall apply to only those practitioners who were employed or were in practice in the Province of Bihar and Orissa on the 15th July 1918.

2. The examinations of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board are held twice a year simultaneously at two centres only, namely, (1) the Temple Medical School at Bankipur and (2) the Orissa Medical School at Cuttack.

3. The Temple Medical School at Bankipur, shall be the centre for candidates from all the districts of the Patna, Tirhut and the Bhagalpur Divisions and for the districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Palamau of the Chota Nagpur Division. The Orissa Medical School at Cuttack shall be the centre for candidates from all the districts of the Orissa Division and from the districts of Manbhum and Singhbhum of the Chota Nagpur Division.

4. The Final Examination of the Board comprises the following subjects :—

(*a*) Medicine and Therapeutics.
(*b*) Surgery (including operative surgery).
(*c*) Midwifery and Gynæcology.
(*d*) Medical Jurisprudence and Lunacy.
(*e*) Hygiene and Vaccination.
(*f*) Pathology (general and special).

5. The examination shall be written, oral and practical in each subject. The scope of the examination shall be in accordance with the prescribed syllabus.

6. To pass the examination, every candidate must obtain 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks in each subject, provided that he has obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks in the oral and practical portions.

7. The full fee for each examination must be paid to the Secretary to the Board on or before such date prior to the examination as may be fixed by the Board and notified by the Secretary.

8. No candidate shall be entitled to claim a refund of the fee or any portion of it because he has failed to pass or because he has failed to present himself for examination.

9. Any candidate, who fails to pass, may be admitted to any subsequent examination up to and including that to be held in November 1919 on payment on each occasion of the full amount of the prescribed fee.

10. The fee payable for each examination shall be thirty rupees for each candidate appearing under the transitory provision.

11. A candidate, who fails in not more than two subjects, shall, on payment of a fee of ten rupees for each subject, be permitted to appear in such subject or subjects at a subsequent examination.

12. The ensuing examination of the Board will commence on Tuesday, the 26th November 1918, simultaneously at the two prescribed centres.

13. Applications, in the prescribed form appended to this notice, of intending candidates under the transitory provisions must reach the Secretary, Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board, at Ranchi Secretariat, not later than Saturday, the 9th November 1918. The prescribed fees must be remitted by postal money-order to the Secretary by the prescribed date.

14. The order of examination for the written portion shall be according to the following time table :—

Tuesday, 26th November 1918—

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Medicine. | 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.—Surgery.

Wednesday, 27th November 1918—

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Midwifery. | 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.—Medical Jurisprudence.

Thursday, 28th November 1918—

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Hygiene. | 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.—Pathology.

15. The oral and practical examinations will commence on Monday, the 2nd December 1918. The time table for the oral and practical examinations will be notified beforehand at each centre.

16. Copies of the complete Regulations and Rules of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board may be obtained on application to the Secretary. The price of each copy is a rupee. The fee for supplying the marks obtained by each candidate at an examination is two rupees.

RANCHI SECRETARIAT, *The 26th August 1918.*

I. H. ELIAS, *Secretary, Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board.*

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(FOR A CANDIDATE UNDER THE TRANSITORY PROVISION).

To

THE SECRETARY, BIHAR AND ORISSA MEDICAL EXAMINATION BOARD.

I request permission to appear at the ensuing Final Examination for the License of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board. The fee of thirty rupees has been remitted to you by postal money-order. My original diploma is attached to this application for inspection and return with your receipt for the examination fee. I hereby affirm that the subjoined particulars are true :—

Name in full of candidate

Name in full of candidate's father

Religion of candidate

Caste or race of candidate

Age of candidate on 1st December 1918

Native village or town of candidate

Native pargana or thana of candidate

Native district of candidate

Native Province of candidate

Name and place of medical school or college of candidate

Present employment or occupation of candidate

Present place of employment of residence of candidate

Full postal address of candidate

Name in full of candidate's employer

Signature of candidate's employer

Signature of a responsible authority if candidate not in employment

Date of application

Signature of candidate

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF 1919.

THE following rules for the guidance of private candidates for the Matriculation Examination are published for general information.

2. Private students are those who have not attended any recognized or unrecognized school for, at least, one year previous to the examination. The term "private students" includes *bonâ fide* school masters.

3. Private students must appear at the Test Examination of one of the following institutions on the dates mentioned against it :—

Name of School.	Dates of Examination.
(1) Comilla Zilla School	2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th and 7th December 1918.
(2) Noakhali Zilla School	
(3) Chittagong Collegiate School ...	
(4) Rangamati High English School ...	

Each private student will pay a fee of Rs. 3 to the head of the institution in which he appears for the Test Examination. No private student will be admitted to the Test Examination, unless he is accompanied for the purpose of identification by some person known to the Head Master of the institution at which he appears.

4. Application for permission to appear at the Test Examination must be sent in time to reach this office not later than the 6th November 1918, The information to be given and the documents to be appended, in original, are the following :—

(*a*) Name of the school in which the candidate last studied.

(*b*) Transfer Certificate, in original, granted to the candidate by the Head Master of the school in which he last studied ; or

(*c*) In the case of a candidate, who previously appeared at the Matriculation Examination, Registrar's receipt, in original, for the fee paid.

(*d*) Age of the candidate. No candidate, who has not completed the age of 16 years on the first day of the Matriculation Examination, will be allowed to appear at it.

(*e*) In the case of school masters, a certificate of good conduct from the Secretary of the school in which he is serving or from the Deputy Inspector of the district concerned.

(*f*) A certificate from a respectable gentleman to the effect that the candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study and has been subject to proper discipline and that he has not read in any school since the last Matriculation Examination.

(*g*) A statement by the candidate giving the following facts :—

(i) Residence.

(ii) Father's name.

(iii) Second language besides English.

(iv) Vernacular language for composition.

(v) Vernacular language from which translation is to be made into English in the first English paper.

(vi) Which of the following subjects he has taken up :—

(1) Additional Mathemathics.

(2) Additional paper in the classical language.

(3) History.

(4) Geography.

(5) Elementary Mechanics.

(vii) The name of the school at the Test Examination of which the candidate wishes to appear must be stated. Candidates of the plains districts will not be allowed to appear at the Test Examination of the Rangamati High English School.

5. The Inspector on being satisfied will countersign and return the application, which will then be the candidate's passport for admission to the Test Examination.

6. Every candidate must deposit his fee for the Test Examination with the Head Master of the institution in which he intends to appear, at least 15 days before the date of that examination. The Head Master will deposit

the amount realized by him into the local Treasury and forward a copy of the Treasury chalan to this office. He should also submit to this office an account of the charges incurred by him (including remuneration to examiners) for conducting the examination of private candidates, together with vouchers in support of the charges, on receipt of which the Director of Public Instruction will be moved to sanction the expenditure.

7. The Head Masters of the institutions named in paragraph 3 above should direct private students who satisfy the test to appear before them in due time with their applications for admission to the Matriculation Examination and to sign them in their presence. They will then grant the necessary certificates and forward the application to the Inspector for countersignature, after which they will be sent by the Inspector direct to the candidates.

8. In no circumstances should the fee for the Matriculation Examination be sent to the Inspector's office. It should be sent to the Registrar by the candidates themselves, together with the countersigned applications.

9. Private students must understand that the Test Examination of any school other than those named above will not be accepted by the Inspector.

10. The Matriculation Examination will be held on the 2nd March 1919, and following days.

11. Applications and fees for admission to the Matriculation Examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 18th January 1919.

ABDUL AZIZ,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.

CHITTAGONG, *the 5th September 1918.*

N.B.—A student, who failed to pass, or appear at, the annual examination for promotion to class X at the end of the session 1917 and then left the school can, under no circumstances, be allowed to appear at the Test Examination.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE INTERMEDIATE AND B. A. EXAMINATIONS, 1919.

Bonâ fide teachers of schools recognized by the University, or of any other schools approved for the purpose by the Syndicate, who have served as such for a full period of three academical years preceding the examination, will be admitted to the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations as non-collegiate students.

2. Applications for permission to appear at the abovementioned examinations must be submitted in the printed form prescribed by the University to the Inspector of Schools for signature, on or before the 10th January 1919, with the following papers :—

(1) Registrar's orders showing that the candidate's name has been registered as a University student.

(2) Permission of the Senate allowing the candidate to appear at the examination.

(3) F. A. certificates by candidates for B. A. Examination or Matriculation certificates by candidates for the Intermediate Examination, and also Registrar's receipts by candidates who were admitted to a former examination.

(4) Certificates of good character, length of service and diligent and regular study from Secretaries of the schools in which the candidates may be serving.

3. No candidate shall be admitted to the abovementioned examinations, who has been enrolled as a regular student of a college during the twelve months previous to the date of the examination at which he applies for permission to appear.

4. The Intermediate and B. A. Examinations of 1919 will be held on the 18th March and 3rd April 1919, respectively, and the following days.

5. Applications and fees for admission to the abovementioned examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 3rd and 19th February 1919, respectively.

ABDUL AZIZ,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.

CHITTAGONG, *the 5th September 1918.*

OFFICE MEMORANDUM BY THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BURDWAN DIVISION.

University Matriculation Examination, 1919.

PRIVATE STUDENTS.

1. Private students are those who have not attended any recognized or unrecognized High English schools for at least one year previous to the examination. The term "private students" includes school masters.

2. Private students must appear at the Test Examination to be held on Monday, the 2nd December 1918, and the following days at the Hooghly Branch School.

Each private student will have to pay a fee of Rs. 6, which should be remitted to the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, Chinsura, along with his application for admission to the Test Examination by the 9th November 1918, after which date a fine of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each week's delay. *Under no circumstances will the admission fee be refunded.* No private student will be admitted to the Test Examination unless he is accompanied, for the purpose of identification, by some person known in the office of the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, or to the staff of the Hooghly Branch School.

3. Applications must be submitted through the Head Master of the school in which the applicant last read. The Head Master, in forwarding the application to this office, should note whether he recommends the application or not. If he does not, his reasons should be stated. The application of no candidate is to be forwarded who did not leave school from the first class, or who had not been declared fit for promotion to that class. The information to be given and the documents to be appended (in original) are the following:—

(*a*) The name of the school in which the candidate last studied.

(*b*) The transfer certificate (in original) granted to the candidate by the Head Master of the school in which he last read; or

(*c*) In the case of a candidate who previously appeared at the Entrance Examination, the Registrar's receipt (in original) for the fee paid.

(*d*) The age of the candidate is not required in cases (*b*) and (*c*). No candidate who has not completed the age of sixteen years on the first day of the Matriculation Examination is eligible.

(*e*) In the case of school masters, a certificate of good conduct from the secretary or proprietor of the school in which the candidate is serving.

(*f*) A certificate from a respectable gentleman to the effect that the candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study and has been subject to proper discipline, and that he has not read in any school since the last Matriculation Examination held in April 1918. Detailed information is needed under this head. The person granting the certificate should state his social or professional position.

(*g*) The names of subjects in which the candidate wishes to be examined.

4. *The fee for the Matriculation Examination has NOT to be sent to this office.* It should be sent to the Registrar by the candidates themselves, together with the countersigned applications.

5. The address of each private student should be supplied to this office.

6. The Matriculation Examination in 1919 will be held on the 3rd March 1919 and following days. Applications and fees for admission must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 18th January 1919.

W. E. GRIFFITH,
Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

CHINSURA,
The 10th September 1918.

Intermediate and B. A. Examinations.

1. Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Sub-Inspectors of Schools and *bonâ fide* masters of English schools, who have served as such for the full period of three academical years preceding the examination, will be admitted to the abovementioned examinations.

2. Candidates for the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations must produce certificates of character and length of service from the secretaries of their respective schools. Candidates for the B. A. Examination must forward with their applications their F. A. certificates, and those for the Intermediate Examination their Entrance or Matriculation certificates. Those candidates who were admitted to a former examination must produce the Registrar's receipt in addition.

3. Under section 19 of the Indian Universities Act, candidates for the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations are informed that their applications for admission to these examinations will not be considered unless they enclose with their applications to this office the sanction of the Senate to appear at the said examinations. Candidates who have applied for or have obtained the special permission of the Senate for the purpose are required, under section 9, chapter XV of the Revised Regulations, dealing with the registration of University students, to apply at once to the Registrar for the registration of their names as University students. No person will be deemed a "University student" unless and until his name has been duly registered, and none but "University students" will be eligible for admission to any University examination other than the Matriculation.

4. The printed form of application should be carefully and correctly filled in and submitted to this office on or before the 12th January 1919, together with other papers, as mentioned in rules 2 and 3, after which no application will be received.

5. The Intermediate Examination of 1919 will be held on the 18th March 1919 and following days. The B. A. Examination of 1919 will be held on the 3rd April 1919 and following days. The applications and fees for admission to the Intermediate Examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 3rd February 1919, and those for the B. A. Examination on or before the 19th February 1919.

W. E. GRIFFITH.

Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

CHINSURA.

The 10th September 1918.

NOTICE.

City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations.

The annual Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute will be held in Bengal at the Government Weaving Institute, Serampore, and the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, in April and May 1919. The exact dates will be announced immediately on receipt of question papers from the London Institute. Candidates desiring to appear at any of the examinations should apply for registration forms, stating the subject or subjects in which they desire to appear. A fee of Rs. 5 has to be paid for each section or grade of a subject, and applications and fees must reach the undersigned not later than the 1st November 1918. The fee will in no case be refunded.

W. H. EVERETT.

Secretary, City and Guilds Examination Committee

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

The 5th September 1918.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

THE current year's (1918) graduate scholarships are awarded to the following students on the combined results of the last B.A. and B Sc. Degree Examinations of the Calcutta University :—

(The scholarships take effect from 1st June 1918.)

Serial No.	Names of scholars.	College from which graduated.
	Four scholarships of Rs. 30 a month each tenable for 2 years.	
1.	Praphulla Kumar Ghosh	Hooghly College.
2.	Gurudas Bhar	Ditto.
3.	A. F. Mujibor Rahman	Dacca College.
4.	Satyakinkar Mukhopadhyay	Wesleyan College.
	One scholarship of Rs. 30 a month tenable for 2 years.	
1.	Nanigopal Mazumdar	Sanskrit College.
	Two scholarships for Muhammadans of Rs. 25 a month each tenable for 2 years.	
1.	Abul Hossain	Presidency College, Calcutta.
2.	Golam Merajuddin	Ditto.
	One scholarship of Rs. 40 a month tenable for two years at the Dacca College.	
1.	Anukul Chandra Sen	Dacca College
	One special scholarship for a Muhammadan or a member of a "backward class" of Rs. 30 a month tenable for 2 years at the Dacca College.	
1.	Mahmud-ul-Ameen	Dacca College.
	One Durga Charan Laha scholarship of Rs. 25 a month.	
1.	Mahendra Kumar Desarkar	Jagannath College, Dacca.

J. W. GUNN,
Asstt. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Calcutta the 14th September 1918.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

SUBJECT to the usual conditions of good conduct and satisfactory progress the two settlement Muhammadan Educational Fund scholarships of Rs. 90 each per annum are awarded to the following students for two years, with effect from the 1st June 1918 :—

1. Syed Mozaffar Hossain. | 2. Mohammed Aminulla.

The scholarships are tenable at the Presidency College, Calcutta.
The scholars must reside in a hostel approved by the Principal.

J. W. GUNN,
Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 12th September 1918.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

SUBJECT to the usual conditions of good conduct and satisfactory progress, the Krishna Chandra Sarkar Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for two years with effect from the 1st June 1918, is granted to Naresh Chandra Chaudhury, II, who passed the last Intermediate Examination in Arts in the First Division from the Jagannath College Dacca.

The scholarship is tenable at the Rajshahi College.

J. W. GUNN,
Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 14th September 1918.*

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

PART II.

Advertisements.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Noakhali, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th September 1918, at 1 P.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.		*Estates.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Lot No. 1, 24.	Pargana Sandip, Tarap [illegible] Chowdhri, [illegible] 6 annas, [illegible] 9 annas.	10,808 6 16	Share ...	Separate account No 1. Hishya 2 annas All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale	Chandra Sekhar Datta Tewari, and others	2,424 12 5		438 4 0 235 8 1 673 12 1
Lot No. 4, 44.	Pargana Sandip, Kin[illegible] Mahendra [illegible] Haripur.	487 1 11	Whole ..	...	Shek Abdul Kaddus Choudhury		118 14 5 21 7 6 140 6 9	
Lot No. 5, 210.	Pargana Sandip, Min [illegible]	32,424 0 0	Share ..	Separate account No 1 Hishya 1 anna. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale	Chandra Sekhar Dutta Tewari and others	1,403 3 0		318 9 9 108 1 9 326 11 6
Lot No. 6, 1002.	[illegible]	305 4 9	Whole ...	*Ahas Mahal.*	Serajal Haque Min and others		Rent— 23 13 0 Cess— 20 0 0 43 13 0	

P. SEN, *for* Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Jote, in the district of Jalpaiguri, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 5th October 1918, at 11 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands remaining unpaid on the 1st March 1918, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole Jote.	Whether the whole Jote is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole Jote is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
83-40	Ambari Falakata	657 5 10	Whole ...	.....	Bhabani Kanta Singh and others.	...	Rent— 500 8 0 Cess— 28 6 1 528 14 9	...

Jalpaiguri, the 2nd September 1918. F. W. STRONG, Deputy Commissioner.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and shares of estate, in the district of Pabna, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 24th September 1918, at hours between 11 A.M. to 5 P.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
104	Pargana Islampur	24,329 3 0 Police— 270 15 0	.....	Account No. 2—2a. 13g. 1k. and 1kr. share of the estate. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Debendra Narayan Singha ...	4,054 12 3 Police— 45 3 0	.....	358 2 0 Police— 7 2 0

Pabna Collectorate, the 24th August 1918. A. DUTT, Deputy Collector in charge.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Murshidabad, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	
338	Taraf Bhagabatipur, pargana Sherpur.	3,232 10 3	Yes ...	.....	Asit Mohan Ghose Moulik and another.	...	Land revenue— 1,43 10 Cess— 164 8 6	...

Berhampore, the 13th September 1918. S. F. DAS, for Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Bakarganj, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 25th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2708	Zamindari Uttar Shahabazpur, pargana Uttar Shahabazpur.	1,494 6 5	Whole ...	.....	Akhoy Kumar Chatarji ...	.....	347 11 8	.....
4817	Char Chikniknandi, pargana Chandradwip.	508 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Mr. George J. Jordan ...	...	13 8 0	.....
5226	Taluk No. 3, in Golakpura, pargana Dakhin Shahabazpur.	880 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Golam Moula Chaudhury and others.	.....	480 0 0	.....

GIRISH CHANDRA NAG, *for* Collector.

Bakarganj Collectorate, the 14th August 1918.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Faridpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 11 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share —

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
384	Taluq char Panchna Hazari, pargana Sakarjapur.	1,895 0 0	Whole ..	..	Durga Nath Roy Choudhury and others.	.....	82 3 6	... ..
2426	Zamindari Thakur Das and Ram Das Goswami, pargana Satair.	42,633 7 4	No	Residuary share treated as separate account No. 2 to the extent of 6 annas share of the estate The following shares are excluded from sale :— As. Separate account No. 1 .. 6 " " " 3 ... 2 " " " 6 ... 2	Prosanna Nath Shaha Choudhury and others	15,987 8 9	.. ...	583 7 0
2430	Ditto ...	42,633 7 4	No	Separate account No. 4 to the extent of 2 annas share. The following shares are excluded from the sale :— As. Separate account No. 1 ... 6 " " " 3 ... 2 Residuary share treated as separate account No. 2 6	Jogendra Nath Shaha Choudhury and others.	5,329 2 11	. ...	198 6 3
6954	Taluq Gour Chandra Ray, pargana Gunaisindi.	880 6 1	Whole ...	.....	Ray Chandra Kumar Dutta Bahadur and Brindaban Chandra Basak, Receiver to M. M. Das and P. M. D. Estate and others.	. ...	3 10 7	.. ...

Faridpur, the 14th August 1918.

BHABA TARAN CHATTERJI, Deputy Collector in charge.

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of esta in the district of Hooghly, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 25th Septem 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be underst that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only share is be sold, arrears from it
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
4082	Kalupukhuria, pargana Jehanabad.	13,518 0 0	Nil ...	2a. 13g. 1c. 1kt.	Beharilal Roy and five others.	2,252 3 11	Nil	101 9
4082/B	Ditto ...	13,518 0 0	Nil ...	2a. 13g. 1c. 1kt.	Srimati Binoda Sundari Dassi, wife of Gyanendra Nath Roy, and five others.	2,253 2 8	Nil	27 15

Chinsura, the 16th August 1918.

S. C. MUKERJEE, Collector

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares estates, in the district of 24-Parganas, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th Septe ber 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of land revenue :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal or pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If any estate is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only share is be sold, arrears d from it
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A				Rs. A. P		Rs. A.
1-10	Kismat Chetla and others, pargana Magura.	5,419 10	... ...	Names of mauzas— Chetla 3k. 2g. 8t. Satgachia 1g. 1kg. 16t. Tongtola 1g. 2k. Barisa 1g. 2k. Hatiaghar 2g. 3kg. 5t. 2k 1kg. 2t. 2k. 2kt. In each of the mauzas Bishnupore and Narainpur 3a. 4g. Noorsikdar 8a. Joyanpur 8a. In each of the mauzas Sreepur and Bagherghole 8a. 13g. 1k. 6t. 1k. 1kt.	Ramgopal Das and others.	808 7 1	.....	97 0
15 R.S.	Kismat Khariferia and others, pargana Magura	4,040 5	.....	12a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. share	Kulishchai Roy Chaudhury and others.	3,112 4 11	.....	198 8
385-14	Huda Rashkhali and others, pargana Azimabad.	19,410 10	... ...	15 gandas share in each of the following 32 mauzas out of 33 mauzas— (1) Amratola, (2) Ajodhyanagar, (3) Akhilchandchak, (4) Kantakhali, (5) Kismat Jadabbati, (6) Karijgangulichak, (7) Gangarampore (8) Gourichak, (9) Gangulichak, (10) Ghaneshampore, (11) Chak Padu *alias* Guakhali, (12) Chak Madhumandal, (13) Jadabbati (14) Jaffarpore *alias* Borati, (15) Dud Schania, (16) Durgarampur, (17) Pingasauri, (18) Bakhraband, (19) Baramera, (20) Beshichak, (21) Brojochak, (22) Bireswarchak, (23) Bashudebchak, (24) Rameswarbati (25) Ramrampur, (26) Rashkali, (27) Rajapore, (28) Sherpur, (29) Sekandarpur, (30) Hoyalpur, (31) Hashimnagar, (32) Haroo Ghose Chak.	Anil Chandra Chatterji.	997 11 10	.....	96 1

Alipore, the 17th August 1918.

A. N. PAL CHAUDHURI, *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district, on the 26th September 1918, at 12 o'clock, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
195	Pargana Baral Chore, mauza Achchhut chak.	501 7 1	Entire ...	.....	Pria Nath Ghosh and 18 others.	.....	55 12 4 Mar. & June 1918.	.....
376	Pargana Bhunia Mutha, mauza Chaitan chak, alias Urari (Uttari).	2,131 11 6	Do ...	Residuary share excluding S. A. Nos. 6 and 7 only. The following shares of the mauzas will be sold— A. G. K. KR. Mauza Charabag ... 5 6 2 2 Chaitan chak ... 5 6 2 2 Katagechha ... 6 0 0 0 Mir chak ... 6 0 0 0 Tenguria ... 6 0 0 0 Tenguria naya ... 6 0 0 0 Urari ... 6 0 0 0 All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.	Nagendra Kumar Hazra and others and another.	761 9 8	.....	2 8 10 Jan. to June 1918.
1187	Pargana Kedar Kundu, mauza Chhuchyara.	961 12 0	...	Residuary share excluding S. A. No. I only. 10a. 13g. 1k. 1kr. share of the mahal will be sold, all other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Srimaty Kiran Sashi Dasi, grandmother and guardian of Chaudhury Prafulla Kumar Mallik.	641 2 8	.....	69 12 2
1466	Pargana Khandar, mahal Barbanshi.	19,086 0 0	.....	Residuary share excluding S. A. Nos. 1, 2, 5 to 20 and 22 to 38 only. The following shares of the mauzas will be sold :— A. G. K. Kr. Mauza Satsai ... 2 13 1 1 Sekhar chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Subhadra chak ... 2 13 1 1 Sujanagar ... ... 2 13 1 1 Sanchar kist ... ... 0 13 1 1 Saula dakhin ... ... 2 13 1 1 Sham Bhunia chak ... 5 6 2 2 Tafrik ... ... 3 0 0 0 Taladiha ... ... 0 13 1 1 Tulsi chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Teghari ... ... 3 0 0 0 Junbalida ... ... 5 0 0 0 Pithapur ... ... 5 6 2 2 Pithaparabag ... ... 5 6 2 2 Pithapura chak ... 5 6 2 2 Purbagerya ... ... 5 6 2 2 Patrangi ... ... 2 13 1 1 Prasadbar kist ... ... 5 0 0 0 Pratappur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Patan chak kist ... 5 0 0 0 Rampal chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Ditto ... ... 5 6 2 2 Sayed Bibi chak ... 5 6 2 2 Safachar chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Safi chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Sarfaraj chak ... ... 5 0 0 0 Saluka chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Sanchehara ... ... 1 6 2 2 Sansahara ... ... 0 13 1 1 Sali Newajpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Saranga chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Meca chak ... ... 3 15 2 1 Matkadpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Matkadpur kist ... 2 13 1 1 Mirja chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Nayan chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Nae ... ... 0 13 1 1 Nibra ... ... 5 6 2 2 Nibra chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Nur Muhammad chak 5 6 2 2 Nue kismat ... ... 5 6 2 2 Nedhua ... ... 1 6 2 2 Nedhua chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Nedhua kist ... ... 1 6 2 2 Paramananda chak kist ... ... 1 6 2 2 Paschim gera ... ... 5 6 2 2 Pathara chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Patna chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Pindragera ... ... 5 6 2 2 Lua hat ... ... 5 6 2 2 Mabarak chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Madhuban chak ... 2 13 1 1 Mohabat chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Mahammad Karim chak... ... ... 5 6 2 2 Majafar chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Mougalpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Monohar chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Masagan ... ... 2 13 1 1 Madinahari chak ... 2 13 1 1 Madhabpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Mahammad Ali chak ... 0 13 1 1	Tarak Nath Maity and another and 14 others.	2,708 1 1	.....	1,590 6 6

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A. P.		A. G. K. KR. Malpari ... ... 1 6 2 2 Malpari chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Malikara ... ... 0 13 1 1 Mamudpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Mamdabuj ... ... 2 13 1 1 Monglai ... ... 5 6 2 2 Juned chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jotebar chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Jhilingla ... ... 10 13 1 1 Kalabar Sagar ... ... 10 13 1 1 Kalankai Bara ... ... 8 0 0 0 Kaiagechha chak ... 5 6 2 2 Kanchanpur ... ... 5 6 2 2 Kapasgeria ... ... 5 6 2 2 Kapasgeria kist ... 5 6 2 2 Kusia chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Kaidana ... ... 0 13 1 1 Kalanda ... ... 5 6 2 2 Krishnagera ... ... 5 6 2 2 Kharika ... ... 0 13 1 1 Kharikabar .. ... 1 6 2 2 Kharika chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Khandarbheri ... ... 0 13 1 1 Kharan chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Lal chak... ... ... 0 13 1 1 Landangri ... ... 5 6 2 2 Eral Dakhin ... ... 2 13 1 1 Eral kist ... ... 3 15 3 1 Eral Uttar ... ... 3 15 3 1 Fazil chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Gangadas Bar kist ... 2 13 1 1 Gangadas chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Ganak chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Gumara Bheri ... ... 0 13 1 1 Gomundi chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Gopal chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Haribar ... ... 2 13 1 1 Harinath chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Hariram ... ... 2 3 1 1 Hariram chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Hatpatna ... ... 5 6 2 2 Hossainpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jal chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Jadu chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jamini chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jugalbar kist ... ... 2 13 1 1 Binode chak ... ... 3 15 3 1 Bishnu Pandit ... ... 1 6 2 2 Brindaban chak kist ... 5 6 2 2 Bharat chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Bhim chak ... ... 5 0 0 0 Bhojeraj chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Chaturbhuj chak ... 1 6 2 2 Chanda Gobra kist ... 1 6 2 2 Chand Kuri ... ... 0 13 1 1 Chapeahara ... .. 0 13 1 1 Chenga ... ... 2 13 1 1 Daha Nandanchak ... 1 6 2 2 Dadra ... ... 0 13 1 1 Darara chak kist ... 0 13 1 1 Dwari Patna ... ... 2 13 1 1 Datarda chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Duria ... ... 0 13 1 1 Duria chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Eral chak ... ... 3 15 3 1 Asapura ... ... 0 13 1 1 Atmarambar ... ... 1 6 2 2 Atmarambar kist ... 2 13 1 1 Astidangar ... ... 2 13 1 1 Astidangar kist ... 2 13 1 1 Aima chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Bakaveri ... ... 0 13 1 1 Ballavpur ... ... 5 6 2 2 Barachahara ... ... 1 6 2 2 Bagdigra ... ... 5 6 2 2 Bagdipalasyee ... ... 5 6 2 2 Baga geria ... ... 5 6 2 2 Bagatchak ... ... 4 5 1 1 Baghadangar ... ... 1 6 2 2 Bakrabadpatna ... 2 13 1 1 Barbasi ... ... 5 6 2 2 Barua chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Banspukhuria ... ... 4 5 1 1 Bil Kunia ... ... 5 6 2 2 All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.				
1526	Pargana Khandar, mauza Dasagram.	1,600 0 0	.....	Residuary share excluding Nos. 2 and 3 only. The following shares of the mauzas will be sold—	Sremati Durgamani Debya, guardian of Khetra Das Majumdar and others and 5 others.	566 0 0	.....	4 0 0
				A. S. A. Mesa Abdulbarchak ... ... 16 Dalarampur ... ... 16 Bagageria ... ... 16 Bailchatri ... ... 16 Bangal Lamri ... ... 16 Chaitanya chak ... ... 16 Doge-chhabar ... ... 16 Eoj chak ... ... 16 Garkilla ... ... 16 Jawa ... ... 16 Jakhargeria ... ... 16 Kanai Bar ... ... 16 Kunja Geria ... ... 16 Kharida chak ... ... 16 Madhageria kist ... ... 16 Matharibar ... ... 16 Madhab Bar ... ... 16 Medini chak ... ... 16 Mirzapur 16				

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.		As. Oarda ... ... 16 Raghu chak ... ... 16 Rohim chak ... ... 16 Sarthakbar ... ... 16 All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1550	Ph. Khandar, M. Gopalbar.	Land Revenue— 1,057 0 5 Paikan— 6 12 0 1,063 12 5	Entire ...	.....	Taru Bala Dasi and others.	...	3 6 0 (Paikan.)	...
1800	Ph. Moynachore, M. Mudibar.	627 11 1	Do. ...	.....	Chowdhury Prafulla Kumar Mallik, minor under the guardianship of his grandmother Kiran Sashi Dasi.	...	67 14 9	...
2051	Ph. Pratapbhan, M. Kotebar.	6,229 9 9	.....	Residuary share excluding S. A. Nos. 6 to 14 only. The following shares of mauzas will be sold— A. G. G. Adam chak ... ... 4 14 [illegible] Alladi chak ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Anua ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Birahini chak ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Bighulbarh ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Bili chak ... ... 3 4 [illegible] Bhairab Dandi ... ... 4 14 [illegible] Farid chak ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Gangra ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Gobardhanpur ... ... 3 4 [illegible] Gobinda chak ... ... 3 4 [illegible] Gokulpur ... ... 2 4 [illegible] Gopal chak ... ... 3 4 [illegible] Gharasolya ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Husen chak ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Jasabarh ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Juki chak ... ... 4 14 [illegible] Kankai ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Kalika chak ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Keshab chak ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Kotebarh ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Krishnapur ... ... 2 4 [illegible] Kharau ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Lachhibar ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Narasingapur ... ... 2 4 [illegible] Nayan Talya ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Oyad chak ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Oladpur chak ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Paschim sai ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Purusottampur ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Raghunathpur ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Rangi chak ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Rambar ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Raja chak ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Sat sanda ... ... 4 14 [illegible] Sultan chak ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Teghari ... ... 4 14 [illegible] Unnan ... ... 6 4 [illegible] All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.	Upendra Nath Jana and 10 others.	2,037 2 6	...	158 10 11 March and June 1918.

Midnapore, the 21st August 1918. NIKHIL NATH RAY, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A.				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.
4083 Joint	Zemindari, pargana Sherpur.	5,387 14	No ...	The joint share only ...	Gopal Das Choudhury and others.	2,096 12	.....	24 7 3
6207	Char Deokandi, pargana Barodakhat.	1,466 0	Yes ...	.....	Narendra Kishore Roy Choudhury and others.	.....	284 3	.....
5128	Char Basur Algi, pargana Sherpur.	617 0	Do. ...	.....	Gopal Das Choudhury and others.	.....	73 1	.....

Mymensingh Collectorate, the 23rd August 1918. AMIN-UL-ISLAM, Additional Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares estates, in the district of Nadia, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district, on the 25th Septemb 1918-19, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement, it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understo that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
871	Char Naodapara, Pr. Shahujial.	976	Whole ...	.....	Shiva Sundari Dasya of Bholadanga, thana Gangni.	.....	290 0 0	.....
2450	Char Kodalkati, Pr. Rajpur.	715	Do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	.....	208 0 0	.....

The 2nd August 1918.

JATENDRA MOHAN SINHA, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lots of land no longer required by Government, situated along the Bhairab-Tangi Branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway, in the district of Dacca, will be put up to sale at Dacca Collectorate, at 11 A.M., on 21st day of October 1918, corresponding with the 4th of Kartik 1325 B.S.

The purchasers of the several lots of land will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway land, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in case of original sale.

4th.—The lots of land will be sold to the highest bidders subject to the payment of usual rent to their immediate superior landlords.

5th.—The sale will become final on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioners confirming it and a regular conveyance will then be granted to the purchasers.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which side is situated.	Situated on which side of railway.	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acres.		Remarks.
					B. K. Ch.	A. R. P.	
1	Dacca	Pargana Saripur, mauza Ghorasal.	25	North ...	0 14 0	0 1 10	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests only are to be sold.
2	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 15 0	0 1 0	Ditto ditto.
3	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 2 0	0 1 18	Ditto ditto.
4	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 8 0	0 0 31	Sixteen annas interest is to be sold.
5	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 0 0	0 1 13	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests are to be sold.
6	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 0 10	0 1 14	Ditto ditto.
7	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 7 15	0 0 20	Proprietor's interest is only to be sold.
8	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 4 3	0 1 24	Ditto ditto.
9	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 10 10	0 0 27	Ditto ditto.
10	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 3 0	0 1 21	Ditto ditto.
11	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 11 15	0 2 4	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests are to be sold.
12	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 19 15	0 1 12	Proprietor's interest is to be sold.
13	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 3 0	0 1 21	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests are to be sold.
14	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 1 10	0 0 4	Sixteen annas interest is to be sold.
15	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 15 0	0 1 0	Proprietor's interest is to be sold.
16	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 15 5	0 1 1	Sixteen annas interest is to be sold.
17	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 11 5	0 2 2	Proprietor's interest only is to be sold.
18	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	2 0 15	0 2 26	Ditto ditto.
19	Do. ...	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 18 0	0 1 8	Ditto ditto.
20	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 12 0	0 0 22	Ditto ditto.
21	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 7 0	0 1 22	Ditto ditto.
22	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 0 18	0 0 3	Ditto ditto.
23	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 14 3	0 2 10	Tenure-holder's and tenant's interests are to be sold.
24	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 1 2	0 0 3	Ditto ditto.
25	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 12 17	0 0 34	Tenure-holder's interest only is to be sold.

Dacca, the 19th August 1918.

S. G. HART, Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates, situate in the district of Nadia, will be put up to sale at the Nadia Collectorate, at noon, 6th November 1918, corresponding with 20th Kartic 1325 B. S., Wednesday.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of sale.

1st.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to the existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force ; and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the Revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and thana.	Apportionate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	
3626	Ulashi, police-station Hanskhali ...	7·18	7 13 6	
3627	Hariakhi, police-station Chakdah ...	4·38	4 12 9	
3628	Goalpara, police-station Jibannagar ...	3·43	4 8 0	
3629	Depara, police-station Kotowali ...	2·37	3 4 3	
3630	Durgapur, police-station Krishnaganj ...	8·09	11 12 6	

JATINDRA MOHAN SINHA, *for* Collector.

Krishnagar, the 13th September 1918.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th September 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	Rs. 2,26,00,000 0 0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, see below	„ 67,50,000 0 0	1,58,50,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments ...		67,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Rs. 2,86,97,597 5 1			
Ditto ditto at Branches	„ 3,02,35,341 9 5	5,88,32,938	14	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		35,66,39,636	8	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.		16,11,526	8	5
Sundries		19,15,580	0	10
		45,66,49,880	10	11

ASSETS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		7,09,75,531	0	0
Other authorized Investments		1,41,93,214	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		15,07,84,914	9	5
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ...		4,74,76,868	1	0
Bills discounted and purchased		2,20,47,811	10	10
Balances with other Banks		47,70,222	6	8
Bullion		.....		
Dead Stock		28,15,629	7	7
Stamps		12,068	11	2
Sundries		22,91,908	2	6
		31,53,68,163	1	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* ...	Rs. 6,91,96,270 2 7			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† ...	Rs. 7,20,86,447 7 2	14,12,81,717	9	9
		45,66,49,880	10	11

* Includes Sovs & ½ Sovs; value Rs 3,77,825 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 5,50,322 8 0
Rs. 9,28,147 8 0

Rate for Demand Loans, 5 per cent.
Percentage 34·12.

By order of the Directors,
N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 11th September 1918.

H. FISHER,
Chief Accountant.

(2899—1)

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Cash Account for the month of July 1918.

Budget for 1918.	Income.	July 1918.	Total.	Total from January to July 1918.
Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
15,193	Opening Balance ...	.....	.....	.....
	GRANT-IN-AID—			
14,400	Government of India	1,200 0 0		8,400 0 0
2,000	" " Bengal	250 0 0		1,750 0 0
10,170	Sunday fees	.....		10,179 0 0
183	Corporation to Alms House.	.....		.....
2,000	Royal Calcutta Turf Club.	.....		.....
			1,450 0 0	
	SUBSCRIPTIONS—			
8,500	Recurring	715 12 0		7,436 8 8
6,000	New Subscriptions and Donations.	717 0 0		5,163 0 0
180	Contribution towards rent.	15 0 0		105 0 0
600	Xmas Dinner account	.....		.....
			1,447 12 0	
	DONATION TO INDIAN COMMITTEE—			
50	Received by the Central Office.	.....		20 0 0
			.....	
	INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS—			
824	General Fund ...	141 12 0		200 8 0
31,000	Trust Funds "A" ...	3,177 8 0		11,564 7 9
19,000	" " "B" ...	1,188 3 9		12,296 10 9
			4,507 7 9	
	RELIEF FUNDS—			
2,400	Private Orders ...	168 0 0		1,018 0 3
1,400	Apcar's Trust ...	700 0 0		1,356 4 0
			868 0 0	
	ALMS HOUSE—			
4,800	Bakery account ...	387 10 6		2,645 7 9
1,600	Oil-crushing account	.....		1,874 1 0
			387 10 6	
7,500	DeSousa House ...	754 10 3		4,494 10 9
.....	Deposit account ...	8 12 0		318 7 3
			763 6 3	
10,000	Government of India Treasury Bill.	.....	.....	.....
1,40,800	Total ...	.....	9,424 4 6	68,923 1 9

Budget for 1918.	Expenditure.	July 1918.	Total.	Total from January to July 1918.
Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
	POOR RELIEF—			
27,351	Through Indian Committee, Pensions.	2,130 0 0		15,562 9
1,900	Through Indian Committee, Establishment.	162 0 0		1,137 0
21,500	Through Central Office, Pensions.	1,699 0 0		11,629 0
4,000	Through Central Office, Schooling.	182 0 0		1,533 8
7,000	Through Central Office, Casual Relief.	499 15 3		3,256 15
1,500	Through Central Office, Training and Outfit.	40 0 0		344 7
2,400	Through Central Office, Private Orders.	127 9 9		504 9
1,400	Through Central Office, Apcar's Trust Pensions.	216 4 0		769 10
66	Through Central Office, Mrs. R. A. Claudius' Fund.	.....		31 0
60	Through Central Office, Xmas Dinner account.	.....		38 13
114	Through Chaplain, Barrackpore.	.....		114 0
			5,056 13 0	
	ALMS HOUSE—			
4,128	Establishment and Enquiry Officer.	344 0 0		2,408 0
11,000	Dieting	684 11 0		5,764 6
2,000	Contingencies ...	153 4 6		1,391 12
500	Clothing and Bedding.	.....		.....
500	Repairs	.....		200 0
4,600	Bakery account ...	289 10 3		2,318 1
1,900	Oil-crushing account	.....		213 7
			1,791 9 9	
	ESTABLISHMENT—			
9,000	Central Office, Staff and Medals.	687 8 0		5,016 8
300	Auditing	.....		150 0
1,300	Rent	.....		445 5
1,000	Contingencies ...	66 3 0		660 1
500	Printing and advertising.	34 10 0		422 10
			788 5 0	
	SUNDRY CHARGES—			
100	Bank of Bengal ...	11 9 0		54 14
			11 9 0	
7,500	DeSousa House ...	713 12 0		4,218 0
.....	Deposit account ...	17 8 0		165 14
			731 4 0	
	INVESTMENTS—			
14,350	Government of India Treasury Bill.	.....		14,350 0
.....	Reserve Fund ...	.....		836 13
14,591	Balance ...	.....		.....
1,40,800	Total ...	.....	8,289 8 9	73,927 0

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Balance	.....	15,193 5 2	Total payments from 1st January to 31st July 1918.		73,927 0
Total Receipts from 1st January to 31st July 1918.	.....	68,933 1 9	Balance at Bank	9,662 10 4	
			Cash in hand	536 11 10	
					10,199 0
Total		84,126 6 11	Total ...		84,126 0

CALCUTTA,
The 21st August 1918.

S. K. BHUTTACHARJEE,
Accountant.

PERCY W. WOOLLEY,
Secretary.

		Rs.	Rs.
1917, Donations and New Subscriptions from January to June		14,691	
" " " in July		1,288	
			15,979
1918, " " " from January to June		14,616	
" " " in July		717	
			15,333

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 37 OF 1918.

(Notice under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907).

NOTICE is hereby given that Tincari Chattopadhya, of Ketugram, at present of Purulia, police-station Ketugram, district Burdwan, has, by an order of this Court, dated 4th September 1918, been adjudged an insolvent.

G. B. MUMFORD, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 6th September 1918. (2378—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 39 OF 1918.

(Notice under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907).

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors that the insolvency petition filed by the judgment-debtor Bhola Nath Khandait, of Silampur, police-station Kaksa, district Burdwan, has been admitted and that 27th September 1918 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

G. B. MUMFORD, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 6th September 1918. (2379—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 44 OF 1918.

(Notice under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907).

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors that the insolvency petition filed by the judgment-debtor Mathan Lal Ray, of Raghunathchak, Ballabhpur, police-station Raniganj, district Burdwan, has been admitted and that the 26th September 1918 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

G. B. MUMFORD, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 6th September 1918. (2380—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 45 OF 1918.

(Notice under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907).

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors that the insolvency petition filed by the judgment-debtor Braja Nath Bandopadhay, of Nachan, police-station Raniganj, district Burdwan, has been admitted and that 27th September 1918 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

G. B. MUMFORD, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 6th September 1918. (2381—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

[Section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Chittagong.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 37 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Mahim Chandra Mitra, son of Naba Kishore Mitra, of Khatenganj, Chittagong, has applied to this Court, by a petition, dated the 27th August of 1918, to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 28th day of September 1918 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

J. CORNES, District Judge.

Chittagong, the 9th September 1918. (2394—1)

NOTICE.

In the 3rd Court of the Sub-Judge at Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 60 OF 1918.

ON the application of the debtor Benod Behary Karmakar, son of late Uma Kanta Karmakar, of Jhaotia, police-station Lohajung, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 21st September 1918 is fixed for hearing of the said application and for the examination of the applicant.

PARADA KINKAR MUKERJEE, Sub-Judge.

Dacca, the 4th September 1918. (2395—1)

NOTICE.

In the 3rd Court of the Sub-Judge at Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 67 OF 1918.

ON the application of the debtor Lakhu Khan, son of late Arman Khan, of Dunigram, police-station Dhamrai, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 21st September 1918 has been fixed for hearing of the said application and for the examination of the applicant.

PARODA KINKAR MUKERJEE, Sub-Judge, 1st Court, in charge.

Dacca, the 9th September 1918 (2422—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 57 AND 59 OF 1915.

DIL MAHOMED NASYA, son of Jer Mahomed, deceased, and Dhelu Nasya, son of Dil Mahomed Nasya, residents of Madhabbati, police-station Biroil, district Dinajpur, were adjudicated insolvents on the 1st day of December 1916.

R. R GARLICK, District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 9th September 1918. (2369—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 80 OF 1917.

GAJA MAHOMED, son of Baju Mondal, deceased, resident of Satkhaner, police-station Atwari, district Dinajpur, was adjudicated an insolvent on the 31st day of August 1918.

R. R. GARLICK, District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 9th September 1918. (2370—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 43 OF 1918

DARASAN SARKAR, son of Srikanta Sarkar, deceased, resident of Chaupukhuria, police-station Biroil, district Dinajpur, was adjudicated an insolvent on the 4th day of September 1918.

R. R. GARLICK, District Judge.

The 9th September 1918. (2371—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 15 OF 1918.

MOTI MOLLA, son of Najar Molla, deceased, resident of Dangapara, police station Kusamandi, district Dinajpur, was adjudicated an insolvent on the 6th day of September 1918.

R. R. GARLICK, District Judge.

The 9th September 1918. (2372—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 76 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition filed on 9th July 1918 by Dhalu Barai, son of late Mohesh Barai, of Hazrabari, police-station Kotowalipur, district Faridpur, and on reading his affidavit and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated the 9th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, Addl. District Judge.
(2375—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 148 AND 149 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Sheik Kudrutulla and Sheik Darbesh, sons of late Sabiruddi, of Rajair, district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that 18th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing their petitions.

Dated the 9th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, Addl. District Judge.
(2376—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 195 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Ramsaran Bhatta, of Chourashi police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 2nd December 1918 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

Dated the 9th September 1918.

B. GHATAK, Addl. District Judge.
(2377—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 73, 74 and 75 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to petitions filed on 5th July 1918 by Kailash Borai, Gopal Borai and Nepal Borai, sons of late Porbat Borai, of Kaligram, police-station Muksudpur, district Faridpur, and on reading their affidavit and hearing their pleader it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents.

Dated the 11th September 1918.

B. N. GHATAK, Addl. District Judge.
(2408—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 69, 70, 71 AND 72 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Ainuddi, Rahimuddi, Serajuddi, and Goyjuddi, sons of late Saritulla, of Bidyanuddi, police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that 2nd October 1918 has been fixed for hearing their petitions.

Dated the 12th September 1918.

B. N. GHATAK, Addl. District Judge.
(2409—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 63 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition filed on 7th June 1918 by Sheik Taher, son of late Samiruddi, of Sriampur, police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, and on reading his affidavit and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated the 13th September 1918.

B. N. GHATAK, District Judge.
(2420—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Midnapore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 37 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 24th June 1918, filed by Indra Narayan Maity, son of Jagat Narayan Maity, of Khekutya, pargana and police-station Mahisadal, district Midnapore, debtor-petitioner, and on the application of the debtor himself, and on reading the deposition of the above debtor and hearing Syama Charan Acharya, pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors that the 14th November 1918 has been fixed for proof of debts by the creditors and they must prove their claims on that date.

Dated this 7th day of September 1918.

W. N. DELEVINGNE, District Judge.
(2374—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Midnapore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 44 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 15th July 1918, filed by Kunja Behary Palai, son of Lal Mohan Palai, of Birbhadrapur, tappa Dharmla, district Midnapore, debtor-petitioner, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading the deposition of the above debtor and hearing Babu Kshetra Nath Pal, pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors that the 19th November 1918 has been fixed for proof of debts by the creditors and they must prove their claims on that date.

Dated this 9th day of September 1918.

W. N. DELEVINGNE, District Judge.
(2392—1)

Sale Notice.

RENT EXECUTION CASE No. 18 OF 1918.

In the Court of the 1st Sub-Judge of Midnapore.

Chaudhury Jamini Nath Mallik, decree-holder, *versus* Jnanendra Kumar Nag and others, judgment-debtors.

Claim, Rs. 6,826-11-6.

Date of sale, 5th November 1918, at 12 noon.

Schedule of Property.

IN the district of Midnapore and Collectorate within the police-station and pargana Kharagpur, sub-registry office Midnapore, mahal Makrampur chak, bearing tauzi No. 1286, including moroshe patai lands, 12 bighas 2½ cottahs, and rent-free lands 20 bighas 11 cottahs 4 chittaks, and another tauzi No. 1255, whole mahal Katapal, including mauza Makrampur chak in which judgment-debtors' patani rights, yearly patani rent Rs. 2,559 and cess Rs. 152-15, total Rs. 2,691-15, payable to zamindar decree-holder, are to be sold. Value Rs. 10,000.

HARI DAS BASU, Sub-Judge.

Midnapore, the 10th September 1918. (2400—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge of Midnapore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 29 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 6th April 1918, filed by Bhuban Chandra Pramanik, son of late Bistuhari Pramanik, of Kristanagar, pargana Barada, police-station Ghatal, debtor-petitioner, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading the deposition of the above debtor and hearing Babu Purna Chandra Choudhary, Pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors that the 20th November 1918 has been fixed for proof of debts by the creditors and they must prove their claims on that date.

Dated this 12th day of September 1918.

W. N. DELEVINGNE, District Judge.

(2421--1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 40 OF 1918.

(ACT III OF 1907.)

In the matter of Hari Charan Das, of Berhampore, police-station Sujaganj, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the above named petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the case has been fixed for hearing on the 9th November 1918.

M. YUSUF, District Judge.

Chittagong, the 9th September 1918. (2393—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 73 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Naimuddin Akanda, son of late Nasu Akanda, of Jhakrikursiganti, police-station Raiganj, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 2nd September 1918, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 1st October 1918 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

RAJENDRA NATH ROY, *for* District Judge.

Pabna, the 9th September 1918. (2415—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 74 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Dinu Akanda, son of late Ali Fakir, of Jhakrikursiganti, police-station Raiganj, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 2nd September 1918, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 1st October 1918 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

RAJENDRA NATH ROY, *for* District Judge.

Pabna, the 9th September 1918. (2416—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 75 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Modhu Pramanik, son of late Madhu Pramanik, of Sujapore Nalsia, police-station Raiganj, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 4th September 1918, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 1st October 1918 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

RAJENDRA NATH ROY, *for* District Judge.

Pabna, the 9th September 1918. (2417—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 76 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Sonaulla Fakir, son of late Bidasi Fakir, of Basudebkole, police-station Raiganj, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 4th September 1918, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 1st October 1918 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

RAJENDRA NATH ROY, *for* District Judge.

Pabna, the 9th September 1918. (2418—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 79 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Kedar Nath Halder, son of late Boul Halder, of Sindurpore, police-station Sujanagar, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 6th September 1918, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 1st October 1918 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

RAJENDRA NATH ROY, *for* District Judge.

Pabna, the 11th September 1918. (2419—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 67 OF 1918.

PRESENT :

G. C. Sankey, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

ABDULLAH SIRCAR, son of late Nurbux Sircar, of Goregram, police-station Nilphamari, in the district of Rangpur, was on the 7th September 1918 adjudged an insolvent by this Court.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 9th September 1918. (2397—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 73 OF 1918.

PRESENT :

G. C. Sankey, Esq., I.C.S.

ON the applications of the debtor Ganai Sheikh, son of late Shukur Akandu, of Chotrabari, police-station Sundarganj, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 21st day of September 1918 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 11th September 1918. (2412—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 74 OF 1918

PRESENT :

G. C. Sankey, Esq., I.C.S.

ON the application of the debtor Baisakh Barman, son of late Sukur Barman, of Rajbari, police-station Jalohaka, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 21st day of September 1918 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 11th September 1918. (2413—1)

NAGENDRA NATH GHOSH, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.

(2178—4—2246)

WANTED a passed and experienced Head Clerk and Accountant for District Engineer's office on Rs. 60—3—75. Apply to District Engineer, Hazaribagh, on or before 21st October 1918.

(2423—1)

Notice.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that the next ordinary examination of candidates for Certificates of Competency as Engineers and Engine-drivers of Inland Steam and Motor Vessels under Act I of 1917 will be held at Goalundo on Monday, the 7th October 1918.

Applications to be permitted to go up for examination for any of the above grade certificates must be made at the Subdivisional Office, Goalundo, not later than four days prior to the date of examination, the candidates producing their certificates and testimonials and paying the fees.

A. E. MCKENNA,
for Port Officer, Chittagong.

Chittagong, the 7th September 1918.

(2424—1)

Notice.

THE Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European establishment :—

Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell, Inspector of Branches, to take over charge of Agra Branch as from the evening of the 7th September 1918 from Mr. S. B. Moultrie, granted privilege leave.

Mr. S. M. Gray to be Agent at Clive Street Branch as from the 28th August 1918, *vice* Mr. E. J. Lapsley, transferred.

By order of the Directors,

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, the 11th September 1918.

(2398—1)

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted Service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the Fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits ; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 80 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The Fund is now of ten years' standing and has a balance of over three and-a-half lakhs with Government on four per cent. interest. For forms of applications and rules of the Fund apply to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Stipendiary Studentships for the Ranger class, 1919-21.

APPLICATIONS for two stipendiary studentships for the Ranger class will be received by the Conservator of Forests, Darjeeling, up to the 21st September 1918.

2. Applicants must be not less than 18 and not more than 25 years of age on the 1st April 1919.

3. Applications should be made in the applicant's own handwriting and sent to the undersigned through a Divisional Forest officer of rank not below that of a Deputy Conservator or through a Collector or officer in charge of a district ; they must be accompanied by the following certificates :—

(*a*) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" within the meaning assigned to those words by section 6 of 33 Vict., Cap. 3.

(*b*) A certificate of age.

(*c*) A health certificate in the form prescribed by article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, signed by the Civil Surgeon of the district in which the said Divisional Forest or district officers' duties lie and testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing, and general physical fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears on his body marks of successful vaccination or of small-pox.

(*d*) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of reliability.

NOTE.—The certificates (*c*) and (*d*) must bear date not further back than the 1st April 1918.

(*e*) A certificate of having passed one of the following examinations, viz. :—

The B.A., F.A., B.Sc. or Licentiate of Agriculture.

The Matriculation, where no School Final Examination or school-leaving certificate exists.

The School Final Examination, provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard, or, for European candidates, a certificate of having passed the High School examination, with a similar proviso.

The school-leaving certificate as prescribed in the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Bombay.

(*f*) A certificate that each candidate has a sufficient knowledge of colloquial English to assimilate lectures delivered in that language without the aid of dictation.

4. From the applications received the Conservator will make a preliminary selection of not more than four candidates, and these candidates will be required to undergo a course of preliminary training for not less than three and-a-half months, commencing 1st November 1918, during which the candidates will receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 25.

5. The final selection of candidates for deputation to the Forest College will be made by the Conservator in accordance with the results of the preliminary training, preference being given to the men who are considered likely to make the best Forest officers. Selected candidates will be obliged to execute the agreement and security bond prescribed by Government.

6. While at the Forest College, the selected candidates will be granted a monthly stipend of Rs. 35 (which will be supplemented by a bonus of Rs. 360 at the end of the course to those candidates only who pass the course with "Honours").

H. A. FARRINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

Darjeeling, the 25th August 1918.

Lost.

THE Allotment Certificate No. 511B of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1920 for Rs. 200, originally issued in the name of Raj Kumar Sarkar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the proprietor—Raj Kumar Sarkar.
Residence—P. O. Hili, village Basudebpur, district Bogra.

Bogra, the 19th August 1918. (2213—3—2351)

NOTICE.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act, (VII of 1913), and
In the matter of the Paragon Assurance Society Limited, in liquidation.

AT an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Paragon Assurance Society, Limited, held on the 3rd September 1918, the undersigned has been appointed liquidator, under sections 203 (3) and 207 of the said Act, and the office of the Company has been removed to 3-A, Pitambar Ghatak's Lane, Alipore.

BIRAJ MOHAN GHOSH, Pleader, Liquidator.

Alipore, the 6th September 1918. (2316—1—2400)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and
In the matter of the Barrackpore Race Club, Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a meeting of the creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at No. 8, Strand Road, Calcutta, on the 4th day of October 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

B. G. McCLOUGHIN, Liquidator.

Calcutta, the 14th day of September 1918. (2425—1)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and
In the matter of the Barrackpore Race Club, Ltd., in liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at No. 8, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September 1918, at noon, the following resolution was duly passed :—

"That the undermentioned resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Company held at No. 8, Strand Road, Calcutta, on the 21st day of August 1918, be and the same are hereby confirmed as special resolutions :—

(1) That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. B. G. McCloughin of No. 8, Strand Road, Calcutta, be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the said liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to consent to the registration of new Company to be named Barrackpore Races, Ltd., with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have already been prepared with the privity and approval of the Directors of this Company.

(3) That the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidator of the one part and Barrackpore Races, Ltd., of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved and that the said liquidator be and he is hereby authorised, pursuant to section 213 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft which, for the purpose of identification, has been subscribed by the Chairman of this meeting and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

B. G. McCLOUGHIN, Liquidator.

Calcutta, No. 8, Strand Road, dated this 14th day of September 1918. (2426—1)

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS.

PARTS I, II and III of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, prepared by Pandit Hrishikesh Sastri and Babu Siva Chandra Gui, M.A., B.L., of that College are offered to the public for sale. The Catalogue having to be completed in 23 parts, the price of each part is 12 annas a copy exclusive of postage. Copies can be obtained from the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID, AND QUINOIDINE.

[Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.]

THESE articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. Cinchona Febrifuge both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms and Cinchonidine can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or pure Amorphous Alkaloid and Residual Alkaloid or Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid which contains about 40 per cent. of pure Amorphous Alkaloid are for sale to Missionaries and Government institutions only. These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V.-P. P. system AND ARE OBTAINABLE FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1918 are as follows :—

Sulphate of Quinine.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 28 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs., but below 60 lbs., in one delivery	„ 29 „ „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	„ 30 „ „

Sulphate of Cinchonidine.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	„ 12 „ „

(Only small quantities available when in stock.)

Cinchona Febrifuge.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs.	„ 6 „ „

Cinchona Febrifuge Tablets.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 6 per lb.
For any quantities less than 6 lbs.	„ 7 „ „
Quinoidine in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids...	„ 4 „ „

Quinoidine Tablets (when in stock).

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	„ 7 „ „

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb., and 10-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 1 lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1 lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V.-P. Post. Price of postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post-office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by post. A scale of postage is given below :—

[For ¼ and ½-lb. 4 annas, 1 lb. 6 annas, 2 lbs. 10 annas, 3 lbs. 12 annas, 4 lbs. Re. 1, 5 lbs. Re. 1-4, and for 6 lbs. Re. 1-6.]

	Re.	A.
Quinoidine Tablet 1 lb., weg. 3 lbs., postage	0	10
Ditto 2 lbs., „ 6 „ „	1	0
Ditto 3 „ „ 9 „ „	1	3

Local Sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M., and 2 to 4 P.M.

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette cannot be received after noon on Monday.

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

PART III.

Acts of the Bengal Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1279L., dated the 14th September, 1918.—The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bengal, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 24th August, 1918, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 5th September, 1918, is hereby published for general information :—

BENGAL ACT V OF 1918.

THE CHITTAGONG PORT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1918.

An Act to amend the Chittagong Port Act, 1914. Ben. Act V of 1914

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Chittagong Port Act, 1914, in the manner hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Chittagong Port (Amendment) Act, 1918.

Amendment of section 58 of Bengal Act V of 1914.

2. In section 58 of the Chittagong Port Act, 1914,— Ben. Act V of 1914.

(*1*) sub-section (*2*), and

(*2*) in sub-section (*3*), the words, figure and brackets "Subject to the limits enacted by sub-section (*2*)",

shall be omitted.

A. M. HUTCHISON,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal and
Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Council (Offg.).

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

PART IVA.

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

THE Council met in the new Durbar Hall at Government House, Dacca, on Monday, the 19th August, 1918, at 11 A.M. (Local time).

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE LAWRENCE JOHN LUMLEY DUNDAS, EARL OF RONALDSHAY, G.C.I.E., *Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, Presiding.*

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY WHEELER, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHATAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENL. W. H. B. ROBINSON, C.B., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble MR. J. DONALD.

The Hon'ble MR. L. S. S. O'MALLEY.

The Hon'ble MR. F. A. A. COWLEY.

The Hon'ble MR. H. P. DUVAL.

The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. W. C. WORDSWORTH.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI BAHADUR, I.S.O.

The Hon'ble SIR RAJENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SIR NILRATAN SARKAR, KT.

The Hon'ble MR. J. W. HELY HUTCHINSON.

The Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURY.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. W. E. CRUM, O.B.E.

The Hon'ble MR. E. A. MARTIN.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ.

The Hon'ble KHAN SAHIB AMAN ALI.

The Hon'ble MR. ALTAF ALI.

The Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 1.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. J. W. HELY HUTCHINSON made an oath of his allegiance to the Crown.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 2.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

The following questions which had been starred were put and answered :—

By the Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI :—

* 1.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many lecturers or demonstrators have been promoted to the Provincial Educational Service, permanently or temporarily, for at least over a year, since 1913?

(*b*) In how many of these cases have senior officers been superseded by their juniors?

(*c*) Will the Government be also pleased to state how many cases of supersession of this kind occurred during the five years immediately preceding the introduction of the college governing body system?

(*d*) Will the Government be further pleased to state how many cases of supersession, if any, have taken place in the executive and judicial services in Bengal since 1913?

(*e*) Is there any truth in the statement that cases of supersession are much more numerous in the Education Department than in the executive or judicial service?

(*f*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reason why such should be the case?

(*g*) Is there any truth in the statement that in at least three of the four cases of supersession referred to in the answers to my starred questions Nos. 3-5 of the 3rd July, 1918, the junior members in question were given promotion over the heads of their seniors on the recommendation of the governing bodies of their respective colleges?

Questions and Answers.

(*h*) Is it also a fact that the officers so superseded have long been engaged in teaching, with credit, either up to pass B.A. or B.Sc. classes, or both pass and honours?

(*i*) If so, why were such officers superseded?

(*j*) Are the Government aware of a public feeling that exists that the promotions and supersessions of recent years in the Education Department have greatly added to the discontent already existing among lecturers and demonstrators in the service and have created a general sense of insecurity among them?

(*k*) Are the Government considering the desirability of taking away from the college governing bodies the powers of appointment and promotion and of revesting these powers in the Director of Public Instruction?

(*l*) If not, will the Government be pleased to state why they are not prepared to do so?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

" (*a*) Fourteen.

(*b*) Six.

(*c*) The information is not available, and its compilation would necessitate special enquiries involving an undue amount of labour.

(*d*) Since 1913 eighteen Sub-Deputy Collectors have been promoted to the Provincial Executive Service; all these promotions have involved the supersession of senior officers, but under the standing rules such promotion is regulated by selection and not by seniority. There is no subordinate judicial service.

(*e*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the figures given in the replies to clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*).

(*f*) This question does not arise.

(*g*) No. Promotion was given on the recommendation of the governing body only in the case referred to in the reply to starred question 5 asked by the Hon'ble Member at the meeting of Council held on 3rd July, 1918.

(*h*) This is a fact in the case just mentioned.

(*i*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply to clause (*b*) of starred question No. 5 asked at the meeting of Council held on 3rd July, 1918.

(*j*) No.

(*k*) No.

(*l*) (*i*) The lecturers in the Subordinate Educational Service are a class of officers distinct from professors in the Provincial Educational Service and there is no necessary flow of promotion from the former to the latter.

(*ii*) It is desirable to promote to the Provincial Educational Service the most competent officer and not necessarily the senior lecturer.

(*iii*) Governing bodies are competent to make appointments suitable to the needs of their Colleges.

(*iv*) Supersessions are rare among officers already belonging to the Provincial Educational Service "

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

* 2.

Deterioration of upper feed of the river Hooghly.

(*a*) Is it a fact that the upper feeders of the Hooghly river, roughly from the Ganges to the Howrah Bridge at Calcutta, are deteriorating and have been getting worse year by year for a long time?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) the causes for such deterioration, and

(*ii*) what action they are taking in this connection?

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

" (*a*) Yes, though the degree of deterioration within the last half century or more is a matter of considerable divergence of opinion.

(*b*) (*i*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to Major Hirst's Report on the Nadia Rivers, 1915, in two volumes, which is for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

(*ii*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the Government of Bengal Resolution No. 373 T.—I. of the 9th October, 1916, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. A copy of the Resolution has been placed on the table in the Library. The Report of the Committee appointed under the terms of that Resolution has not yet been received."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

* 3.

Calcutta versity te.

(*a*) Is it a fact that several distinguished visitors were expelled from the Senate meeting of the Calcutta University in June last?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether such expulsion by the University authorities was justified?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

" (*a*) and (*b*) The University of Calcutta is not under the control of this Government, which has no information in the matter."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

* 4.

ings rding the odar floods.

Will the Government be pleased to state what arrangements have been made for communicating flood-warnings to the affected area on the right side of the Damodar immediately on receipt of warnings from Ranigunge?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

" The additional arrangements made this year for the issue of flood warnings on the right bank of the Damodar are as follows :—

Seven additional peons have been entertained for issuing the warnings. Warnings will be telegraphed by the gauge reader at Ranigunge direct to Jamalpur, where a telegraph office has recently been opened, and from this centre the information will be distributed from Lakra downwards along the right bank.

Above Lakra the warnings will be issued by Canal dâk and special peons from Edilpur.

The gauge reader at Ranigunge will also telegraph warnings to the officer in charge of the Raina thana at the terminus of the Bankura-Damodar Railway and also to the Civil Subdivisional Officer, Arambagh. A temporary Public Works Department Section has also been established at Baikantapur on the right bank."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

* 5.

Addams-ams' t on the dar floods.

Will the Government be pleased to state what orders have been passed by the Chief Engineer in the Irrigation Department on each paragraph of the inspection note of Mr. Addams-Williams of April or May in connection with the Damodar floods?

Questions and Answers.

(*e*) Is it a fact that Madhupur is situated on a high raised land with large areas around, whereas Dhanbari is largely a marshy, low land, the greater portion of it being under a vast sheet of water during the rains?

(*f*) Have the Government ascertained what will be the comparative cost of location of the proposed subdivisions at Dhanbari and Madhupur?

(*g*) Are the Government aware of the opinion that has been expressed that Madhupur is healthier than Dhanbari and that Madhupur is more centrally situated than Dhanbari?

(*h*) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement giving the names of village unions within the Kalihati police-station and their respective distances from Tangail and Dhanbari?

(*i*) Is it a fact that the jurisdiction of the Kalihati police-station which, as proposed, comes under Dhanbari, extends up to within three miles of the Tangail subdivision?

(*j*) Is it a fact that certain places in the southern portion of the Kalihati police-station which stand at a distance of about 30 miles from Dhanbari and only three miles from Tangail, are, by the proposed inclusion of the Kalihati police-station within Dhanbari, cut off from Tangail?

(*k*) Have the Government considered the inconveniences which will thus be caused to the people of the locality within the Kalihati police-station?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" (*a*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the memorandum which was published on the 16th August, 1917. Government do not propose to lay further papers on the table.

(*b*) As shown in the memorandum, the question of selecting Madhupur as a district or subdivisional headquarters was fully considered, but the objection to Madhupur is that it is situated in the extreme east of the new subdivision and is not sufficiently central. For this reason, His Excellency the Governor did not think it necessary to visit Madhupur.

(*c*) Madhupur is connected by road with the places mentioned, but the road from Madhupur to Baushi passes through Dhanbari, and this is also the easiest route from Madhupur to Sarisabari. From Dhanbari there are roads running north to Baushi, west to Bingula and Pingna, south-west to Gopalpur and south-east to Madhupur and Tangail. When the projected Tangail-Jamalpur line is constructed through Dhanbari, communications with that place from all parts of the proposed subdivision will be much easier than with Madhupur.

(*d*) The river which passes Madhupur is navigable throughout the year for boats of a capacity of 500 maunds. Boats can go by this river to Narayanganj and Dacca. The river Jhinai passes within two miles of Dhanbari. It flows into the river Jamuna and is navigable in the rains.

(*e*) There is a site at Madhupur about 30 or 40 feet above sea level. There is ample high land above flood level at Dhanbari for a subdivisional headquarters, and it will need only local raising in places.

(*f*) The cost of establishing a subdivisional headquarters at Dhanbari is estimated at 6 lakhs, of which Rs. 7,000 is required for levelling and draining. No estimate has been framed for Madhupur, but it is probable that the cost would be approximately the same.

(*g*) Madhupur is reported to be unhealthy, owing to the proximity of the Madhupur jungle and a defective water-supply. Dhanbari is said to be malarious at present, but this defect is capable of remedy. Government are not aware of any opinion having been expressed that Madhupur is more centrally situated than Dhanbari, and in any case such an opinion would be incorrect.

(*h*) A statement is laid on the table.

(*i*) The nearest point in Kalihati to Tangail is about four miles from the town of Tangail.

Questions and Answers.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

(*The answers to which were laid on the table.*)

By the Hon'ble RAI DEBENDER CHUNDER GHOSE BAHADUR :—

I.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that some poor paddy cultivators of the district of Jessore, who had manufactured a few seers of common salt from ashes of paddy stalks for personal consumption, were prosecuted for illicit manufacture of salt and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each by the trying Deputy Magistrate, Babu Mohit Chandra Ghosh?

Prosecutions for the manufacture of salt.

(*b*) Is it true that the views of the Government of Bengal for ignoring such cases of manufacture, as expressed in this Council at the meeting held on the 22nd January last through the Hon'ble Mr. Donald, were brought to the notice of the said Magistrate at the trial?

(*c*) Are the Government aware of the feelings of the cultivators that it is far better that paddy stalks should be utilized in this way than that these stalks should be allowed to be wasted through fear of criminal prosecution?

(*d*) Are the Government considering the desirability of instructing the Salt Department and the Police not to start such prosecutions, and to issue public notifications enabling such people to make free use of their paddy stalks for the purposes which were found by the Magistrate to be illegal as also for the use of cattle?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

"(*a*) Six persons were sent up by the police for having manufactured illicitly 3, 5, 7, 7, 20, and 25 seers of salt respectively. In each of the first four cases fines of Rs. 2, and in the last two fines of Rs. 5, were imposed by Babu Mohit Chandra Ghosh, the trying Magistrate.

(*b*) The trying Magistrate held that the quantities of salt manufactured were greater than were required for the personal consumption of those concerned, but *prima facie* prosecutions might have been withheld at least in the first four cases mentioned.

(*c*) Government have no information on this point.

(*d*) The instructions already issued should suffice. A certain amount of discretion must be left to local officers, but so far as the statistics show, the orders are being interpreted liberally."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

II.

(*a*) With reference to the location of the subdivisional headquarters of the proposed western district of Mymensingh at Dhanbari, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of opinions given on this question by the public associations and the officials consulted?

Location of the subdivisional headquarters of the proposed western district of Mymensingh at Dhanbari.

(*b*) Is it a fact that in selecting a site for the Sadar subdivision of western Mymensingh, His Excellency the Governor, while he visited Dhanbari, did not visit Madhupur, and that the claims of Madhupur as represented by the people of the locality have not been considered?

(*c*) Is it a fact that there is a good District Board road connecting Madhupur with Mymensingh and Sarisabari, Subarnakhali, Baushi and Tangail, whereas, in point of communication, Dhanbari is comparatively at a disadvantage?

(*d*) Is it a fact that Madhupur possesses the additional advantage of a navigable river which connects it with Narayanganj and Dacca, whereas Dhanbari has no river communication?

Questions and Answers.

(*d*) (*i*) Government are advised that efficient filtration will remove 99 per cent. of fæcal bacilli, and that boiling destroys them.

(*ii*) The Calcutta water is purified by settlement in large settling tanks exposed to the sun and air; and settling is aided by the use of alum or allumino-ferric which assists in the precipitation of suspended matter, including bacteria. After settlement the water is passed through slow sand filter beds, which remove a very large proportion of the remaining bacteria. The water is constantly being analysed both chemically and bacteriologically and a high standard of purity is always insisted on.

Letters referred to by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY *in his answer to question No. 6 (starred) asked by the Hon'ble* RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR *at the Council meeting of the 19th August, 1918.*

No. 679-701, dated the 5th June 1918.

From—DR. C. A. BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,

To—The Chairmen of all Riparian Municipalities.

I HAVE the honour to report for your information that samples of unfiltered water taken from the Ganges (Bhagirathi) were examined chemically and bacteriologically in my laboratory during the week ending the 25th May, 1918, and as a result it was found that the water contained countless bacteria in ·1c.c. and showed non-resistant type fæcal bacilli in ·01c.c. indicating that it contained such a large amount of pollution, probably derived from human excreta, as to render it dangerous to use it for drinking purposes unless it has first been filtered or boiled. Neglect of these precautions will expose persons to the risk of contracting cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, diarrhœa and other water-borne diseases. It is also unsafe to use the unboiled or unfiltered water for cleansing dishes and plates or other vessels used for food.

In the case of municipalities possessing a proper filtered water-supply distributed by means of pipes, people should be urged to use this water for drinking purposes and cleansing dishes, etc., in preference to water from any other source.

In every case the attention of the whole population should be called, if necessary, by beat of drum, to the dangerously contaminated condition of the river water as shown by this report.

No. D-862-84, dated Darjeeling, the 15th June, 1918.

From—DR. C. A. BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,

To—The Chairmen of all Riparian Municipalities.

MY attention has been drawn to the fact that the river banks in the neighbourhood of your municipality are frequented by persons for the purpose of committing nuisances. In certain cases also brickfields are situated on the river banks and the coolies employed thereon invariably foul the banks of the river with nightsoil. In this way the water of the river is constantly being polluted and in consequence of this there is great risk of the spread of cholera and other water-borne diseases. I have the honour accordingly to request that you will be so good as to take immediate steps to have the banks of the river within your municipal boundary carefully inspected, and, if necessary, guarded and to take immediate proceedings against anyone found committing a nuisance there and thus endangering the health of the community.

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"Government do not appreciate that any useful purpose will be served by the publication of the orders in question."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

* 6.

Contamination of the Ganges water.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of letters issued by the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, to the Chairman of riparian municipalities on the subject of the dangerously contaminated condition of samples of unfiltered water taken from the Ganges (Bhagirathi) and which were examined chemically and bacteriologically in his laboratory during the week ending the 25th May, 1918?

(*b*) Are the Government considering the desirability of taking immediate steps for the prevention of a large amount of pollution of the river water probably derived from human excreta?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what action they are taking for the supply of filtered water to those riparian municipalities where the main source of water-supply is the Ganges water which is now in a dangerously contaminated condition?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) whether the fæcal bacilli now present in the Ganges water are completely removed by filtration without boiling the water, and

(*ii*) what is the process of filtration of the Ganges water by the Corporation of Calcutta?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

(*a*) A copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter No. 679-701, dated the 5th June, 1918, to the Chairmen of Municipalities along the Hooghly is laid on the table. As there appears to be some misapprehension on the subject, it may be explained that fæcal bacilli (sometimes also called excretal organisms), some of which are derived from animals and some from human beings, are present in practically all surface waters, *e.g.*, rivers and tanks, in inhabited areas in India. Government are advised that the organisms themselves are probably innocuous and that 90 per cent. die within 48 hours in a stream exposed to the sun, but that if there is a very large number of them or the pollution is very recent, it is probable that pathogenic organisms, such as those which cause cholera or typhoid fever, will be present among them. In other words, it is not the fæcal bacilli themselves that are the cause of disease, but other organisms which may be present with them though in infinitely smaller numbers. The fæcal bacilli serve to indicate possible danger and are therefore an index of pollution.

(*b*) The riparian municipalities have been urged in the Sanitary Commissioner's letter No. D-862-84, dated 15th June, 1918, of which a copy is laid on the table, to prevent nuisances being committed on the river bank. Government will consider what other measures can be taken to prevent pollution.

(*c*) A scheme for the supply of filtered water to the municipalities shown in the margin has been prepared and the municipalities and mills concerned have been asked whether they are willing to join in it. The Sanitary Board are considering their replies. The scheme involves an initial cost of 36 lakhs and a recurring cost of Rs. 68,000, which will ultimately rise to Rs. 78,000 a year; and it will not be possible for Government to give it financial assistance till normal financial conditions are restored.

Cossipur-Chitpore.
South Dum Dum.
North "
Barnagore.
Kamarhati.
Panihati.
Barrackpore.
North Barrackpore.
South "
Titagarh.
Garulia.
Bhatpara.
Naihati.
Halishahar.

Questions and Answers.

(*j*) and (*k*) It is a fact that Kalihati thana as a whole is nearer to Tangail than to Dhanbari, and to this extent the people of Kalihati will be inconvenienced by their inclusion in the Dhanbari subdivision. In nearly every subdivision, however, there are places which are nearer to the headquarters of an adjoining subdivision than to the headquarters of the subdivision within which they are situated. The same objection in regard to Kalihati would apply if Madhupur were made the headquarters of the new subdivision instead of Dhanbari.

Statement referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR *to unstarred question No. II, asked by the Hon'ble* BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI *at the meeting of Council held on the 19th August, 1918.*

Thana Kalihati.

Serial No.	Names of village unions	Shortest approximate distance in miles. From Tangail.	From Dhanbari.
1.	Patal	12	23
2.	Shalla	9	22
3.	Deopur	12	21
4.	Malati	11	21
5.	Nagarbari	11	20
6.	Nardahi	10	22
7.	Ellanga	7	24
8.	Pathanda	8	25
9.	Palima	10	20
10.	Chatipara	10	21
11.	Shahadebpur	8	24
12.	Chamuria	6	25
13.	Bhukta	6	25
14.	Golarah	7	25
15.	Hashara	8	24
16.	Silimpur	10	22
17.	Kalihati	12	20
18.	Kokedahara	11	21
19.	Balla	10	25
20.	Rampur	9	26
21.	Rattangunje	12	25
22.	Nagbari	10	23
23.	Bhandeswar	13	22
24.	Amjani	15	21
25.	Hamidpur	17	22
26.	Baheratali	13	24

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

III.

With reference to the answer to my unstarred question No. XXII of the 3rd July, 1917, will the Government be pleased to state whether the decision of the Railway Board as to the alignment of railway between Tangail and Jamalpur has been conveyed to the Government? If so, will the Government be pleased to make a statement regarding the same? Alignment of Railway betwe Tangail and Jamalpur.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"Since the reply was given on the same subject at the Council Meeting of the 3rd July, 1917, it has been decided by the Railway Board that in the event of the construction of a railway between Tangail and Jamalpur, the alignment which may be taken as final is an alignment passing through Nandanpur and joining the existing railway at Kendua Kalibari."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

upply of edicines in haritable ispensaries and ospitals.

IV.

With reference to the answer to my unstarred question No. XXIX of the 7th August, 1917, will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any change has been brought about in the position with regard to the supply of medicines in charitable dispensaries and hospitals; and

(*b*) what are the indigenous drugs that are generally in use therein, and what articles of foreign manufacture have they substituted?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

"(*a*) The position is unchanged since the question referred to was answered.

(*b*) Government have nothing to add to the reply given on the 7th August, 1917."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Proposed railway line between arisal and hulna.

V.

With reference to the answer to my unstarred question No. XXXI of the 4th September, 1917, will the Government be pleased to state if any decision has been come to by the Government of India in regard to the proposed railway between Barisal and Khulna?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"The Government of India have decided to abandon the project for a railway between Khulna and Barisal."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Iron ore in the acca district.

VI.

With reference to the answer to my unstarred question No. XXI of the 3rd July, 1917, will the Government be pleased to state the result of any expert inquiries that may have been made in regard to the existence of iron ore in some parts of the Dacca district and its economic value?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

"Expert inquiries showed that the so-called iron ore contained so little iron that it could not be looked on as "ore," and further that the deposits were of no commercial importance."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

r. Meyer and e Shaistabad tate.

VII.

(*a*) With reference to the answer to my unstarred question No. XVI of the 4th April, 1918, will the Government be pleased to state the dates on which—

(*i*) Mr. Meyer applied for permission to take up the management of the whole of the Shaistabad estate;

(*ii*) he took charge of the said estate;

Questions and Answers.

(*iii*) the Board of Revenue wrote to the Commissioner refusing to allow the application;

(*iv*) the Board re-affirmed the orders; and

(*v*) Mr. Meyer relinquished charge of the Shaistabad estate?

(*b*) When was the "misunderstanding" referred to in the said answer discovered, and what was the nature of it?

(*c*) If it is a fact that Mr. Meyer took charge of the whole of the Shaistabad *wakf* estate without previously obtaining the permission of the Board of Revenue, are the Government considering the desirability of making a deduction from the salary of Mr. Meyer proportionate to the total amount drawn by him as salary for the management of the said Shaistabad estate?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) The dates are—

(*i*) The 19th September 1915;
(*ii*) The 14th September 1915;
(*iii*) The 16th February 1916;
(*iv*) The 8th March 1918; and
(*v*) The 28th March 1918.

(*b*) The misunderstanding was discovered in March 1918 and arose from the Commissioner and the Manager both being under the impression that the other would communicate the Board's orders.

(*c*) Mr. Meyer took charge with the sanction of the Collector and on the initiation of the District Judge and in anticipation of sanction from the Board of Revenue. As Mr. Meyer's management of the Bakarganj portion of the Nawab's Estate was uniformly successful, the Government does not propose to take any further action in the matter."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

VIII.

The Nawab of Dacca's estate.

(*a*) Having regard to the indebtedness of the Nawab of Dacca's estate, are the Government considering the desirability of appointing an experienced Indian officer in place of the late Mr. J. Hodding?

(*b*) Are the Government considering the desirability of appointing an experienced Indian officer as Barisal Agent of the Nawab of Dacca?

(*c*) Who is at present officiating for Mr. Meyer at Barisal and what are his qualifications for holding that position?

(*d*) In what estates, and in what capacities and on what emoluments was he employed previous to his appointment in the Nawab's estate?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing separately the expenditure incurred for the late Mr. J. Hodding and for Mr. Meyer on account of salary, house-rent, motor car charges, carriage charges, steam launch charges and for personal servants for the last five years ending on the 31st March, 1918?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) The appointments referred to are made by the Court of Wards and do not require the sanction of Government. Government have ascertained that the management of the Nawab's estate is in process of reorganization and that a fully qualified Indian officer with special experience has been appointed as Superintendent of the Bakarganj property. Further, a new post of Assistant Manager for the whole estate has been created, and an Indian officer with experience as Court of Wards Manager has been appointed to it.

Questions and Answers.

(*e*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the statement furnished in answer to question No. 16 (unstarred) at the Council meeting of the 22nd January, 1918. As owing to the death of Mr. Hodding Mr. Meyer has been transferred from Bakarganj to Dacca as Manager of the whole estate, no useful purpose will be served by requiring the Court of Wards to compile the additional information now asked for."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

The Nawab of Dacca's estates at Mymensingh, Tippera and Barisal.

IX.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amount remitted to the Nawab's estate at Dacca Sadar from Tippera, Mymensingh and Barisal in each of the last ten years?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that litigation costs of the Nawab's estate have largely increased year by year in all the districts, viz., Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera and Barisal since 1907? If so, what are the reasons therefor?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" (*a*) and (*b*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply which was given to his question No. LXVI at the meeting of this Council held on the 3rd July, 1918."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Nawab of Dacca's estate and the Court of Wards.

X.

Is the estate of the Nawab of Dacca governed by all the rules and regulations of the Court of Wards to which other estates under the Court of Wards are subject? If not, in what respects are exceptions made and why?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" The answer to the first part of the question is ' Yes.' The second part does not arise."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Auditing of the accounts of the Nawab of Dacca's estates.

XI.

Is it a fact that the accounts of the Dacca Nawab's estate are not audited by the Government auditors as in the case of other estates? If so, what are the reasons?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" The accounts of the Dacca Nawab's estate are audited by Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes and not by Government auditors, the reason being that several shares in the estate which are under the same management are not in charge of the Court of Wards."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Medical aid on inland steamers.

XII.

With reference to clause (*d*) of the answer to my unstarred question No. XXVI of the 7th August, 1917, regarding arrangements for medical aid on inland steam vessels, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to remove the public grievance in regard to this matter?

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"No public grievance of this nature has been brought to the notice of Government. As the Hon'ble Member was informed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 7th August, 1917, the Steamer Companies have from time to time brought to the notice of Government, difficulties which have been experienced in connection with carrying out the rules framed under sections 51 and 51 A. of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884 (VI of 1884).

These difficulties have been removed either by amendments in the rules themselves or by the issue of executive orders in connection therewith."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

XIII.

Are the Government aware that Nalchiti is an important trade centre and steamer station in Barisal, and that the absence of any shed or waiting-room there has long been keenly felt by the travelling public? Waiting room at Nalchiti station.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"The absence of any waiting-room or shed at Nalchiti has not been brought to the notice of Government."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

XIV.

Is it a fact that the staff of the Legislative Department, including the menials, have during the Council sessions often to work overtime? If so, are they given any additional remuneration for such overtime service? The Legislative Department staff.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"It is the case that the preparation for the session of the Legislative Council not infrequently involves overtime work on the Legislative, and indeed on other Departments. Hon'ble Members can alleviate the pressure to some extent by giving as long a notice as possible of questions, etc. It is not customary to give allowances for overtime in the Secretariat."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

XV.

With reference to the concluding lines of paragraph 238 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, published on the 8th July last, will the Government be pleased to state when it is proposed to give the Council an opportunity of discussing the questions indicated therein, and what the procedure of such discussion will be? Report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"A resolution having reference to paragraph 238 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms is included in the agenda paper of the present meeting."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

XVI.

What recommendations have so far been made to Government by the Internment Advisory Committee in regard to the individual cases of internment and what action has been taken thereon in each such case? The Internment Advisory Committee.

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" No report has yet been received from the Advisory Committee; it is understood that their report will be submitted on the conclusion of their work."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

XVII.

ottage dustries

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the progress made by the Home Industries Association in regard to the development of the cottage industries in Bengal?

(*b*) What is the nature or amount of aid which Government have so far given to the Association, and for what specific objects, if any?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

" (*a*) Government have not yet received the latest report of the Association, but it is understood that its annual report, which will shortly be issued, gives a full account of the work of the Association up to the 31st March, 1918. If the Hon'ble Member will address the Honorary Secretary to the Association he will be supplied with a copy of the report when it is printed.

(*b*) Government have given two grants of Rs. 18,000 per annum to the general funds of the Association, and a special grant of Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of sending exhibits representative of Bengal home industries to the exhibition of Indian Arts and Industries at Madras in the cold weather of 1917-18."

By the Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR :—

XVIII.

e-rupee rency notes.

Are the Government aware that the one-rupee currency note is not yet popular among the ignorant people in the interior?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

" The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to unstarred question No. XXVI asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Irwin at the meeting of the Council held on the 3rd July last."

By the Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR :—

XIX.

cancies in Civil Service ing the war.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of vacancies in the lower grades of the Indian Civil Service due to the war?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to fill up these vacancies by promoting officers of the Provincial Civil Service?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" (*a*) Owing to the absence of officers on duties connected with the war, and, owing to the curtailment of recruitment caused by the war, the cadre of Joint and Assistant Magistrates is 57 officers short of its sanctioned strength of 98.

Questions and Answers.

(*b*) The cadre of Joint and Assistant Magistrates is intended as a training and leave reserve for the superior posts open to members of the Indian Civil Service. Members of the Provincial Civil Service, which has its own training and leave reserve, cannot be appointed Joint or Assistant Magistrates, but owing to the number of members of the Indian Civil Service absent on duties connected with the war, members of the Provincial Civil Service are holding a larger number of superior posts, ordinarily held by Indian Civilians, than would otherwise have been open to them. Ten superior posts in the Indian Civil Service are listed as open to members of the Provincial Civil Service. At present sixteen such posts are actually held by members of the Provincial Civil Service, and, in addition, a number of Deputy Collectors are holding charge of important subdivisions which would, in normal circumstances, be held by Civilians."

By the Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR :—

XX.

Police Superintendentships.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of Superintendentships of police, both permanent and temporary, given to officers of the provincial police service, namely—

(*i*) to promoted Inspectors of police, and

(*ii*) to directly appointed Deputy Superintendents of police, respectively?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) the present number of Deputy Superintendents of police;

(*ii*) how many of them have been appointed direct from outside during the last five years; and

(*iii*) how many have been promoted from the police service during the same period?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) Two permanent posts and one temporary post of Superintendent of Police are at present held by promoted officers of the provincial police service. All three officers were promoted to the Deputy Superintendents' grade from the rank of Inspector.

(*b*) (*i*) 29.

(*ii*) 9.

(*iii*) 11."

By the Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR :—

XXI.

Managers for Court of Wards and mortgaged estates.

Is it a fact that when the last increase in the cadre of Deputy Collectors was asked from the Secretary of State, the appointments of Managers for the Court of Wards and mortgaged estates were taken as appointments to be filled up by the members of the Provincial Executive Service?

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"In connection with the reorganisation of the Provincial Civil Service, which was sanctioned in 1906, ten posts were provided for employment in Wards and Encumbered Estates in the province of Bengal as constituted before the partition of 1905. In 1912, five of these posts were transferred to Bihar and Orissa."

By the Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR :—

XXII.

(*a*) Are the Government aware that the residents of Mymensingh town living on the southern side of the Eastern Bengal Railway are greatly inconvenienced for want of over-bridges across the railway?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that there is constant shunting of engines on the railway, which is a source of inconvenience and danger to them?

(*c*) Are the Government considering the desirability of removing this danger and requiring the Eastern Bengal Railway to construct over-bridges in places where they have constantly to cross?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"(*a*) The alleged inconvenience has recently been brought to the notice of Government.

(*b*) It has been ascertained from the Eastern Bengal Railway authorities that there is more shunting at Mymensingh than before the extension of the station yard.

(*c*) No. The Railway authorities report that they are taking steps to minimise any inconvenience."

By the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ :—

XXIII.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the claims of the Muhammadan assistants in the Bengal Secretariat are considered when assistants are taken with the Government to Dacca and Darjeeling?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total number of assistants sent on each trip to Darjeeling and Dacca, respectively, from each Department of the Secretariat since 1912, and the number of Muhammadans selected on each occasion in each batch, Department by Department?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

"(*a*) No claim can be admitted that the number of assistants accompanying the Government to Dacca and Darjeeling should include a certain proportion of any particular race or creed. The selection of such assistants is necessarily governed by considerations of the work to be done.

(*b*) A statement is laid on the table."

Questions and Answers.

Statement referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD *to question No. XXIII (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble* MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ *at the Council Meeting of the 19th August, 1918, showing the number of Assistants taken to Darjeeling and Dacca during each of the years 1912-1918.*

	DARJEELING.													
	1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.	
	1st trip.	2nd trip.	1st trip.	2nd trip.	1st trip.	2nd trip.	1st trip.	2nd trip.	1st trip.	2nd trip.	1st trip.	2nd trip.	1st trip.	2nd trip.
Chief Secretary's office.	26-1	28-3	22-2	29-3	22-1	Figures not available.	20-1	22-3	23-2	26-2	26-2	17-1	18-2	
Financial Secretary's office.	19-1	22-0	18-1	19-0	18-1	7-0	14-0	18-2	13-2	17-1	18-2	16-1	13-2	
Revenue Secretary's office.	4-0	2-0	4-0	6-0	8-1	6-1	8-1	10-1	10-2	5-0	10-3	7-2	7-2	
General Secretary's office.	Figures not available.						15-0	16-1	17-0	14-2	17-2	12-1	12-1	
Public Works Secretary's office.	15-0	15-0	16-1	16-1	16-0	12-0	15-0	14-0	15-0	17-0	11-1	7-0	14-0	
Legislative Secretary's office.	3-0	5-0	3-0	3-0	3-0	3-0	3-0	4-0	4-0	4-0	5-1	4-1	4-0	

	DACCA.						
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Chief Secretary's office.	20-5	11-1	18-0	12-1	22-5	26-5	18-4
Financial Secretary's office.	13-0	10-0	2-0	7-1	9-2	7-0	2-0
Revenue Secretary's office.	4-0	6-1	2-0	3-1	1-0	2-1	2-1
General Secretary's office.	Figures not available.			9-2	11-2	12-1	10-0
Public Works Secretary's office.	12-0	7-0	5-0	11-1	13-1	6-0	13-2
Legislative Secretary's office	...	...	4-0	5-0	5-0	5-1	...

N.B.—The left hand figure in each column shows the total number of assistants, while the right hand figure gives the number of Muhammadan assistants.

By the Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI :—

XXIV.

Collector of Income-tax.

(*a*) Is it a fact that the pay of the post of the Collector of Income-tax in Calcutta has been raised to Rs. 1,500 rising to Rs. 2,000 a month?

(*b*) Is it a fact that Government are entertaining applications from outsiders as well as from persons already in Government service for the above post?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to declare their policy as to—

(*i*) whether the post is to be considered a preserve for any particular service, Imperial or Provincial;

(*ii*) whether the post is to be treated as one to which a professional European must be appointed;

(*iii*) whether the post is to be treated as one to which a professional Indian will be appointed;

(*iv*) whether there is any bar to an Indian, as such, official or otherwise, being appointed to the post?

Questions and Answers.

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of all correspondence relating to the raising of the salary of the post between them and the Government of India and also the Secretary of State?

(*e*) If that is not convenient, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the letter from the Secretary of State, and the Government of India conveying sanction to the increased rate of pay?

(*f*) Are the Government considering the advisability of keeping well within the proposal for the Indianization of services recommended in the recently published Reform Scheme when filling up this post?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

" (*a*) The pay has not yet been raised; it is intended, if a suitable candidate for the post be forthcoming, to fix the pay of future incumbents at the figure stated.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) (*i*) to (*iv*) It is the intention of Government to select the best candidate available, without limitations of the kind suggested.

(*d*) and (*e*) Government are not prepared to lay the correspondence on the table.

(*f*) The post is not one which is necessarily filled by a member of any service and the question does not, therefore, arise."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

XXV.

(*a*) Are the Government aware that formerly Sheristadars or Registrars of Police Courts, Calcutta, were recruited from experienced officers of the ministerial establishment?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that Mr. D. H. Kingsford, late Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, made an experiment in the matter of the selection of Sheristadars or Registrars from among the members of the Provincial Subordinate Executive Service?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the above experiment proved to be successful?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newbould and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Duval regarding the appointment of Sheristadars, as expressed in their last inspection notes of the Police Courts in Calcutta?

(*e*) Are the Government considering the desirability of taking into consideration the opinions of the two Hon'ble Judges in the matter of appointing Sheristadars in the Police Courts in Calcutta in the future?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DUVAL :—

" (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The experiment proved successful.

(*d*) The appointment of Sheristadars was not discussed in the notes referred to.

(*e*) The question does not arise "

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

XXVI.

(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the memorial submitted by the residents of the police-station Manirampore in the district of Jessore protesting against the proposed removal of the police-station from Manirampore to Rajganj? Police-station of Manirampore.

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, is being taken in regard to the memorial?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No proposal for the removal of the police-station has yet been received by Government, and the local officers have been asked to consider the memorial before submitting recommendations in the matter. The memorialists have been informed that their representation will be considered by Government before any orders are passed."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

XXVII.

With reference to the scheme of partition of the district of Dacca, as outlined in Government Resolution No. 5670 P., dated the 17th July, 1918— Partition of Dacca.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) what the ultimate total cost, non-recurring and recurring, of maintaining the two districts under the proposed scheme is likely to be;

(*ii*) how much, approximately, the average expenditure of the two districts under the proposed scheme is likely to be; and

(*iii*) by how much approximately would the average expenditure of the two districts together exceed the present average expenditure of the Dacca district?

(*b*) what the respective average annual income and expenditure of the two District Boards of the two districts would be under the said scheme?

(*c*) what the respective average annual income and expenditure of the district of Dacca has been during the last five years in respect of each of the two areas proposed to be constituted into two districts?

(*d*) have the Government considered an alternative scheme of partition of the district of Dacca by which the subdivisions of Munshiganj and Manikganj, and some parts of the Sadar subdivision of Dacca, such as Nawabganj thana, may be constituted into a district?

(*e*) have the Government taken into consideration the merits of such a scheme, in so far as it would combine areas which possess many common physical aspects, and present the same problems regarding communication, education and sanitation?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) Complete estimates have not yet been prepared, but it is probable that the scheme will involve an expenditure of about Rs. 17 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 1½ lakhs recurring.

(*b*) and (*c*) The information is not available and the labour of compiling it would be disproportionate to the value of the results at the present stage of the case.

(*d*) and (*e*) No, but if any such scheme is put forward by responsible persons in response to the resolution of the 17th July, it will receive due consideration."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

ubdivisions of Narayanganj and Munshiganj.

XXVIII.

Are the Government aware that from the Hindu social point of view, the subdivision of Narayanganj has little in common with the Munshiganj subdivision?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"Government have no precise information on the subject, but will be glad to consider any representation which may be put forward in response to the resolution of the 17th July."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

aterways and bdivisions in e Presidency.

XXIX.

With reference to the answer to my unstarred question No. IV of the 27th March, 1917, will the Government be pleased to state what progress, if any, has been made in the matter of the formation of the waterways division and subdivisions?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"The continuance of the war has rendered it impossible to proceed with the formation of new divisions and subdivisions. Such would involve both additional expenditure and more staff."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

ound-nut ustry in gal.

XXX.

(*a*) With reference to the answer to my unstarred question No. XLII of the 18th December, 1917, are the Government in a position to make a statement as to the progress made in the ground-nut industry in Bengal and as to how far it has proved an economic success?

(*b*) Are the Government now in a position to combat the spread of the ground-nut diseases?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) Cultivation is spreading steadily in the Burdwan Division, in the districts of Bankura, Midnapore and Birbhum owing to demonstrations by the District Agricultural Officers. Trials on a field scale are being made in the Presidency Division.

Hitherto the crop has been an economic success as it grows freely without manure, but it may eventually require manuring with phosphates on the laterite areas.

(*b*) Up to date there has been no serious outbreak of disease in the Bengal crop. A proposal is before Government for the deputation of an officer of the Agriculture Department to the Bombay Presidency to study amongst other things methods for the avoidance of disease."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

y by the tive eer on l duty ling ways in the Division.

XXXI.

Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what progress has been made by Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Executive Engineer on special duty, in regard to the inquiry into the conditions of the waterways in the Dacca Division; and

Questions and Answers.

(*b*) when he is likely to direct his inquiry to the Mymensingh waterways?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"(*a*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to unstarred question No. XXXVIII of the Hon'ble Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur at to-day's meeting.

(*b*) The scope of the inquiries with which the Executive Engineer on special duty has been entrusted does not extend to the district of Mymensingh. The possibility of extending the scope of such special inquiries to the district of Mymensingh will depend on the future strength of the establishment of the Public Works Department and on the relative urgency of the various problems which require the services of specially selected officers."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

XXXII.

With reference to the answer to my unstarred question No. XVIII of the 19th February, 1918, are the Government considering the desirability of equalising the scales of stipends granted to the artisans at the Sibpur and Dacca Schools of Engineering?

Sibpur and Dacca Schools of Engineering.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"No. No proposals to this effect have been made by the authorities directly responsible for the welfare of the Institutions."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

XXXIII.

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing separately, year by year, and district by district, from April 1907 to March 1918, the number of title suits, rent suits and miscellaneous suits in connection with the record-of-rights relating to, and criminal cases for and against, the estate of the Nawab of Dacca under the Court of Wards?

Title suits, rent suits and miscellaneous suits against the Nawab of Dacca's estate

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"The compilation of the information asked for would necessitate the employment of a special staff and thus involve the estate in expense which could not be justified."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

XXXIV.

Will the Government be pleased to state, in how many, and in what instances during the last five years ending on the 31st March, 1918, did the proprietors of estates under the Court of Wards management in Bengal, prefer complaints of a personal character to the Courts of Wards, the Commissioner or the Collector, against the managers or other employés of such estates, stating in each case the purport of such complaints, when and to whom they were made, and the steps taken thereon?

Complaints against managers or employés of Court of Wards estates

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"There have been hardly any complaints except from the proprietors of one estate. The responsibility for the management of estates under the Court of Wards rests solely with the Court of Wards and its employees. Complaints of a personal character are for the most part of a private and confidential nature and it is not in the public interest that their purport should be divulged."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Chittagong as a ship-building centre.

XXXV.

With reference to the answer to my unstarred question No. XXVI of the 5th March, 1918, have the Government any information as to the result of the investigation by the Indian Munitions Board in regard to the possibilities of Chittagong as a ship-building centre?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"The Bengal Government have no information on the subject."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Motor service between Aricha and Manikganj.

XXXVI.

With reference to the answers to my unstarred questions Nos. XLVI of the 7th August, 1917, and XVII of the 19th February, 1918, will the Government be pleased to state what progress, if any, has been made in regard to the proposed motor service between Aricha and Manikganj and the negotiations reported to be pending between the promoter and the District Board?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"It is reported that in February 1918, Mr. Anis accepted the terms sanctioned by the District Board and that a draft agreement was sent to him in the same month with the request that he would executo and register it and return it to the District Board with a sum representing half the estimated capital cost and recurring charges. No reply has been received from him."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

The Dacca School of Engineering.

XXXVII.

With reference to the answer to my unstarred question No. L of the 18th December, 1917, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the entire inspection note of Messrs. Everett and Taylor, regarding the abolition of the electrical and mechanical classes of the Dacca School of Engineering?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"A *copy is laid on the table."

By the Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR :—

Waterways and channels in East Bengal.

XXXVIII.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the officer deputed to investigate into the question of waterways and channels in East Bengal has submitted any report on the subject?

* Not printed in these Proceedings.

Questions and Answers.

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay it on the table?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in the contemplation of the Government to abolish the office created for the purpose of the said investigation after the submission of the report?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of either permanently retaining the office or until such time as all necessary projects for improving the waterways and channels have been effected?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"(*a*) and (*b*) No project report has yet been finally completed though *ad interim* technical reports have been received. No useful purpose will be gained by laying these technical reports on the table at an intermediate stage in the inquiries. Inquiries are being continued and hydraulic data collected in connection with the following projects :—

(*i*) the improvement of the Tulsi Khal to give direct communication between the Padda near Tarpassa, and the Dhaleswari;

(*ii*) the improvement of the Pania Khal between the Dhaleswari and Buriganga rivers;

(*iii*) the improvement of the Dholai Khal, with a connection to the Balu river at Domra; and

(*iv*) the improvement of the Sitallakhya Khal to give direct communication between Dacca and Narayanganj.

(*c*) and (*d*) The office was created for the purpose of carrying out certain special inquiries, and would naturally cease to exist after these inquiries had been completed and the connected report has been submitted. The question of the advisability of extending the scope of the inquiries is, however, now under consideration; but Government are at present not in a position to make any definite statement on the subject."

By the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ :—

XXXIX.

Mohurrirs in the Bengal Secretariat.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) whether mohurrirs in the Bengal Secretariat are eligible for promotion to the general clerical service;

(*ii*) how many such promotions have been made since 1912, both in the case of temporary and permanent appointments; and

(*iii*) how many of such promotions were in each case given to Muhammadans?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of the present mohurrirs in the Bengal Secretariat and their respective educational qualifications?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state the minimum qualifications required for admission—

(*i*) into the Upper Division and Lower Division clerkships in the Bengal Secretariat; and

(*ii*) as clerks under the various Heads of Departments?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

"(*a*) (*i*) They are eligible for appointments if they pass the clerkship examination and are otherwise qualified under the rules.

(*ii*) There have been two such permanent appointments in the Financial Department, one temporary appointment in the Revenue Department and two in the General Department (in leave vacancies).

Questions and Answers.

(*iii*) One in the General Department.

(*b*) A statement is laid on the table

(*c*) (*i*) and (*ii*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to rules 3, 15 to 17, 20 and 21 of the Rules for the Regulation of Appointment in the Clerical Service of the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal, a *copy of which is laid on the table."

Statement referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Donald in his answer to question No. XXXIX (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq at the Council meeting of the 19th August, 1918.

Financial Department	...	(1) Surendra Nath De ...	No particular qualifications.
		(2) Dhirendra Nath Bose ...	
		(3) Asutosh Das ...	
Revenue Department	...	(1) Khagendra Nath Ganguli ...	
General Department	...	(1) Jatindra Nath Goswami ...	
		(2) Bijay Kumar Mukherji ...	
Political Department	...	(1) Gopi Krishna Sarkar ...	
		(2) Giridhari Mukherji ...	
		(3) Dhone Krishna Daw ...	

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :-

XL.

ıufacture of er.

With reference to the answer to my unstarred question No. LXXIV of the 20th November, 1917, are the Government in a position to make any statement with regard to the manufacture in Bengal of paper pulp from bamboo and sabai grass, and the actual progress, if any, made in this direction?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

"As regards sabai grass, it has been used for many years for the manufacture of paper in Bengal. As stated on the 20th November last, experiments have been made in making paper-pulp from bamboo; and such experiments are still being made. But Government are not in a position to make a public statement about the results of such experiments made by private firms."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

XLI.

ɔca School Engineering.

Is it a fact that the power-house implements of the Dacca School of Engineering are going to be sold? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reason therefor?

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. COWLEY.

"It is not at present proposed to sell the Electric Generating Plant of the Dacca College."

Not printed in these Proceedings.

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

XLII.

With reference to the answer to my unstarred question No. LXXIV of the 3rd July, 1918, regarding the discharge of night-soil into the Ganges and its effect on public health, has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter (No. 387—679-701. dated the 5th June, 1918) addressed by the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, to the Chairman of certain riparian municipalities, in which it was stated that samples of unfiltered water taken from the Ganges (Bhagirathi) were examined chemically and bacteriologically, and as a result it was found that the water contained countless bacteria and it was indicated that it contained such a large amount of pollution, probably derived from human excreta, as to render it dangerous to use it for drinking purposes? Pollution of the Ganges

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"The answer is in the affirmative."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

XLIII.

(*a*) What are the rates at which allowances are paid to each of the wards of the Nawab family of Dacca? Allowance to the family of the Nawab of Dacca.

(*b*) Have they been increased or cut down since 1907 up till 1918? If they have been curtailed in any instances, why?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) and (*b*) The allowances paid to wards are matters of a private and personal nature and Government are not prepared to furnish any information regarding them."

By the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ :—

XLIV.

Will the Government be pleased to state— Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

(*a*) the number of clerks in the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal;

(*b*) how many of such clerks are Muhammadans;

(*c*) how many appointments as clerks have been made since 1912; and

(*d*) how many of such appointments were given to Muhammadans?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) 23

(*b*) None.

(*c*) 10 (permanent).

(*d*) None.

The Inspector-General states that suitable Muhammadan candidates are unwilling to accept appointments in the lower grade of clerks, but his attention is being called to the Government orders on the subject, and he is being instructed to make further efforts to secure suitable candidates by advertising vacancies in Muhammadan papers and otherwise."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ :—

Advertising vacancies in the Secretariat and subordinate offices.

XLV.
Will the Government be pleased to state the means that are adopted to advertise vacancies in the Secretariat and the offices under Heads of Departments so as to give due notice to intending Muhammadan candidates?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to rule 21 (*1*) of the rules for the regulation of appointments in the clerical service of the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal, a copy of which is laid on the table. In addition, if candidates are not available otherwise, notices are displayed at the entrances to the Secretariat, the Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education is informed, and District Officers are consulted.

The practice in the offices of Heads of Departments is not uniform, but, generally speaking, vacancies are advertised and in some instances special efforts made to get into touch with Muhammadan interests."

Rule 21 referred to in the above answer.

21. (1) The head of an office will also reserve the power of appointing suitable Muhammadans to either the Upper Division or the Lower Division. In the case of the Upper Division of the Secretariat every third appointment in each office made under rule 3 shall ordinarily be given to a Muhammadan, provided he possesses the educational qualifications required by rule 3 (*a*). In the Lower Division of the Departments of the Secretariat every third appointment in each office shall ordinarily be given to a Muhammadan who possesses the educational qualifications required by rule 15 and furnishes the evidence required by rule 16. Before candidates are selected for appointments in either Division, all vacancies shall be advertised in Muhammadan papers and Muhammadan Anjumans shall be informed. In the Lower Division such selection shall be made only when there is no suitable Muhammadan candidate in the competitive examination to whom the post can be offered.

(2) Until the proportion of Muhammadans in the various offices reaches one-third the claims of qualified Muhammadan candidates shall be considered in filling up all vacancies.

By the Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM :—

Dacca Medical School.

XLVI.
Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) the number of students admitted this year in the first-year class, Dacca Medical School, and how many of these were Hindus and how many Muhammadans;

(*ii*) what was the number of Muhammadan candidates who applied for admission in the first-year class this year in the Dacca Medical School; and

(*iii*) whether the rules framed by the Director of Public Instruction for the admission of Muhammadan boys in the public schools apply to Medical and Engineering schools? If not, do the Government propose to issue orders making them so applicable?

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*i*) and (*ii*) The following statement gives the information asked for :—

	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.
Number of candidates who applied for admission into the 1st year class, Dacca Medical School, this year ...	520	32	5	557
Numbers who presented themselves in person for admission ...	232	8	5	245
Numbers who have been actually admitted	125	8	5	138

(*iii*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative ; as regards the second part, the desirability of extending the rules in this way will be further examined."

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM asked the following supplementary question :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether the students who applied for admission were asked to present themselves in person before the Superintendent of the School ?"

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY WHEELER said :—

"I would ask for notice of this question. I cannot reply to it without reference to the Superintendent of the School."

By the Hon'ble MR. AMINUR RAHMAN :—

XLVII.

Howrah C

Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of—

(*i*) Honorary Magistrates,
(*ii*) Jurors, and
(*iii*) Assessors,

in the Howrah courts, and how many in each of these classes are Muhammadans;

(*b*) the number of clerks in—

(*i*) the Howrah Magistrate's office,
(*ii*) the Howrah criminal courts, and
(*iii*) the Howrah civil courts;

and how many in each of these classes are Muhammadans?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DUVAL :—

"A statement is laid on the table—

	Total number.	Muhammadans.
(*a*) (*i*) Honorary Magistrates	44*	1
(*ii*) Jurors ... ... } (*iii*) Assessors ... ... }	611	14
(*b*) Clerks in—		
(*i*) Howrah Magistrate's office ... ... } (*ii*) Howrah Criminal Courts ... ... }	54†	5
(*iii*) Howrah Civil Courts	56	4

* Including 3, who do not sit but have been permitted to retain the title of Honorary Magistrate.
† The establishments for the Magistrate's office and Criminal Courts are not separate."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

XLVIII.

In view of the reply of Government to my starred question No. 1 of the 5th March, 1918, will the Government be pleased to state the number of *zenana* classes in the houses of Sub-Judges, Munsiffs, Deputy Magistrates and other gentlemen of position in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions which have been closed during 1917-18, and the reasons why these classes were closed?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"One. It was closed because the pupils refused to submit to departmental rules."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

XLIX.

Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the travelling allowance drawn by Miss Brock, month by month, during the last twelve months before she went on leave;

(*b*) the number of schools visited by her each month during that period;

(*c*) the travelling allowance drawn by the Officiating Inspectress during the twelve months next following and;

(*d*) the number of schools visited by the Officiating Inspectress each month during that period?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) to (*d*) A statement is laid on the table."

Statement referred to by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY, *in his answer to question No. XLIX (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble* BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY, *at the Council Meeting of the 19th August, 1918, showing the amount of travelling allowance drawn by Miss Brock and the number of schools inspected by her during the last twelve months before she went on leave.*

Month	Amount.			Number of schools inspected
	Rs.	A.	P.	
October, 1915	101	10	0	2
November	216	8	0	3
December ,, ...	41	12	0	2
January, 1916	307	13	0	11
February	296	12	0	10
March	329	2	0	10
April	109	0	0	8
May	257	15	0	7
June	198	2	6	5
July	163	0	6	10
August	148	0	0	11
September	46	2	0	3
Total ...	2,215	13	0	82

Questions and Answers.

Statement showing the amount of travelling allowance drawn by Miss H. BOSE *and the number of schools inspected by her during the period of twelve months from October, 1916, to September, 1917.*

Month.	Amount.			Number of schools inspected.
	Rs.	A.	P.	
October, 1916	87	0	0	8
November „	165	12	0	16
December „	175	4	0	8
January, 1917	266	13	9	18
February „	188	0	9	17
March „	308	13	0	21
April „	78	11	0	7
May „	243	8	0	15
June „	96	2	0	9
July „	171	[illegible]	0	24
August „	140	6	0	11
September „	292	3	0	30
Total ...	2,213	13	6	184

By the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ :—

L.

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

Appointments in the Bengal Secretariat.

(*a*) the number of assistants appointed in the Bengal Secretariat since 1912, whose qualifications were below the minimum laid down for such appointments;

(*b*) how many of such appointments were given to Muhammadans (with their names); and

(*c*) the reasons for their appointment in each case in violation of the prescribed rule as to qualification?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

"(*a*) and (*b*) The following statement gives the information required :—

	Financial Department.	General Department.	Political Department.	Legislative Department.	Revenue Department.
Number of Assistants appointed, though not qualified.	6	2	5	6	2
Number of Muhammadans ...	...	1*	1†	4‡	...

* Maulvi Kabir-ul-Hasan.

† Saiyed Abul Hamid.

‡ Maulvi Saiyed Nasir Ahmed.
Munshi Mansura Quadari.
Maulvi Khondakar.
Maulvi Monamoul Haque.

(*c*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Donald to question No. XXXI (*b*) asked by the Hon'ble Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray on the 3rd July, 1917."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

LI.

Inspection of schools by the Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions.

With reference to the reply of Government to my starred question No. 3 of the 14th March, 1918, will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) the names of the twenty girls' schools within the road distance of 10 to 20 miles from a railway station or a halting place which have been visited by the Officiating Inspectress of Schools within the last twelve months;

(*ii*) who accompanied the Officiating Inspectress to these schools;

(*iii*) what was the distance of each school from a railway station or a halting place;

(*iv*) the names of the railway stations or halting places from which the distance has been calculated;

(*v*) the dates on which those schools were inspected;

(*vi*) whether other schools were visited on those dates, if so, which; and

(*vii*) what was the total road distance travelled on each of those dates?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

(*i*), (*iii*), (*iv*), (*v*), (*vi*) and (*vii*). A statement is laid on the table.

(*ii*) Government have no information.

Statement referred to by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY, *in his answer to question No. LI (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble* BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY, *at the Council Meeting of the 19th August, 1918.*

	Name of school.	Distance of the school from the railway station or halting place.	Name of the railway station or halting place from which the distance has been calculated.	Date of inspection.	Name of other schools visited on the way on that very day.	Total road distance travelled on each of those dates.
		Miles				Miles.
1.	Bhimpur Girls' School	20	Midnapore ...	1st March, 1917	Nil ...	20
2.	Chandibati Girls' School	10	Contai ...	6th March, 1917	Paikbar ...	11
3.	Panchiarra Girls' School	17	Suri ...	23rd March, 1917	Hetampur ...	17
4.	Ariadah Girls' School	10	Calcutta ...	17th May, 1917	Baranagar and Dakshineswar.	12
5.	Sultanpur Zenana Class	17	Basirhat ...	20th June, 1917	Nil ...	17
6.	Ramnagar Girls' School	15	Krishnagar ...	9th July, 1917	Kasyappara ...	16
7.	Amadpur Model Girls' School.	20	Burdwan ...	12th September, 1917.	Nil ...	20
8.	Tantipara Girls' Muktab	10	Suri ...	20th September, 1917.	Gollara ...	13
9.	Aralia Girls' Muktab ...	15	" ...	21st September, 1917.	Nil	15
10.	Mukbasan Girls' Muktab	20	Midnapore ...	21st January, 1918	Nil	20
11.	Anandapur Girls' Muktab	15	" ...	22nd January, 1918	Nil	15
12.	Panchthupe Girls' School.	10	Kandi ...	8th February, 1918.	Bagdanga ...	11
13.	Bhogirathpur Girls' School.	20	Berhampore ...	12th February, 1918.	Nil	20
14.	Nashipur Girls' School	11	" ...	14 h Fabruary, 1918.	Lalbag ...	12
15.	Taki Model Girls' School	14½	Basirhat Kachari	19th February, 1918.	Zenana Agency...	14½
16.	Iswarigachi Peasant Girls' School.	16	" ...	20th February, 1918.	Nil	16
17.	Sripur Girls' School ...	15	" ...	22nd February, 1918.	Nil	15
18.	Jhinkra Central Gathering Class.	10	Amta Railway Station.	2nd April, 1917	Nil	10
19.	Kusumgori Girls' Muktab.	18 (on the way).	Suri ...	17th September, 1917.	Nil	18
20.	Shantiajpur C. M. S. Girls' School.	20	Viaramara Railway station.	5th May ...	Nil	20

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

LII.

(*a*) Is it a fact that Mr. Payne, Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, did not offer to sit on the present Lighting Committee of the Corporation in order to give a chance to the members of the said Committee to conduct the business of the Committee themselves?

Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta and the Lighting Committee.

(*b*) When the Chairman does not happen to be a member of a committee, do not the rules require such committee to choose its own President?

(*c*) Was the retirement of Mr. Payne from the Lighting Committee conditional upon his choosing its President himself?

(*d*) Is it a fact that on a recent occasion he asked a member of the Committee to elect Mr. Cotton, I.C.S., as Chairman of the said Committee? If so, why?

(*e*) Is it not the declared policy of Government that no official interference should be made in the election of members of committees of local bodies?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) Government have no information. These are matters concerning the Corporation and the information should be asked for at a meeting of the Corporation.

(*b*) This is the rule for special committees.

(*e*) Yes."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

LIII.

(*a*) Is it a fact that the Divisional Inspectors of Schools are permitted to spend a month at Darjeeling every year?

Divisional Inspectors of Schools.

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table any circular or order in this behalf and state the amount of emoluments enjoyed, and the nature of the work done, by such Inspectors during this period of recess?

(*c*) When did this practice originate and for what reasons?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) and (*b*) A copy* of Government Order No. 1786 T.G., dated 24th September, 1912, is laid on the table. It will be seen that all Inspectors of Schools, except the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, are permitted to spend one month in the year (from 20th May to 20th June) in Darjeeling subject to certain conditions. The case of the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, is governed by Government Order No. 3676, dated 7th August, 1908, as modified by Government Order No. 2185 T.G., dated 31st October, 1910, of which copies are also laid on the table.

The Inspectors of Schools draw only their salary if they spend on month in Darjeeling, and they are responsible for the work in their Divisions during this period.

(*c*) This arrangement was sanctioned in 1912 on the following grounds :—

(*1*) that during the month in question the schools are closed for the summar vacation, so that there is no inspection to be done and work is light;

(*2*) that a visit to Darjeeling at this time of the year would benefit the health of the officers concerned and lead to increased efficiency; and

(*3*) that it would give them an opportunity to study educational and administration questions, and to discuss them with one another and with the Director of Public Instruction."

* Not printed in these Proceedings.

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

lth Officers Sanitary pectors in icipalities.

LIV.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement giving the names of municipalities that have got a Health Officer or a Sanitary Inspector, as the case may be, showing in each instance the pay allowed to such officers?

(*b*) Are the Government in a position to make a statement showing sanitary improvements carried out by these officers in their respective municipalities?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) A statement is laid on the table.

(*b*) Government regret that the information is not available.

Statement referred to by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY, *in his answer to question No. LIV (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble* BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI *at the Council Meeting of the 19th August, 1918, showing the names of municipalities that have got a Health Officer or a Sanitary Inspector with the pay allowed.*

Name of municipality.	Number of Health Officers appointed	Pay.	Number of Sanitary Inspector appointed.	Pay.
		Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan	1	150—10—300	2	50—5—100
Kalna	...	...	1	50—5—100
Katwa	...	...	1	50—5—100
Raniganj	...	...	1	50—5—100
Suri	...	...	1	50—5—100
Bankura	...	...	1	50—5—100
Vishnupur	...	...	1	50—5—100
Midnapore	1	150—10—300	2	50—5—100
Tamluk	...	...	1	50—5—100
Hooghly-Chinsura ...	...	...	1	50—5—100
Uttarpara	...	...	1	50—5—100
Baidyabati	...	...	1	50—5—100
Bhadreswar	...	...	1	50—5—100
Howrah	1	500—40—700	4	50—5—100
Bally	...	...	1	50—5—100
Cossipore-Chitpur ...	1	300—20—500	2	50—5—100
Maniktola	...	...	3	50—5—100
South Suburban ...	1	150—10—300	1	50—5—100
Tollygunge	...	...	1	50—5—100
Garden Reach	1	150—10—300	1	50—5—100
Budge Budge	1	150—10—300	1	50—5—100
Baranagore	1	150—10—300	1	50—5—100
Kamarhati	...	...	1	50—5—100
Rajpur	...	...	1	50—5—100
South Dum-Dum	...	...	1	50—5—100
Panihati	...	...	1	50—5—100
North Barrackpore ...	...	...	1	50—5—100

Questions and Answers.

Name of municipality.	Number of Health Officers appointed.	Pay.	Number of Sanitary Inspectors appointed.	Pay.
		Rs.		Rs.
Titagarh	...	...	2	50—5—100
Garulia	...	...	1	50—5—100
Naihati	...	...	1	50—5—100
Halishahar	...	..	1	50—5—100
Bhatpara	1	150—10—300	2	50—5—100
Baraset	...	...	1	50—5—100
Basirhat	...	...	1	50—5—100
Krishnagore	1	150—10—300	1	50—5—100
Nadia	...	...	1	50—5—100
Ranaghat	...	...	1	50—5—100
Santipur	1	150—10—300	1	50—5—100
Kushtia	...	...	1	50—5—100
Berhampore	1	150—10—300	1	50—5—100
Murshidabad	...	...	1	50—5—100
Azimganj	...	...	1	50—5—100
Jangipur	...	...	1	50—5—100
Jessore	...	...	1	50—5—100
Khulna	...	...	1	50—5—100
Satkhira	...	...	1	50—5—100
Rampur-Boalia ...	1	150—10—300	1	50—5—100
Natore	...	...	1	50—5—100
Dinajpur	1	150—10—300	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	1	50—5—100
Rangpur	...	...	1	100
Bogra	...	...	1	50—5—100
Pabna	...	...	1	50—5—100
Sirajganj	...	...	1	50—5—100
English Bazar	...	...	1	50—5—100
Nawabganj	...	...	1	50—5—100
Dacca	1	300—20—500	3	50—5—100
Narayanganj	1	150—10—300	1	50—5—100
Mymensingh	1	150—10—300	1	50—5—100
Netrokona	...	...	1	50—5—100
Jamalpur	...	...	1	50—5—100
Sherpur	...	...	1	50—5—100
Kishoreganj	...	...	1	50—5—100
Tangail	...	...	1	100
Faridpur	...	...	1	50—5—100
Madaripur	...	...	2	50
Barisal	...	...	1	50—5—100
Jhalakati	...	...	1	50—5—100
Pirojpur	...	...	1	50—5—100
Chittagong	1	150—10—300	2	50—5—100
Noakhali	...	...	1	50—5—100
Comilla	...	...	1	50—5—100
Brahmanbaria	...	...	1	50—5—100
Chandpur	...	...	1	50—5—100

By the Hon'ble MR. AMINUR RAHMAN :—

LV.

(a) Is it a fact that in the Howrah Local Board, out of the total number of nine members, there is only one Muhammadan member and the remaining eight are Hindus? Howrah Local Board.

Questions and Answers.

(*b*) Is it a fact that at the last nomination a large number of influential local people, both Hindus and Muhammadans, including some Hindu Vakils and Zamindars, petitioned the Magistrate to nominate a second Muhammadan to the said Local Board?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state why the Subdivisional Officer still did not nominate another Muhammadan to the said Local Board?

(*d*) Are the Government considering the desirability of increasing the number of Muhammadan members on the said Local Board?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A petition was forwarded by the Secretary of the Muhammadan Association proposing the appointment of a certain Muhammadan, who was found unsuitable.

(*c*) Government have no information about nominations made by the Subdivisional Officer. It is reported that another Muhammadan suitable for appointment was not available.

(*d*) No. The appointments have already been made by the Commissioner under section 11 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act.

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

LVI.

Kala-azar in Eastern Bengal.

(*a*) With reference to the answer to my unstarred question No. IX of the 28th March, 1918, has any further inquiry been made regarding the prevalence of Kala-azar in Tangail? Is there any special treatment for the disease? If so, what arrangements have been made at the charitable dispensaries in the mufassal for this special treatment?

(*b*) Has any further inquiry been made regarding the prevalence of Kala-azar in Eastern Bengal and what preventive measures, if any, have been taken?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

(*a*) It is reported that since August, 1917, 229 cases of Kala-azar have been treated at dispensaries in the Tangail subdivision, and that the latest treatment of intravenous injections of antimony has been given.

(*b*) No special enquiry has been made, but Government will consult the Sanitary Commissioner on the question of making one. So far as Government are aware, preventive measures, which are a matter for local bodies, have not been taken.

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

LVII.

Charitable Ayurvedic dispensaries.

(*a*) Are there any charitable Ayurvedic dispensaries in Bengal which are maintained or subsidised by Government or Municipal or District Board funds?

(*b*) Is it a fact that, in some other provinces, Ayurvedic charitable dispensaries are maintained by District Boards?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

"(*a*) No Ayurvedic dispensaries are maintained or subsidised by Government or maintained by any local bodies in Bengal. The only local body which subsidises such a dispensary is the Calcutta Corporation, which has recently sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 2,500 to the Astanga Ayurveda Vidyalaya.

(*b*) Government have no information."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

LVIII.

Will the Government be pleased to make a statement showing the number of applications received up to date for permission to manufacture salt in Bengal, the purport of such applications, and the places of the proposed manufacture in each of the cases of those whose applications have been granted? Manufacture salt.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

"A statement giving the desired information is laid on the table."

Statement referred to by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD, *in his answer to question No. LVIII (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble* BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI, *at the Council Meeting of the 19th August, 1918. showing the applications received up to date for permission to manufacture salt.*

No.	Names of applicants.	Purport of applications.
1.	Surendra Chandra Ghoshal and Digendra Chandra Ghoshal, Merchants, Chittagong.	Applied for a license to manufacture salt on reasonable terms.
2.	Mohendra Chandra Ghosal and others, salt merchants, Chittagong.	Applied for a license to manufacture salt from sea-water on payment of the requisite fees and other charges and under such rules as may be framed by Government.
3.	Abdul Barik Haji, Sandip, Noakhali.	Asked for permission to manufacture and sell salt at Sandip, Char Badu, Char Siddhi and other places, on an agreement for ten years on payment of duty of Rs. 1,000 annually.
4.	Mr. P. C. Dass, retired Sub-Deputy Collector, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong.	Asked for permission to manufacture salt experimentally from salt earth, sand and saline ashes for a period of six months, on payment of duty and under the supervision of the existing Preventive Staff.
5.	Mr. Glen George ...	Applied for a license to manufacture salt from sea-water on payment of duty in the Midnapore district.

The applicants in cases Nos. 1 and 2 were asked to re-examine their proposal in consultations with the Salt Department and have since given no further indications of their intentions. The third and fourth applications were rejected. It is proposed shortly to sanction the fifth application.

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

LIX.

Considering the very high rate of infantile mortality in Calcutta and other big towns of the Presidency, are the Government considering the desirability of organising a cheap supply of pure milk and also of the appointment of lady health visitors wherever such may be necessary? Supply pure milk Lady He Officers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"No. These are matters with which municipal authorities are primarily concerned.

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble MR. AMINUR RAHMAN :—

LX.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state, class by class, how many Muhammadan students are now studying in the Sibpur Engineering College?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what concessions and privileges there are to attract Muhammadan students to that branch of study?

(*c*) Are the Government aware that the Muhammadan students of the said college are put to great difficulty in regard to their food arrangements, and that they have to bear comparatively heavy expenses for it?

(*d*) Are the Government considering the desirability of relaxing the rule enjoining compulsory residence in the case of Muhammadan students and allowing them to live outside and attend the college?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) The numbers are—

Engineering Department—

1st year	2
2nd ,,	1
4th ,,	1

Apprentice classes, Sub-Overseer—

2nd year	1

Mechanical and Electrical—

1st year	2
3rd ,,	2

Mining—

3rd year	1

(*b*) The following concessions and privileges are enjoyed by Muhammadan students :—

(*1*) *Mess.*—Government has given a grant for mess furniture, cooking utensils, crockery, etc. In other messes the cost of these items falls on the students.

Government maintain a cook and a mess servant for the Muhammadan mess thus relieving them of establishment expenses that are borne by the students in other messes.

Government pay to each resident Muhammadan student a monthly stipend fixed at a value calculated to reduce the *per capita* cost of their messing to about the same figure as in the Hindu students' mess.

(*2*) *Scholarships and reduced fees, Engineering Department.*—There are four Mohsin scholarships of Rs. 10 each available for Bengali Muhammadans; there are only four students in the Department.

Apprentice Department.—100 *per cent.* of the Bengali Muhammadan students are on a reduced scale of fees, equivalent to a stipend of Rs. 10 monthly.

There is also one Mohsin scholarship of Rs. 5 in the Sub-Overseer class for Bengali Muhammadans and the Sibpur College shares with the Dacca School of Engineering another Mohsin scholarship of Rs. 5.

There is also one Elliot scholarship of Rs. 6 monthly.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) No."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

LXI

(a) Are the Government considering the desirability of postponing the Bengal Village Self-Government Bill till it has been examined with reference to the principles laid down in the recent Government of India Resolution on Local Self-Government and the Report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms?

The Bengal Village Self-Government Bill.

(b) Are the Government aware of a feeling among the public that such a piece of legislation should not be undertaken till the larger issues raised by the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms are settled?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

(a) No.

(b) No.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

LXII

(a) Are the Government considering the desirability of appointing a committee of officials and non-officials to consider and suggest suitable measures of reform in accordance with the principles laid down in the Government of India Resolution on Local Self-Government, dated the 16th May, 1918.

Appointment of Committee on Local Self-Government.

(b) Are the Government aware that such a committee has been recently appointed in the United Provinces?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(a) No. The resolution is under consideration and it has not yet been decided what action shall be taken on it.

(b) No".

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

LXIII

Are the Government considering the desirability of—

Sibpur and Dacca Engineering Colleges.

(a) co-ordinating the rules and regulations, courses of study and examinations of the Sibpur Apprentice Department, and the Dacca School of Engineering; and

(b) removing all inequalities in the matter of status and the prospects of teachers of these two institutions, and in the matter of appointments and other privileges of the students thereof?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(a) No. The present rules and regulations are based on the recommendations of the heads of the two institutions. The courses of study have been co-ordinated so far as they cover the same ground.

(b) No. There is no inequality of prospects between teachers of equal status on the two staffs. The students have equal opportunities of training under the Public Works Department and equal chances of appointment to that Department."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

LXIV

Inspection of schools by the Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions.

In view of the reply of Government to clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of my starred question No. 2 of the 14th March, 1918, will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) whether, when visiting the sadar town schools, the Officiating Inspectress of Schools has required the attendance of the Deputy Inspectors, notwithstanding the fact that there were already two Assistant Inspectresses with her;

(*ii*) whether Miss Brock, the permanent incumbent, ever took, on any ground, the Assistant Inspectress of Schools for *zenana* work and Muhammadan education, to Hindu schools? If not, why has the Officiating Inspectress to do so?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*i*) The Officiating Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, has rarely required any Deputy Inspector of Schools to accompany her to sadar town schools. In some instances, however, Deputy Inspectors of Schools have come to these schools of their own accord to see the Inspectress of Schools.

(*ii*) Miss Brock, the permanent Inspectress, used to take the Assistant Inspectress for Zenana work and Muhammadan Education with her to Hindu schools when she intended to visit a maktab or zenana agency immediately after finishing her work in a Hindu school, or in some cases when she had to consider the desirability of opening a zenana agency or a Muhammadan school in the place where a Hindu school is situated. The same practice is followed by Miss Bose, the officiating Inspectress."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

LXV

The mechanical and electrical course at Dacca.

(*a*) Regarding the abolition of the mechanical and electrical branches of the overseer course at Dacca, owing to the paucity of students, has the attention of Government been drawn to a statement made by the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, in his last annual report that the great industrial development the war has caused has produced an insatiable demand for mechanical and electrical engineers and that this has been evident at Sibpur by an annual rush of applicants for admission to mechanical engineering and mining classes?

(*b*) In view of the situation created by the war, as stated in the annual report of the Sibpur College referred to above, are the Government considering the desirability of reconsidering their decision regarding the discontinuance of the mechanical and electrical course at Dacca?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

(*a*) The Principal has stated in his last annual report that the demand for electrically and mechanically trained men is increasing fast and that there has been an unusual rush of applicants for the mechanical and electrical and mining classes.

(*b*) No."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

LXVI

Septic tanks near the Ganges.

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing—

(*i*) the list of septic tanks from which night-soil is discharged into the Ganges water,

Questions and Answers.

(*ii*) the total number of operatives now employed by each mill having septic tank installation, and

(*iii*) the names of villages and municipalities within whose jurisdiction they are located?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"A statement is laid on the table showing :—

(*i*) the septic tanks of which the effluent discharges into the Hooghly ;

(*ii*) the number of operatives employed by each mill having septic tanks ; and

(*iii*) the places where they are situated.

No septic tank discharges night-soil into the river."

Statement referred to by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY, *in his answer to question No. LXVI (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble* RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR *at the Council Meeting of the 19th August, 1918.*

List of septic tank installation of which the effluent discharges into the Hooghly.

Names of septic tanks.	Average daily number of operatives employed in mills having septic tank installations.	Names of places within which situated
DISTRICT HOOGHLY.		
(1) Hastings Jute Mill ...	... 6,797	(1) Rishra-Konnagar Municipality.
(2) Wellington Jute Mill	... 4,543	
(1) Champdani Jute Mill	... 3,797	(2) Baidyabati Municipality.
(1) North Shamnagar Jute Mill	... 5,265	(3) Bhadreswar Municipality.
(2) Victoria Jute Mill, No. I	... 4,705	
(3) Victoria Jute Mill, No. II	... 2,481	
(1) Northbrook Jute Mill	... 3,057	(4) Champdani Municipality.
(2) Dalhousie Jute Mill	... 2,031	
DISTRICT HOWRAH.		
(1) Septic tank at third class Passenger Shed, Howrah.		(1) Howrah Municipality.
(2) Septic tank at Howrah General Hospital.		
(3) Central Jute Mill ...	... 3,804	
(4) Burn & Co.'s Workshop	... 3,920	
(5) Ganges Jute Mill, No. I	... 4,434	
(6) Ganges Jute Mill, No. II	... 5,358	
(7) Jessop & Co.'s Workshop	... 800	
(8) East Indian Railway Coal Yard.		
(9) East Indian Railway New Goods Shed.		
(1) Bally New Jute Mill	... 4,151	(2) Bally Municipality.
(2) East Indian Railway Engineering Works, Lillooah	... 4,182	
(3) Baranagore Jute Factory.		
DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.		
(1) Bengal Cotton Mill	... 3,476	(1) Garden Reach.
(2) Clive Jute Mill, No. I	... 3,025	
(3) Clive Jute Mill, No. II	... 3,005	
(4) Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	... 3,458	

Questions and Answers.

Names of septic tanks.	Average daily number of operatives employed in mills having septic tank installations.	Names of places within which situated.
(5) Desi Cotton Mill ...		Amalgamated with Bengal Cotton Mill.
(1) Ralli Brothers' Jute Press ...	1,925	(2) Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality.
(1) Baranagore Jute Mill, North ...	3,148	(3) Baranagore Municipality.
(2) Baranagore Jute Mill, South ...	5,305	
(3) Baranagore Jute Mill, East ...	3,057	
(4) Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore	5,859	
(1) Kamarhati Jute Mill, No. I ...	3,441	(4) Kamarhati Municipality.
(2) Kamarhati Jute Mill, No. II ...	4,802	
(1) Khardah Jute Mill, No. I ...	4,650	(5) South Barrackpore Municipality.
(2) Khardah Jute Mill, No. II ...	5,223	
(1) Gun and Shell Factory, Ishapore	6,649	(6) North Barrackpore Municipality.
(2) Rifle Factory	4,523	
(1) Kinnison Jute Mill, No. I ...	5,291	(7) Titagarh Municipality.
(2) Kinnison Jute Mill, No. II ...	2,751	
(3) Standard Jute Mill ...	3,974	
(4) Titaghar Jute Mill, No. I ...	5,968	
(5) Titaghar Jute Mill, No. II ...	7,002	
(1) Gouripur Jute Mill, No. I ...	4,012	(8) Naihati Municipality.
(2) Gouripur Jute Mill, No. II ...	5,491	
(1) Reliance Jute Mill ...	6,570	(9) Bhatpara Municipality.
(2) Upper Anglo-Indian Jute Mill	3,629	
(3) Middle Anglo-Indian Jute Mill	5,243	
(4) Lower Anglo-Indian Jute Mill	3,065	
(5) South Alliance Jute Mill ...	2,791	
(6) North Alliance Jute Mill ...	2,865	
(7) Auckland Jute Mill ..	2,726	
(8) Shamnagar Jute Mill, No. I ...	4,257	
(9) Shamnagar Jute Mill, No. II ...	1,822	
(10) Kankinarah Jute Mill, No. I ...	3,736	
(11) Kankinarah Jute Mill, No. II ...	4,103	
(1) Indo-Burmah Oil Co.'s Depôt ...	300	(10) Budge-Budge Municipality.
(2) Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ld. ...	939	
(3) Calidonian Jute Mills ...	3,612	
(4) South Union Jute Mill ...	3,890	
(1) National Jute Mill (Sankrail)	3,944	(11) Howrah district outside Municipal limits.
(2) Fort Gloster Jute Mill, No. I ...	3,655	
(3) Fort Gloster Jute Mill, No. II ...	4,413	
(4) Lawrence Jute Mill (Chakasi)	4,273	
(5) Delta Jute Mill (Manikpur) ...	4,429	

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY:—

LXVII.

man of Kalna cipality.

(*a*) Is it a fact that Babu Kumud Behari Mullick, Subdivisional Officer of Kalna, in the district of Burdwan, exercised his official influence to secure the election of Babu Jogesh Chandra Mitter, Sub-Registrar of Kalna, as Chairman of the Kalna Municipality?

(*b*) Is it a fact that Babu Kumud Behari Mullick, Subdivisional Officer of Kalna, asked the Rev. Dr. E. Muir, M.D., of the Kalna Mission, to exercise influence with his assistant, who is a Municipal Commissioner of Kalna, to support the election of Babu Jogesh Chandra Mitter as Chairman of the Kalna Municipality, and that the reverend gentleman refused to do so?

(*c*) Is it a fact that Babu Jogesh Chandra Mitter was elected Chairman of the Kalna Municipality and that the District Magistrate of Burdwan, in deference to public opinion, refused to permit him to act as Chairman?

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) From an inquiry made by the District Magistrate it appears that it is not a fact.

(*b*) Government are informed that the Subdivisional Officer had no talk or correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Muir on the subject of the candidature of Babu Jogesh Chandra Mitter.

(*c*) Babu Jogesh Chandra Mitter, who is Sub-Registrar of Kalna, was elected Chairman of the Kalna Municipality. The Commissioner was of opinion that he should not serve as Chairman as he would thereby be brought into conflict with party factions at Kalna to the detriment of the proper discharge of his official duties. Babu Jogesh Chandra Mitter was accordingly called upon to resign the office of Chairman and did so on 13th July, 1918.

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

LXVIII.

Will the Government be pleased to explain the preventive and remedial measures that are usually adopted by the Government at the outbreak of such diseases as cholera, small-pox and plague in the rural areas? **Remedial measures regarding epidemics.**

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"The responsibility for the prevention of epidemic diseases in rural areas rests with the District Boards. When an outbreak of small-pox occurs, the Civil Surgeon deputes licensed vaccinators to vaccinate the people of the affected area, and, when necessary, the Sanitary Commissioner deputes an officer to advise and report. When there is an outbreak of plague (which is fortunately rare) the District Magistrate, in consultation with the Civil Surgeon, deputes medical officers to treat patients, to arrange for the disinfection of houses and to inoculate any persons who are willing to be inoculated: the Sanitary Commissioner also deputes an officer to advise the local officers and report to himself on the action taken. In other cases District Boards take action to prevent the spread of epidemic disease by deputing medical officers, disinfecting sources of water-supply, etc., and the Sanitary Commissioner, when necessary, deputes officers to advise and report."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

LXIX.

(*a*) Have the Government any definite policy of sanitary development in rural areas? **District Health Officers.**

(*b*) How far has the appointment of District Health Officers helped in tackling the problem of rural sanitation?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Only one District Health Officer has so far been appointed and it is too early yet to say how far this measure has helped to solve the problem of rural sanitation."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

LXX.

(*a*) Are the Government aware that the largest number of cases of cattle poisoning and of flaying cattle alive occur in the district of Midnapore? **Cases of cattle poisoning, etc. in the district of Midnapore.**

(*b*) Are the Government aware that there has recently been a recrudescence of these crimes in Midnapore, particularly in the police-station of Patashpur?

(*c*) What action has been taken for the suppression of these crimes since attention was drawn to their prevalence in this Council in July 1917?

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) As shown in the statement which was laid on the table on the 3rd July, 1917, Midnapore between 1912 and 1916 had a higher annual average of these cases than any other district. Figures for 1917 are not yet available for all districts.

(*b*) Six cases of cattle poisoning were reported in Midnapore in 1917, as compared with an annual average of 18 in the previous five years. No cases of flaying cattle alive have occurred since the 1st January, 1917.

In Patashpur, no case of cattle poisoning has been reported since 1912. One case of flaying cattle alive was reported in 1916, but it was not detected.

(*c*) As the number of cases is not numerous and has shown a decline in recent years, no special measures have been taken to deal with them."

By the Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR :—

LXXI.

ooking of ecie on the astern Bengal ailway.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if booking of specie has been stopped on the Eastern Bengal Railway?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that this has caused much alarm among the merchants and particularly those who have jute business in East Bengal?

(*c*) Are the Government considering the desirability of removing the restriction altogether or at least on all local bookings of specie during the jute season?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. DONALD :—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Government are aware that the restriction has caused a certain amount of inconvenience.

(*c*) The restriction was imposed by the Government of India, and the question of its removal is one for that Government."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

LXXII.

he Head Master f the Manikganj igh English chool.

(*a*) Is it a fact that since the appointment of the present Head-master of the Manikganj High English School, several teachers have left service or gone on long leave, and that as a result the efficiency of teaching has been very much affected? What has been the number of resignations of teachers during each of the last 5 years?

(*b*) Is it a fact that at the last Matriculation examination, the success of the Manikganj High English School has been very poor, as compared with the results of previous years?

(*c*) (*i*) How many students from the Manikganj High English School appeared at each of the last five Matriculation examinations?

(*ii*) How many of them came out successful; and

(*iii*) in what division were they placed each time?

(*d*) (*i*) Is it a fact that there has been of late a large number of transfers of students from the Manikganj High English School?

(*ii*) What has been the number of such transfers during each of the last five years?

Questions and Answers.

(*e*) Is there any rule prescribing a regular audit of school accounts? If so, was the rule observed by the present Head Master of the Manikganj High English School?

(*f*) Is it a fact that the accounts were submitted by him only after repeated requests and that the auditor made certain remarks regarding the accounts? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the purport of these remarks and what notice, if any, has been taken of the audit note by the Inspecting Officers, Subdivisional Officer or the Magistrate?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) It is reported that that figures are as follows :—

	Sent up.	Passed.			Total.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	
1913-14	22	4	14	2	20
1914-15	27	14	11	...	25
1915-16	22	5	7	2	14
1916-17	27	16	8	1	25
1917-18	21	6	3	1	10

(*d*) Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

(*e*) There is a rule that monthly audited accounts shall be presented at the next meeting of the Managing Committee. This rule does not appear to have been regularly observed.

(*f*) This appears to have been the case. The audit note is under consideration by the Inspector of Schools, to whom it was forwarded by the Subdivisional Officer, and presumably any action required will be taken by the School Committee. In these circumstances Government see no reason to state the purport of the auditor's remarks. Government are not aware that the District Magitrate has been addressed in the matter."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

LXXIII.

With reference to the answer to my unstarred question No. XVIII of the 3rd July, 1917, will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in the Grand Trunk Canal project, and in what specific manner it will benefit each of the districts of the Dacca Division, particularly in the way of opening choked-up waterways? Improvement waterways in the Dacca Division.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"The financial aspect of the Grand Trunk Canal project is at present engaging the attention of this Government. This project contains no provision for opening choked waterways in the Dacca Division; but, as already intimated in the answer given to the Hon'ble Member's unstarred question No. XVIII at the Legislative Council meeting of the 3rd July, 1917, it will afford a safer navigable route than the present one and will, to an appreciable extent, shorten the steamer route between all districts of the Dacca Division and the Port of Calcutta."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

Admittance of students at the Presidency and Dacca Colleges.

LXXIV

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what principles, if any, have been followed at the Presidency and the Dacca Colleges, respectively, in the matter of admitting students to the first and third year classes at the present session?

(*b*) Is it a fact that Mr. Turner, the Principal of the Dacca College, has arbitrarily excluded candidates from admission who have passed the matriculation examination from certain schools at Dacca and in the villages, on the ground that students of these institutions are not amenable to discipline?

(*c*) Is it also a fact that Mr. Turner has been rude in his behaviour towards gentlemen who happened to accompany their wards to get them admitted into the Dacca College?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) The principles are as follows :—

Presidency College.

(1) *First year.*—The following objects are kept in view :—to avoid overcrowding, especially in the English and each of the Science classes ; to secure the requiste proportion of Muhammadans ; to allot a fair share of places, in accordance with old custom, to suitable candidates from the Hindu and Hare Schools ; to give weight to the merit of the applicants, as shown by their place in the list, while not forgetting special claim to consideration, *e.g.*, family connexion with the College, and the public services of an applicant's family.

(2) *Third year.*—Applicants who pass the Intermediate examination from the Presidency College are regarded as having a prior claim. Their claims having received consideration, the same principles are followed as in the case of the first year.

Dacca College.

First year.—In the first place consideration is given to Muhammadans who have matriculated in the First Division and steps are taken to ensure that 25 per cent. of vacancies are given to Muhammadans, then suitable matriculates are taken from the Dacca Collegiate School, Armanitola High School and other local schools ; next, candiates from schools in the Dacca Division, who are willing to reside in the College hostels, are admitted ; family connection with the College and relationship to local Government officers constitute, in all cases, special claims to consideration.

Third year.—All students who have passed the Intermediate examination from Dacca College are admitted ; with regard to the admission of students who have passed from other Colleges, the same principles are observed as in granting admissions to the first year class.

(*b*) It is not a fact.

(*c*) It is not a fact."

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEMS Nos. 3 to 6.

THE CHITTAGONG PORT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1918.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Chittagong Port Act, 1914.

He said :—

"My Lord, I rise to beg leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Chittagong Port Act of 1914. The Bill is known as the Chittagong Port (Amendment) Bill, 1918.

The amendment proposed is very short and very simple. It is solely in the interests of the port and is non-contentious; and it has already received the approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The relief suggested is also very urgent. Hon'ble Members will see that in the agenda it is proposed to take the Bill into consideration at the present stage, and intimation of this has already been given by the publication of the Bill in the Gazette of the 7th August and by the circulation of copies of the Bill to each Hon'ble Member of this Council. It will, therefore, be convenient if, when introducing the Bill, I explain very shortly the change proposed and the urgent necessity for the same.

Section 58 of the Chittagong Port Act, 1914, gives to the Port Commissioners power to impose river dues on all goods landed or shipped. Sub-section (*2*) of that section imposes a maximum of 4 annas a ton. In connection with certain subsidies given to the port by Government, the Government of India had suggested that this maximum should be removed; and apart from that, the Port Commissioners themselves have desired that this maximum should be removed and, in view of the unsatisfactory conditions of the finances of the port, that the river dues which are at present levied at a maximum of 4 annas a ton should be increased. The commercial community of Chittagong, as I have ascertained recently from my visit there, also realise the propriety of increasing without delay the revenues of the port by means of the river dues; and, finally, Sir George Buchanan, in his recent report on the development of the port of Chittagong, which was received by this Government after measures for the abolition of the maximum river dues had been initiated, has recommended that the Chittagong Port Act be immediately amended and the limitation to a specific sum be deleted from the Act.

"These, Sir, are considered sufficient reasons for amending the Act, and they also explain the urgency of the measure which is now before the Council. Hon'ble Members will, I am sure, at the same time, appreciate that the abolition of this limitation is quite distinct from the determination of what rate per ton will hereafter be considered appropriate for the conditions of Chittagong. Such a determination is naturally and primarily a matter for the consideration of the Port Commissioners themselves.

It is proposed to attain the required object in the proposed Bill by the omission of sub-section (*2*) of this section 58, which contains the limitation of 4 annas per ton; and there is a consequential amendment in sub-section (*3*) insomuch as there is therein a reference to the existing sub-section (*2*.)

On the ground, therefore, of simplicity, of urgency and of the absence of controversy, I think there is good justification for asking Your Excellency, as I shall shortly do if the present motion be accepted, to suspend the rules of business and permit the Bill to be taken into consideration at once. It may be suggested that much more than the abolition of the existing limitation as regards river dues requires to be effected in connection with the development of the port of Chittagong: that is quite true; but the fact that other

The Chittagong Port (amendment) Bill, 1918.

Mr. Cumming ; The President ; Mr. Martin.

forms of relief are required, should not preclude the grant of this relief in the shape of the removal of the statutory limitation which could be granted without delay."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CUMMING also moved His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration.

The PRESIDENT having declared the rules suspended, the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. MARTIN said :—

"My Lord, the Bill before the Council to-day has been framed for the purpose of removing a defect or at least an anomaly in the Chittagong Port Act of 1914. When that Act was framed no one could be expected to anticipate the calamity of a world-war and the strain which would be put upon the finances of the port by the loss of revenue resulting from shortage of tonnage. The strain has been so great that we are faced to-day with a situation which makes it imperative that the limit of 4 annas per ton River Due imposed by the existing Act be removed forthwith, and that the rate be increased as soon as possible.

Speaking for the Commercial Community of Chittagong I may say that this is looked upon as inevitable and the necessity is recognised, so that there need be no hesitation in passing the enactment now before us.

And now, with your permission, my Lord, I should like to say a few words on the position generally.

I have had the honour to sit in this Council as representing the Port of Chittagong since the year 1916, and though I have not sought to press the needs of our port on the attention of Government or the Council from my place here it is not because our needs have been met or that they have disappeared, but that Government have been fully advised of the situation in other ways.

I can assure this Council that if tireless and frequent representation could have accomplished it we should have a very flourishing port at Chittagong to-day, and we should not be in the position in which we now find ourselves of having to implore the Government of Bengal or the Imperial Government, or both, to save us from total extinction at a cost vastly greater than would have been necessary had we been listened to, as we had every right to expect to be, years and years ago. We have had the misfortune to be caught in the whirlpool of partition and repartition, of having to plead our cause with a new Government, and just as we had managed to convince them, of having to begin all over again with another—an uphill task, if ever there was one.

Lest it be thought even now that the port of Chittagong, if developed, will serve only the interests of a few merchants who happen to be established there, and that we are presumptuous in a claim for development and expansion by means of funds from the public Exchequer, it is only necessary to say that the Port is the natural doorway serving a tract of country some 80,000 square miles in area, much of it as densely populated as any in India. It is fitting that this should be brought to mind here in Dacca, for Chittagong is without a doubt the proper and legitimate port for this vast and wealthy province of Eastern Bengal. If further argument is necessary, I need only refer to the potentialities of development represented in the Assam-Bengal Railway.

The Chittagong Port (amendment) Bill, 1918.

Mr. Martin.

Without a port at its terminus this Railway is so severely handicapped that instead of being a paying concern as it should be, it remains a burden on the State.

My Lord. we have now reached a crisis in our affairs. Conditions in the Kornaphuli river are so bad that the port is menaced with becoming closed to ocean traffic and this I need hardly remind you means bankruptcy and ruin. It means the abandonment of all the valuable works with which the port has been provided at a cost of enormous sums of public money. I am not an expert in these matters, but I do not think I am wrong in saying that if the silting up of the river is allowed to continue it will be impossible to get it in hand later on.

I have already indicated that this terrible state of affairs might have been prevented had action been taken years ago, but do not let us think of that now. Let the situation be faced and the remedy found, whatever the cost may be. The investment will be large, but even now it will be sound. I do not speak without authority in this. Sir Francis Spring in 1914 and Sir George Buchanan this year were eloquent and unanimous in their opinions as to the paramount necessity of rendering the port navigable, and the beneficial development which will result therefrom.

They have pointed out the way in which this may be carried out and I think it will be agreed that the opinions of these two gentlemen represent the greatest weight of authority which can be brought to bear on the subject of port development in India to-day.

The economic welfare of a country must be of necessity the first consideration of its governing authority, for without expansion of trade and commerce there cannot be expansion in any other direction.

Add to its opportunities for accumulating wealth and a community cannot fail to go ahead.

Surely it is for the Government to see that nothing is neglected which will increase those opportunities. Still more would it seem to be the duty of Government to see that the facilities which exist of bringing wealth and prosperity to the country are not allowed to go to ruin owing to neglect or apathy or procrastination.

Sir George Buchanan visited Chittagong with a mandate from the Imperial Government (Railway Department) to report on the condition of the port, and prospects of development. His report is a most valuable one and sets forth in the clearest possible language what should be done. The Hon'ble Member in charge has visited us quite recently and I take this opportunity of expressing to him on behalf of those I represent, our appreciation of his sympathetic recognition of our most urgent needs. The Port Commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce have been asked to address Your Excellency's Government in the matter and this has been done.

We are forced to ask for large sums of money in the shape of grants, as we are quite unable in our present financial position to undertake to repay or to meet the interest on loans. We ask for permission to undertake the most urgent works immediately, and we specially ask that provision of suitable dredging plant be made without delay. The difficulties are great, but if the need is really recognised, I feel confident that they can be overcome. Once more, my Lord, I would respectfully beg to impress upon Your Excellency the urgency of the matter. Further delay may mean disaster, and I appeal to Your Excellency and to Your Excellency's Government, on behalf of the many important interests which are involved, for all the assistance which it is in your power to give."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Chittagong Port (amendment) Bill, 1918; Resolutions.

Mr. Cumming; Babu Surendra Nath Ray; Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar; Maulvi Abul Kasem.

The Hon'ble Mr. CUMMING moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agred to.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 7.

RESOLUTIONS

(*under the Rules for the discussion of matters of general public interest.*)

The following resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray went by default owing to the Hon'ble Member being absent :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore, the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Bengal, Sir Nilratan Sarkar, KT., a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Bengal Legislative Council, and the Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq, be appointed—

(1) to inquire into the complaints and allegations made by the persons interned in Char Lawrence and Kutubdia, and

(2) to inquire whether proper arrangements were made by Government for keeping the *détenus* in the same condition of life as they were accustomed to live.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEMS Nos. 8 and 9.

The following two resolutions which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar went by default owing to the Hon'ble Member being absent :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the grant-in-aid rules, as approved in the Government of Bengal, General Department letter No. 408 Edn., dated the 25th February, 1918, be either withdrawn or so modified as to leave a substantial measure of independence to the School Committees.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the powers given to the inspecting officers for supervising the promotions of pupils from one class to another and for selecting candidates for the Matriculation Examination be wholly withdrawn, such powers being vested in the Head Master subject only to the supervision and approval of the School Committee concerned.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 10.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that having regard to the rate at which houses can be rented in Darjeeling nowadays, the present rate of house rent allowed to Government servants drawing below Rs. 100 per month be raised to Rs. 20 per month.

He said :—

"My Lord, I do not think that I need say many words in commending this resolution to Your Excellency and to the Council for acceptance. The

Resolutions.

Maulvi Abul Kasem; Mr. Donald.

facts are very simple. The house allowance granted to the assistants of the Bengal Secretariat who have to move to Darjeeling for the season was fixed many years back and house rent in Darjeeling has increased very much since then, and I am told that houses cannot be got, or proper accommodation secured for less than Rs. 20 a month in Darjeeling. It is very hard on the poor clerks drawing salaries of less than Rs. 100 to have to pay for their accommodation out of their salary, and not out of the house rent paid to them by Government. For a few months also they have to pay house rent in Dacca. I hope, my Lord. that this resolution will be accepted; it will entail only a small increase in expenditure and it will relieve a very deserving number of Government servants who help to a very great extent in assisting those who carry on the administration of the country. With these few words, I beg to commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD said :—

"My Lord, I do not think that the Hon'ble Member knows the position or has correctly stated the facts. The allowance which he speaks of is an allowance given to assistants for whom it is found impossible to provide accommodation in Government buildings. Rupees 25 a month is given to assistants drawing over Rs. 400, Rs. 20 to those drawing Rs. 100 and more. and Rs. 10 to those drawing less than Rs. 100. It is true we nave accommodation in Darjeeling for, roughly speaking, about two-thirds of the assistants who go up, and so far there have been no complaints about the high rates of rent at Darjeeling. The solution surely is that junior assistants should be provided with free quarters and that senior assistants with their bigger allowances should be turned out. The Hon'ble Member says that they cannot get a house at less than Rs. 20 a month. I have got the actual figures. There were 48 assistants drawing less than Rs. 100 during this last hot weather; 28 of them had free quarters and 20 drew house allowance. Of those who drew house allowances, three were actually paying less than Rs. 10 for their accommodation, 14 paid Rs. 15 and five paid more than Rs. 15. If we are going to give more than Rs. 10 as house allowance, the money will not go to the landlords, but to the clerks who will put it into their own pockets. Besides this house rent, the assistants are given other allowances; a clerk whose pay is less than Rs 60 gets an allowance of Rs. 40. and a clerk whose salary is between Rs. 60 and Rs. 100 gets Rs. 50, so if they have to pay a few more rupees in house rent, it does not trench on their pay.

We have information also as regards the rents paid by the senior assistants and we find that they can get accommodation at the rates allowed to them by Government; but in any case, their allowance, which is still more liberal, makes it easy for them to pay a little more than the amount which is allotted to them by Government as house rent; and it is easier for them to do so than for the junior assistants.

Our proposal is to provide junior assistants with free quarters, and to allow senior assistants to look after themselves if they cannot find accommodation in Government quarters. It is on these lines that Government propose to work. They will look into the case further and make provision for the junior assistants in preference to the senior assistants. I think that this fairly meets the position of hardship to which the Hon'ble Member refers, and I think, in view of this, he will withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM said :—

"My Lord, after the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Donald in reply to this resolution, I beg leave to withdraw it."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Resolutions.

Maulvi Abul Kasem ; Mr. Donald.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 11.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM also moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that, having regard to the inconvenience caused to the junior assistants in Government service in journeying with menials and other lower class people, the Government of India be approached with a view to removing the restrictions imposed by Note 1 to Article 1011 of the Civil Service Regulations on these assistants and permitting them to travel by second class on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.

He said :—

"My Lord, the note to Article 1011 of the Civil Service Regulations lays down that on all railways where there is no intermediate class accommodation, Government servants who are entitled to intermediate accommodation are allowed to travel second class, but the note to that article makes an exception in the case of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. I do not know on what ground the Government of India excluded this railway from this concession and it is not necessary for me to draw attention in this Council to the fact that the assistants in the Secretariat have to travel third class on this line where there is no intermediate accommodation and that they have to travel with menials and low class persons, coolies and others travelling in the Darjeeling district, and altogether there is great inconvenience in doing so. There is to my mind no reason why the same concession should not be shown to the assistants of the Bengal Secretariat as is done to those Government servants in other parts of the country where they travel on lines where there is no accommodation for an intermediate class. It is a very small matter, and I think that the attention of the Government of India has only to be drawn to it, to remove this restriction, and I hope that my resolution will be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD said :—

"My Lord, the exception made in the note to Article 1011 of the Civil Service Regulations, to which the Hon'ble Member refers, was made very many years ago. It was considered that that rule should apply to the ordinary railway systems of the country, and it was not the original intention to apply it to a special line like the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway which is more of a tramway than a railway, and where the fares are very much higher than those of ordinary lines. Then again, the second class accommodation on ordinary lines usually secures sleeping accommodation during night journeys ; but this is not the case on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, where the journey from Siliguri to Darjeeling is performed in daylight and covers only five hours. Another point is that the second class accommodation on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway is very limited and it should be reserved for those who can afford to pay for it. These were the reasons which led to an exception being made in Article 1011 in respect of this railway. This was done many years ago, and the position is not different nowadays. But, after all, there is not much hardship to the junior assistants in travelling with menials and other low class people. There are about 50 assistants going up on or about the same day and they can easily arrange to occupy a carriage or at least a compartment among themselves. Then, again, the second class accommodation on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway is very limited, and if Government servants all go up together on one or two days in the second class, they will fill up all the second class accommodation available, and thus cause a good deal of inconvenience, particularly to ladies travelling with children, who usually travel up to Darjeeling at or about the same time as Government.

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Maulvi Abul Kasem; the President; Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.

In these circumstances, Government are not prepared to make any alteration in the note."

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM said :—

"I beg permission to withdraw this resolution."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 12.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a school for teaching weaving and spinning on approved lines be opened at Dacca and other suitable centres in Bengal.

He said :—

"My Lord, it is now my turn to set the ball rolling so far as my resolutions are concerned. But before I take up the resolutions concerned, I wish to make a statement which, I am sure, will give something like a relief to my colleagues and certainly to those who have been charged with the duty of noting all our speeches—I mean the silent victims of our eloquence, the reporters, who are sitting over there. Certainly the attendance of the non-official members of the Council is most discouraging....."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"Order, order. I do not quite see what bearing this observation has on the particular motion which the Hon'ble Member is now moving. I must ask the Hon'ble Member, when moving his resolution, to confine himself to the subject-matter of the motion itself."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL HAQ said :—

"My Lord, I was only giving vent to a feeling which was uppermost in my mind. I was going to submit that having regard to all the circumstances and to the attendance in this Council, I will not waste the time of the Council unnecessarily and try to be as brief as possible. And in return, my Lord, I expect a little sympathetic treatment so far as the resolutions are concerned, at the hands of the official members of the Council."

"My Lord, in moving this resolution I need hardly point out that the question raised by me in the resolution has acquired an unusual degree of interest in consequence of the high prices now prevailing of cloth and the consequent distress in the country. I need hardly say anything about a matter which is obvious, that before we could get our cloth we must have our own cotton, and we must have our own yarn. We must have our spinning machines and we must have our own weavers if not our own spinning mills. So far as the weaving question is concerned, there is at present at Serampore, a fairly well-equipped weaving school, but as far as my information goes, there is no such school in this part of the country. If we look for a moment to the number of weavers in Dacca and adjoining districts as published in the census reports, we find that this part of the country is largely inhabited by persons who take to weaving as a profession and who have long been known for the skill with which they have carried on their profession in the past. To come to exact figures, I find from

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Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri.

the latest documents I could consult, that in Dacca there are as many as 44,000 weavers, in Mymensingh 25,000, in Faridpur 26,000, in Bakarganj 23,000, making for the Dacca Division a total of 125,000. It is true that most of these weavers have taken to cultivation and have given up their hereditary calling for the very simple reason that weaving on approved lines is something that they do not know anything about, and it does not pay for the trouble as well as for the capital they spend for the purpose. The question, therefore, arises if something could not be done to induce these weavers, who have given up their hereditary profession, to go back to it and also to teach them improved methods so that they can compete with persons who have taken to produce cloth on approved principles, and to turn out a much better quality of cloth than uninstructed weavers can be expected to do. In this connection some attempts have been made by that useful association, known as the Bengal Home Industries Association, whose report for the year 1917-18 I have before me. It appears that in 1907 or thereabouts, the Director of Public Instruction wrote to the District Board, Dacca, asking for his opinion as to the desirability of opening a weaving school in this part of the country. The District Magistrate thereupon consulted several local gentlemen and somehow or other, they could not agree as to details or as to ways and means, and the final report that went up to Government was that there was very little prospect of a successful weaving school here. The matter was allowed to drop. Then about the end of last year a weaving expert was brought up by Mr. Hart from the Bengal Home Industries Association. This officer went round the chief weaving centres and suggested several methods; and upon the report of this expert the Principal of the Serampore Weaving School wrote to the Director of Public Instruction and he wrote to the Chairman of the District Board asking for a reconsideration of this question. I am not in possession of all the facts, but I am told that this question is in some shape before the Home Industries Association. I take it, therefore, that the importance of the question is realised and also the urgency, and the only problem before us is as to ways and means. I do not know if we have got all the officers necessary. If not, these must be secured before we can have a school on improved lines, but I think we can have something like administrative centres at suitable places like Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur and elsewhere. In this matter, I must respectfully ask Your Excellency's Government to take opinion and also direct attention in order that something might be done to give an impetus to an industry which is now fast dying out. It is no use concealing the fact that the weavers are desperately poor and weaving industry at least in Dacca is something which is a relic of the past. It is most regrettable that Dacca which was once regarded as a great weaving centre, one of the best in the world at one time, should now be reduced to such a position. I am only moving this resolution in order to ascertain in what light the Government looks at the question. Having regard to the urgency of the matter, I hope Your Excellency's Government will do all that is possible in the matter. With these few words I commend the resolution to the acceptance of this Council.'

The Hon'ble BABU KISORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"My Lord, I fully support the views of the Hon'ble Member. The want of cloth is justly felt all over Bengal. Hand-loom industry cannot compete with power-loom but during the swadeshi movement it has been seen that though strenuous efforts were made, it did not succeed. At present the price has gone up so much that it has become a necessity, and I think if such schools be established in different centres at least where there is some need for it, it will help the poor classes to a very great extent. Everywhere in Bengal the hereditary weavers have taken to cultivation because it pays them more, but,

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Mr. O'Malley.

as I submitted, the position at present is not so. If such schools be established and instructions either with the help of experts or by providing stipends in schools the art is taught, machines can be got on the hire-purchase system and at a cheap rate. I believe it can be done. In my district of Rajshahi there was a weaving school; there was room for improvement of *matka* cloth; an attempt was made to teach hand-loom work also, but somehow or other it had to be discontinued, but now as the necessity is very great, I think it can be safely revived with profit to the poor cultivator. I hope Government will see its way to do something for their relief in this direction. With these few words, I beg to support the motion."

The Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY said :—

"My Lord, in replying to this resolution, I may be permitted, in the first place, to sketch briefly our existing organisation for instruction in up-to-date methods of weaving, and then to state what action Government propose to take in order to give further instruction and to help to resuscitate the industry.

We have already at Serampore the Government Weaving Institute, to which the Hon'ble Member has referred. At this Institute instruction is given to two distinct classes, the first consisting of young men of good education who are likely to qualify as teachers, overseers, managers—in fact, young men who are likely to be organisers of the industry. The second class consists of those who are themselves weavers and their sons. The Institute also serves as a centre from which instruction is given to weavers through schools of weaving which have been established in different centres of the industry. The Hon'ble Member is, I think, unaware that there are some weaving schools in this part of the Presidency, there being two weaving schools at Cox's Bazar and at Tangail. There is also one at Malda and one in Pabna in Northern Bengal, and one at Bankura in West Bengal. Not only do young men receive training in these weaving schools as well as at the Weaving Institute at Serampore, but Government help them to set up business when they pass through their course, and give them advances for the purchase of looms and other accessories.

In spite of this, it is recognised that the use of the fly-shuttle loom and the adoption of up-to-date methods of weaving have not spread as fast as could be desired. It seems that the introduction and spread of up-to-date looms and up-to-date methods through the villages cannot be given full effect to by means of weaving schools at fixed centres. A scheme has therefore been prepared for peripatetic instructors who will go about the villages, demonstrating the use of the fly-shuttle loom to the weavers themselves, instructing them in preparing their yarn before the actual process of weaving is begun, and also assisting in creating weavers' co-operative societies. It is hoped that these instructors will succeed in getting fly-shuttle looms adopted more rapidly than at present, and that they will help to create a greater demand for instruction in modern methods. If this is the case, the attendance in weaving schools will rise, and the number of schools will have to be increased. One such peripatetic instructor has already been appointed in the Burdwan district and there has already been a fair amount of success; a certain number of fly-shuttle looms have been bought by the weavers, and they are earning their livelihood. The Principal of the Serampore Weaving Institute is anxious to extend the system and has proposed that four more peripatetic instructors should be attached to the weaving schools at Tangail, Malda, Bankura and Pabna; the Managing Committees of all these schools are very anxious to have peripatetic instructors. Besides that, the Principal proposes that peripatetic instructors should be employed in districts in which no weaving schools are established. I understand that these men will work in the districts of Dacca, Noakhali and Khulna, as well as in Chittagong, where there is already a weaving

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school at Cox's Bazar. I think it will be recognised that this arrangement has a certain advantage, namely, that the villagers will be reached more easily than if there is a weaving school at a fixed centre. Again, in the districts in which we already have weaving schools, the work done by the schools will be brought home to the weavers, and I think the knowledge of the modern methods will be more easily disseminated in this way. The proposals of the Principal of the Government Weaving Institute at Serampore have not yet reached Government. They will shortly, however, be submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, and I can assure the Hon'ble Member that they will receive sympathetic consideration. That, my Lord, is one line of advance.

Another line of advance consists of the organisation of Weavers' Co-operative Societies. Mr. Hoogewerf, the Principal of the Serampore Institute, has been put on special duty to facilitate the production of hand-woven cloth in Bengal and generally to assist in the development of the industry. Mr. Donovan, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, has for some months been busy organizing weaving societies and introducing spinning wheels: three ex-masters of weaving schools have been appointed inspectors for the inspection of these societies. A number of difficulties have to be met, *e.g.*, want of capital, want of yarn, want of an organized market, the indebtedness of the weavers and their conservatism. They are for the most part in the clutches of *mahajans* who are very unwilling to let them go. Many weavers will not work on certain days of the month—I believe they depend on phases of the moon—some weavers are unwilling to weave a longer or a wider piece of cloth than they have always woven, although it would pay them better. I believe, again, in Dacca and Mymensingh many weavers weave a kind of fine cloth which hardly pays them, and they are reluctant to weave a coarser cloth. However, already much has been done in the way of establishing co-operative societies. In Bankura, a number of these societies has already been organized. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies reports that the weavers there are trooping in to be organized in societies and he hopes that in six months' time he will have two to three thousand weavers at work. A similar programme has been undertaken in Pabna, and it is proposed to start organization almost immediately in Brahmanbaria and then in Midnapore and perhaps also in Hooghly and Kushtia, and to develop Jessore where we already have societies. In Barisal also the possibility of starting societies is to be looked into. In Dacca itself the Joint Registrar has been making enquiries for the purpose of organizing societies as soon as the views of the Committee which has been considering the question are known.

From what I have said, I hope it will be realized that Government have been taking steps for the development of the weaving industry. As I have already said, there are already several Government weaving schools. Then there is a scheme for supplementing the work which is being done in these schools by demonstration by peripatetic instructors in the villages. In districts where there are no weaving schools, it is not proposed to establish them but to meet the demand for practical instruction by peripatetic instructors. Besides this, there is the scheme for establishing weaving societies which will strengthen the weavers' position, produce greater efficiency and increase production. In view of this statement of what Government are doing and what it is proposed to do to meet the situation, I beg to suggest to the Hon'ble Member that it is scarcely necessary for him to press his resolution."

The Hon'ble SIR NILRATAN SARKAR said :—

"My Lord, I think it my duty to support the proposal moved by my hon'ble friend. Technical schools are generally opened on account of demands from factories for operatives. That is not the situation here. We know

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what the prevailing situation here is. Here we want cloth. There is a demand for it and it is increasing every year. The question whether the production of home industries can compete with the produce of factories does not arise. We know there is a large demand for home produce and I believe that with the help of the artistic faculties of the people which may be noticed by even the most superficial observer in the products of our home industries that they are bound to hold their own against the products of any number of factories. But the question before us may be looked at from another point of view. There is the consumer's point of view. We want more cloths and cheaper cloths if possible. There is another point of view. We want to give instructions to a lakh and twenty thousand persons of this district who or whose ancestors had been engaged in the trade of weaving for generations. There is no reason why their activities should be confined to agriculture or some such profession. And to do that we must train them in these particular lines. And what is the method? That is the question—whether there is a necessity for training these men. The Hon'ble Mr. O'Malley has said that the Government have been doing their best towards this direction. In fact, he has accepted the programme of the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq. He said that the Government does not only admit the necessity of inspecting instructors but that they have actually employed them, and that the latter are going about the country. We appreciate this activity on the part of the Government. As regards the existence of co-operative societies, we certainly welcome them with our whole heart. But we still demand that there should be some institution here permanently interested in the promotion of the weaving industry in this part of the province. So far as the circumstances are concerned, they are here more favourable than at Serampore. I cannot conceive of any difference in circumstances. On the other hand if there be any difference at all, it is all in favour of Dacca. We want that, like Serampore, this place should be a scene for the promotion of weaving as an industry in the homes of the weavers of this division. My Lord, it may be urged what is the necessity of this school? Why should not these boys take their training as apprentices? They do so at the present moment. As many of them can join the weavers, do so as apprentices, but only a very small number of them can be admitted in this way. Then there is another point. They cannot receive the best training as apprentices. It is that the industry cannot be carried on simply with the ordinary appliances that are used in home industries. Appliances are to be improved. In fact it is the hand-cum-machine system which is the most effectual. I do not mean huge pieces of machinery. I mean that isolated looms or a large number of them can be run at a very small expenditure by machinery. These are the things in which they are to be trained. It is quite possible to give them instruction in mechanical knowledge as well as in the knowledge of weaving, and I think that a school in this connection can go a long way in helping the development of the industry in Bengal. I do not see any reason why Government should refuse to accept this resolution. Government recognized the necessity, we all feel the necessity of promoting this industry and the Government have already taken steps to introduce weaving on a very extensive scale in many parts of Bengal. We appreciate these activities. And here is a proposal which will further help the promotion of the industry in this district and I hope that Government will kindly accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, I support the motion of my hon'ble friend Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq. In doing so I will only say this. At the present time the necessity of introducing weaving and spinning has been proved by the fact that the price of cloth has risen so high that it means great hardship to the poorer classes of the people. The Hon'ble Mr. O'Malley has given a very interesting description of

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the steps that have been taken by Government to foster this industry. But, my Lord, I do not quite follow what he means by peripatetic instructors. Of course I know the meaning of the word "peripatetic", but to my mind it seems that if the number of such instructors are increased and if they are sent, having regard to the present needs of the country, to all parts of Bengal, it will be of considerable help to the country. I do not know whether peripatetic instructors include female instructors also. My impression is that in the families of the poorer middle class, the ladies of the house would be glad to have instructions for the preparation of home-made cloths for their own use and if Government will help them by placing female instructors at their disposal a great service will be done to the country. As regards the immediate necessity of starting weaving and spinning schools at Dacca and other places, I do not know much, and perhaps my friends are in a better position to know it. But what I feel is this : that 75 per cent. of the people do not know that peripatetic instructors are available, but if this fact is more widely known and the number of instructors are increased, a great service would be done to the country, I am sure."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"My Lord, I am much obliged to the Hon'ble Mr. O'Malley for the very lucid manner in which he has explained to us the Government position and I do not think there is any one amongst the non-official members of this Council who would fail to appreciate what the Government have done and are doing in regard to the improvement of the weaving industry in Bengal. At the same time I confess that I feel a little bewildered when I come to consider what attitude I should take up so far as this recommendation is concerned. I cannot get rid of the impression that the efforts that are now being made by Government and others are of a somewhat transitory character. The present distress prevailing in the country has no doubt induced many of us to think of bringing about some sort of improvement in the weaving industry and if I may respectfully say so, has also stimulated the Government to a more than usual spell of activity. But, after all, these efforts must be short-lived. After the present circumstances have passed away, there may come a time when we will slip back into our usual lethargy and I do not think that there is any guarantee that all the efforts that are being made will lead to any permanent result. I therefore fully agree with the Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar that the establishment of a weaving school at Dacca would be taking a step which would be of some permanent character. I am told that in this part of the province there are weaving schools. I have heard of two technical schools. But I think I am free to say that both these institutions are not very much known to fame. My opinion is that these institutions are not prospering. The profit that is now made in price may or may not continue after the present circumstances have changed. On the other hand I fully recognize that Government are alive to the necessities of the situation and that they have got a definite programme of work. The question, therefore, before us is whether I should press the resolution for acceptance by Your Excellency's Government or leave the matter entirely in the hands of Government for the present. I know that if I take up the latter position, Government will fully consider the matter and perhaps reconsider the steps they have already taken, and I am sure something will be done which will be satisfactory to everybody concerned. But at the same time I cannot overlook the importance of the question that has been raised by this resolution, and although we have all listened to a very instructive speech by the Hon'ble Mr. O'Malley I must confess that I have not heard anything which would convince me that there are difficulties in the way of the Government accepting my resolution. In these circumstances, having reconsidered the matter and having regard to the importance of the

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question that is raised, I am sorry I cannot but press this resolution. I hope Government will reconsider the question and accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said :—

"I think, my lord, the Hon'ble Mr. O'Malley has given expression very clearly to the attitude of the Government regarding the weaving industry in Bengal generally. I am afraid we cannot accept the resolution as it is worded or as it stands ; but after what the Hon'ble Mr. O'Malley has said, and after the assurance that I propose to give, the Hon'ble Maulvi Sahib, I hope, will see his way to withdraw the resolution. What we propose to do with regard to the establishment of a weaving school in Dacca is to consult the Educational authorities and to see what can be done to make an early start in that direction."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"My Lord, I think that it would rather be asking too much if I pressed this resolution. I would, therefore, ask Your Excellency's permission to withdraw it."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 13.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ also moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a selected officer be placed on special duty to report on what steps are immediately necessary for improving the prospects of cotton cultivation and increasing the supply of cotton in Bengal.

He said :—

"The question raised by this resolution is somewhat connected with the one that we have just discussed because all these questions are ultimately connected with that of the increased supply of *dhoties* and other wearing apparels. But before we can think of increasing the supply of *dhoties* we must have our cotton, because without our cotton we cannot have our yarns. As regards cotton there are two distinct varieties which we get from what is called 'tree cotton' and the other variety that we get is what is called "field cotton." The climate of Bengal is not considered suitable for the production of long staple cotton or, in other words, the only cotton that we have in Bengal does not give us exactly the kind of yarn that is necessary for weaving fine kind of cloth. It is, therefore, to what is called the tree cotton that we must look for the supply of the proper kind of yarn which is necessary for weaving cloth and the question before us, therefore, practically resolves itself to this : what are the prospects for the improvement of the cultivation of tree cotton and what steps can be taken for this purpose. It is well known that we had in Dacca an industry which was famous throughout the world. I refer to the industry of muslins and the question naturally arises where it was that the people of Dacca used to get their cotton in the olden days. I was casually discussing this matter yesterday with the Hon'ble Mr. Crum and at that time I had not sufficient information to give in regard to the question raised by our discussion. But after I came here I met some of my friends and from inquiries I have come to know that there was at that time in Dacca a sufficient supply of cotton of the variety called tree cotton which used to grow in abundance and which used to yield the

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finest yarn in the world. It was in the days of the East India Company a certain General, who was afterwards known as Sir Stephen Hamilton (?), reported that at a certain place near Dacca there was a variety called tree cotton which produced such a fine quality of yarn that he was actually surprised and he recommended that all possible steps should be taken for the development of this variety of cotton. An inquiry showed that Sir Stephen Hamilton was referring to that part of the district now known as Kapasia. *Kapas* means cotton and the place was appropriately called Kapasia. But tree cotton has ceased to exist in that place. It is therefore not correct to say that there are no facilities in Bengal for the production of tree cotton and that all our efforts in that direction are bound to result in failure. The problem really is one which the Agricultural Department can tackle and it is somewhat unfortunate that although they must have been doing something to improve the cultivation and increase the supply of cotton, their efforts so far have led to no appreciable results. The proposal that I make is that a selected officer specially fitted for the task be charged with the duty of reporting to Government what steps may be taken for improving the cultivation and increasing the supply of cotton. I may be told that there is the Department for the work. But, my Lord, if an officer is placed on special duty it goes without saying that he would be able to give his undivided attention to the subject, he would be able to devote all his energies and his suggestions are bound to be of a valuable character. I am not quite sure, but I was told yesterday and I think it is generally believed, that District Officers have been asked to collect information something on the lines suggested in the resolution. I do not know whether it is a fact, but even if it were it would not meet the situation, because, after all, the District Officers have got other duties to look to. They will perhaps depute one of their subordinate officers—very likely one not fully equipped for the task. Enquiries made by District Officers will not be useful. But if an officer is placed on special duty he can tour through at least the suitable part of the province and he will find out what has been the history so far as the cultivation of tree cotton is concerned. He will take note of the soil and note other conditions that are necessary for the improvement and development of this kind of tree cotton and it goes without saying that his report is bound to be of a most valuable character. I only want that a selected officer be placed on special duty to tackle the problem of the increased supply of cotton, which is a most important problem at the present moment. And I do not see that there is any difficulty for Government to depute one of its expert officers for that purpose. So far as this resolution is concerned, I would most confidently commend it to the Council."

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, I beg to support the resolution. The mover has already brought to the notice of the Council that there are places in this part of the province in which cotton of the finest quality used to be grown. I come from West Bengal and I can also say that there are villages in West Bengal where cotton used to be grown and those villages are still known as Kabasdanga. I do not find any such village in my district. But I know that in many villages in other districts the people used to cultivate cotton. But where are they now? Their descendants are now working as mill-hands in riverside mills in the riparian municipalities. So far as the Government Agricultural Department is concerned, I cannot but say, My Lord, that the cultivation of cotton has not been properly looked after by Government. I have read with great attention the reports of the Agricultural Department, but I am sorry to say that the reports are very discouraging. I have made personal inquiries about seeds and I am glad to inform the Council that seeds are available in many parts of the province. But the Agricultural Department I am told, get their seeds from Bombay and are selling them at Rs. 10

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per maund but, allow me to say, that if proper inquiries are made it will be found that seeds can be had here at a price not above Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per mound. If a special officer is appointed to look into these matters, I am perfectly convinced that the proper step will be taken in the direction of cotton cultivation. We talk of weaving schools, but to my mind what is the necessity of them unless proper attention is paid towards the improvement of cotton cultivation? Therefore, if a special officer is appointed, whether from the Agricultural or from any other department, I am almost sure that there will be an improvement in the present state of things. Moreover, if there be cotton cultivation in our own province the present difficulty will be avoided. With these words, I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"My Lord. I support the resolution moved by my hon'ble friend. Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq. That there was cotton cultivation in Bengal can be proved from old zamindary papers. Cotton was known as *kapas*. But why it has deteriorated—whether on account of people taking to some other cultivation or owing to the unsuitability of the soil—is a matter for investigation. This ought to have been done by the Agricultural Department by this time, but I am sorry that no such thing has been done. To import cotton seeds from Bombay would be of no use to us as we do not know whether the variety brought from Bombay is suitable to the soil of Lower Bengal. It is therefore necessary that an investigation be made and proper means be devised for improving cotton cultivation in Bengal. If we import cotton seeds from Bombay, it will not be possible to turn out cotton at a cheap rate. It is, therefore, necessary that we should improve our own cultivation so that we could produce cotton at a cheap rate. I do not think it necessary to speak much on the subject, but I fully agree with the Hon'ble Mover that a special officer should be appointed to properly investigate into the matter."

The Hon'ble SIR NILRATAN SARKAR said :—

"My Lord, I rise to support the resolution. I do so because I have faith in two things. The first in the honest laborious work of experts and secondly in the soil of Bengal. In spite of discouragement that we have received, I still believe that the last word has not been said with regard to the Department of Agriculture. My Lord, to illustrate the matter, I might cite one or two instances. We all know that within the last few years by the investigation of Mr. Milligan we have been able to add considerably to our knowledge of sugar and we have also been able to very nearly approach the solution of the question in regard to that industry in Bengal. My Lord, as regards sugar, we were told in the year 1915 that there was no hope for sugar in Bengal till a particular kind of cane was introduced in Rajshahi which produced an yield of 40 maunds per acre, and only recently I had occasion to come across an European gentleman just casually who had come over to Rajshahi in order to get land worth several thousand rupees. In fact, he had no objection to purchase any extent of land for the purpose of starting a sugar factory. And it was only in 1915 that we were told that the soil of Bengal was not fit for sugar cultivation! I believe that the character of the soil is not the same throughout the whole of the district. The character of the land in Bikrampur, in Tippera, Noakhali or Chittagong may differ but places may be found in these districts which may be found suitable for the cultivation of a particular kind of cotton. In fact, what is wanted is an efficient, hardworking expert who should be able to devote his whole time to the task. It is the whole-time worker that is wanted who would be able to devote his energies on one particular experiment and whose report would not contain vague generalities. It may be, that after experiments

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such an expert may not be able to give us a good report. But what of that? Then at least we shall have the satisfaction that we have done our duty. We know that in certain parts of Tippera have been found traces of the base of former rivers. I have noticed certain spots in Chota Nagpur where cotton can be grown. And I take the reponsibility of saying that it is a case for an inquiry. I hope that the Government will not give up the question either of silk growing or of sugar growing or of cotton growing without a more thorough inquiry."

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING said :—

"My Lord, the reply of Government to the Hon'ble Member's resolution can be expressed very shortly. Government are at one with the Hon'ble Member and the other speakers in their desire to promote, as far as possible, the cultivation of cotton in this province, but the point on which Government differ from him is the method to be adopted. It is quite true, as has been mentioned by one speaker, that the cotton that is being grown in any quantity, apart from a very small area in the Bankura and Midnapore districts, is to be found in the areas of Hill Tippera and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The Hon'ble Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur and Hon'ble Babu Kisori Mohan Chaudhuri have stated that enquiries should now be made as to whether cotton cannot be grown in other areas in the plains of Bengal. If I have understood them correctly, the suggestion from their remarks is that nothing has hitherto been done in this direction. It is not inaccurate to say that for more than half a century special enquiries have been made from time to time to promote the cultivation of cotton in the plains of Bengal. It is an obvious remark to make that cotton was grown at one time, and there is sufficient evidence of that fact; but in the plains of Bengal, as at present constituted, partly from rainfall, and partly from certain diseases to which the cotton plant is liable, it has not been found possible to promote that cultivation.

Now, I have said that Government differ as to the method. As the Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar has mentioned, the last word has not been said on the subject. I myself am also still somewhat of an optimist in the matter.

The proposal before the Council is that a selected officer be deputed for the purpose. To this, I can only say that the only officer who can, at the present time, be spared, or who will be suitable for such an enquiry, is our Economic Botanist, and he is at present giving a great deal of attention to the subject and is examining a number of indigenous and exotic varieties of cotton under the conditions pertaining to Bengal. It is true that if he were placed on special duty he might possibly be able to do more; but the Economic Botanist has several and varied duties to perform at the present time. Apart from him, the Agricultural Department as a whole are giving special attention to the matter. In the first place, members of the district agricultural staff are examining a number of plots in order to gain information regarding the suitability of the exotic varieties; and in the second place they are preparing indents for seed for the crop of next year.

For these two reasons, Government, I am afraid, are not prepared to accept the special recommendation of the Hon'ble Member; first, because any officer specially selected outside the Agricultural Department would simply interfere with the existing organization; and in the second place, if the officer were to be selected from within the department, he could be no other than the Economic Botanist who, as I have already said, is giving his special attention to this subject.

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It will thus be seen that Government fully recognize the importance of the enquiry to which this resolution refers; but, at the present moment, they are not able to do more than request the officers of the Agricultural Department to follow up these lines of enquiry, and in particular, to instruct the Economic Botanist to give, as far as possible, a large proportion of his time to this particular enquiry.

With these words, my Lord, I desire, on behalf of Government, to say that Government are not prepared to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"My Lord, I must begin by saying that I consider the reply that has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming as absolutely unsatisfactory, and that I propose to press this resolution to a division. I would most earnestly request my non-official colleagues to bestow a little attention to this question. We have been told that an officer has got to be selected from outside the Agricultural Department if one is to be selected for the purpose I have in view. What is the good of having an Agricultural Department at all, if that department cannot supply one officer with expert knowledge to take into consideration the prospects of the improvement of one of the most important crops, *viz.*, the improvement in the cultivation of cotton in the districts in Bengal? What is the good of Government spending so much money and nursing a department which sends out officers to the villages simply to look after the old fashioned days of our agriculturists and which cannot devote its proper attention or its energies to find out a solution for a problem which is agitating the public mind so much at the present moment? Is it necessary to go outside the Agricultural Department? Is there no officer in that department who has received a training not merely in India but who has gone outside India? I know that there are gentlemen who have received such a training not merely in this country but outside it and who are fully equipped to take up this task. I am told that the Economic Botanist—I could not catch the expression, but by whatever formidable name he may be called—is at present weighed down with other duties and can only devote a portion of his time to this work. Why, my Lord, should parsimony be shown, when it comes to a question of looking after the needs of cotton cultivation, and that this officer should do this work in addition to his other duties? Why is it that we cannot get a whole-time officer who can devote his undivided attention to this important matter? It is for this reason, my Lord, that I have asked that a certain officer be placed on special duty. We might perhaps be told that the district agricultural officers or the different officers who belong to the Department of Agriculture are in some way concerned with this question. But is that sufficient? What we want is not a man who has come into contact with the Agricultural Department, not a man who has got a superficial knowledge in agricultural improvements and can use fine phrases which we do not understand by which he shrouds his problems with a mystery. But what we want is a man who has received a good training in this particular matter and who can really be called an expert and who must devote his whole time and attention to this matter. I do not know, my Lord, whether the importance of this matter has been fully recognized. Why is it that Government cannot spare an officer for a month or a couple of months in order that he may consider this very important question? After all, what I ask for is that Government should take steps to improve the supply of cotton in this province, *i.e.*, the yield should be increased and that the prospects of the cultivation should be improved. Are the Government to tolerate a situation in which the price of a pair of *dhoties* has gone up from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8, and when Government have received reports of cases of suicide and lamentable occurrences in the domestic life of the province?

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After all these, are we going to be told that Government are afraid to consider this question which is of the supremest importance at the present moment?

Are not the Government aware of the vital needs of the Empire at the present moment? We, who are discussing this matter, do realize what this distress means, what the price of a pair of *dhoties* means, what an acute feeling has been caused by so many tragedies which are known to us. I submit, my Lord, that in the face of these, if Government cannot find an officer from the Agricultural Department who could be placed on special duty for a couple of months, I must then earnestly ask Government to take this matter into their consideration and abolish that department altogether and save some money to the public tax-payer. We might be told that there are no district agricultural officers who possess an expert knowledge which is necessary for an examination of this problem. It is for this reason that I have suggested that an expert officer be deputed for this work. I do not understand the position which has been taken up by Government without hearing our arguments and that is the reason why we are driven to have recourse to moving resolutions in Council. I must strongly urge upon the personal consideration of Your Excellency the acceptance of this resolution."

The Hon'ble MR. CRUM said :—

"My Lord, I am afraid that I am unable to agree with the very strong way in which the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq has pressed his resolution ; but at the same time, I do not think that the Government answer to the question is quite satisfactory. The question of cotton cultivation in Bengal resolves itself into two parts. First of all we have the ordinary staple cotton which is grown in many other parts of India, and which we would wish to encourage now as a war measure and, if possible, to reduce the price. I do not think it is necessary to bring over cotton seed from Bombay and try to grow it in the plains of Bengal, because I am definitely satisfied that except possibly in some places such as Midnapore or Hill Tippera, as the Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar says, it is perfectly useless to attempt to grow short staple cotton in the plains of southern Bengal ; but the mover of the resolution did touch during his first speech on what, I think, must be regarded as rather an important point, and that is the produce of long staple cotton in the Dacca district. Years ago Dacca used to produce an extraordinarily fine muslin and this was made from long staple tree cotton. so I am told. The industry apparently died out many years ago, because it could not compete with machine-made English goods in the same style, and possibly because the demand for this very fine muslin disappeared or was reduced. Twenty years ago, the price of ordinary American cotton was 3*d.* per lb., before the war, 4 or 5 years ago, it was 6*d.* per lb. and nowadays it is 22*d.* per lb. The price of superior cotton, such as Egyptian cotton and other varieties of long stapled cotton. has equally increased in value. As regards the high prices, we may not perhaps see anything like the old prices for a great many years to come, if ever ; and I do think it is conceivable that an industry such as tree cotton in Dacca which has died out a considerable number of years ago, because it could not compete with the other types of the same industry at that time might now owing to the higher price of cotton be a feasible trade. Therefore, on that point, I would like Government to tell us what they think of the tree cotton trade of Dacca and if they intend to make enquiries on that point. There has lately been a Committee sitting in Bombay on the question of cotton in India, and it might be possible to get into communication with that Committee and find out what they have got to say on the subject. It is possible that some of the gentlemen who were sitting on that Committee would be available to examine this question in Bengal. Therefore, although I do not propose to press for the resolution, I

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Mr. Crum.

would suggest that Government might do more than they propose to do at present."

The question being put a division was taken with the following result :—

Ayes—14.

The Hon'ble Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
" " Sir Nilratan Sarkar, KT.
" " Mr. J. W. Hely Hutchinson.
" " Babu Brojendra Kishor Ray Chaudhuri.
" " Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur
" " Mr. W. E. Crum, O.B.E.
" " Mr. E. A. Martin.
" " Maulvi Abul Kasem.
" " Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.
" " Khan Sahib Aman Ali.
" " Mr. Altaf Ali.
" " Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur.
" " Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur.
" " Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri.

Noes—12.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
" " Mr. J. G. Cumming, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" " Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
" " Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" " Major-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S.
" " Mr. J. Donald. C.I.E.
" " Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley.
" " Mr. F. A. A. Cowley.
" " Mr. H. P. Duval.
" " Mr. C. H. Bompas, C.S.I.
" " Mr. W. C. Wordsworth.
" " Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur, I.S.O.

The following members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O.
" " Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, K.C.
" " Mr. C. F. Payne.
" " The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
" " Mr. J. Mackenzie, O.B.E.
" " Mr. W. H. H. Arden-Wood, C.I.E.
" " Mr. Aminur Rahman.
" " Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.
" " Mr. Provash Chunder Mitter.
" " Babu Siv Narayan Mukharji.
" " Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray.
" " Mr. Arun Chandra Singha.
" " Sir Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, KT., C.I.E.
" " Rai Debender Chunder Ghose Bahadur.
" " Mr. F. W. Carter, C.I.E., C.B.E.
" " Mr. E. B. Eden.
" " Mr. H. R. A. Irwin, C.I.E.
" " Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.
" " Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri.
" " Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray.
" " Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.
" " Babu Surendra Nath Ray.
" " Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, C.I.E.
" " Mr. K. B. Dutt.
" " Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.

The Ayes being 14 and the Noes 12, the motion was carried.

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Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 14.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ also moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the headquarters of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, be permanently located at Dacca.

He said :—

"My Lord, this is one of our hardy Dacca annuals. I have been persuaded to bring up this resolution for the simple reason that the orders that have recently been passed for allocating the office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, in Calcutta, might be reconsidered by Government. The reasons for allocating the office at Calcutta and not at Dacca as given by the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell on the last occasion may be briefly summarised as follows :—

First, there was the proposal for the establishment of a provincial co-operative bank which would be under the control of the Registrar, and secondly that although there are more societies in Eastern Bengal than in Western Bengal the needs of Western Bengal were much greater than the needs in Eastern Bengal and therefore required the constant attention of the Registrar, and thirdly that money was flowing in rapidly so that the Registrar had to interview the investors and intending capitalists and that he should be there to be in touch with all those persons. Another argument which was advanced was that since the Hon'ble Member in charge of the department had to be in Calcutta it was very necessary that the Registrar, the head of the department, should also be in the same city. But now it has become necessary to consider all these reasons in the light of the facts that I am now going to place before this Council. I may begin by saying that exactly the same arguments were put forward as regards the location of the Agricultural Department permanently in this city and I would ask Your Excellency's Government to consider whether after the recent decision of the Government with regard to this department the office of Registrar of the Co-operative Societies should not be located at Dacca. I have not brought forward this resolution in order to embarrass Government in any way but simply because I feel that the activities of the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies and of the Department of Agriculture are so closely bound up together that it is very necessary that the head of the Department of Co-operative Societies should be in touch with the head of the Department of Agriculture far more so than with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the department. We have all heard that one of the means by which Government proposes to introduce a larger amount of weaving or induce weavers to get cotton is, by starting Co-operative Societies. My Lord, is it not therefore necessary that the Registrar should be somewhere near the Agricultural Department, so that the two departments may co-ordinate their efforts to bring about the best of results? As regards the reasons that had been given I would presently show that they do not hold good at the present moment. As regards the provincial bank the operations may as well be directed from here. We know that there is a Joint-Registrar at Dacca and I think the duties of the Registrar for the purpose may very well be performed by the Joint-Registrar. As regards the second reason that was given, namely, that the needs of Western Bengal are greater, I submit that we have got two or that purpose for the Western Bengal districts, as against one in the Eastern Bengal districts. It therefore follows that provision has already

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Mr. Cumming.

been made for the needs of Western Bengal. The only question now to be considered is whether the office should be located in Calcutta. As regards the point that the Registrar should be in touch with the Hon'ble Member we all know that the state of things which the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell represented do not now exist as the Registrar has not now got his office in Writers' Buildings but somewhere outside it in a place called Dacre's Lane. Therefore, so far as those little conferences between the Hon'ble Member and Mr. J. M. Mitra which are said to have led to such useful results are now at an end. The reasons for allocating the Director of Agriculture at Dacca have been proved to be untenable by experience. We were told it was practically impossible to move that officer from Calcutta. But it has proved to be quite possible and the system is going on very well in spite of what the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell said. He said that the Director of Agriculture should be in touch with the mercantile firms of Calcutta and it was absolutely essential that he should remain in Calcutta. The mercantile firms have no branches at Dacca, yet they get their informations from the Director all the same. Therefore I would appeal to Your Excellency and to Your Excellency's Government not to take up an unsympathetic attitude in this matter but give it their careful consideration. I think a possible objection may be made to this resolution with regard to the position that is occupied by the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies regarding his office. I know something of the working of the Co-operative Societies and therefore I know that the argument may be based on the fact that the Registrar is now the chairman of the Central Bank. But I may tell the Council that no less than seven Directors of the Bank belong to Eastern Bengal. And if the Registrar has his office at Dacca it would be more convenient for the Directors to meet there than in Calcutta. Western Bengal districts supply only four members. For all these reasons, I submit that the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should be located in Dacca."

The Hon'ble Mr. CUMMING said :—

"My Lord, Government are entirely at one with the Hon'ble Member in his desire to encourage the co-operative movement in this part, as well as in other parts of the Presidency, but this can be done without the transfer of the head of the Department from the headquarters of the administration. Lord Carmichael in 1913, when this matter was suggested, referred to the possibility of the transfer of control in the case of certain departments in which the mass of the business tended for the moment to gravitate to this part fo Bengal. I shall explain shortly that this is the reason why there has been a change in connection with the Agricultural Department.

The Hon'ble Member has referred to the discussion on the subject in 1917, *i.e.*, last year, when the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell pointed out that the mass of the business before the Registrar then concentrated in Calcutta. It is true that the position is not quite the same as last year ; but on the other hand, it is not so far different, that there appears to be sufficient justification for the transfer of the Registrar. In the first place, as regards the arguments raised with reference to the provincial bank, the Hon'ble Member says that the bank has not been created. It is true that the provincial bank, as a bank, has not been created. But the federation of central banks, to which he refers, was the association of banks to which my predecessor was referring last year. This federation has been created in the course of the last 12 months ; it has its office in Calcutta and is in the immediate personal control of the Registrar. On these grounds, it is desirable that the Registrar should retain his headquarters in Calcutta. In the second place, there has been a decentralisation of authority since last year. Since the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell spoke in August 1917, three officers, as the Hon'ble Member has mentioned, have been appointed to assist the Registrar with co-ordinate powers. He is not precisely correct in stating there are two for the Western Provinces and one for East Bengal. The three

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Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-haq; The President.

officers appointed are one for Northern Bengal, one for Western Bengal, and one for Eastern Bengal; and at present there is in Dacca a Deputy Collector on special duty with the special powers of a Joint-Registrar. Surely from this it does not follow that the Registrar should be transferred here, but rather that the necessity for the transfer here has considerably diminished.

The further argument that was used by the Hon'ble Member when speaking in support of the resolution was that last year reasons were given why the headship of the Agricultural Department should not be removed from the centre of the administration, whereas it is a fact that the Director of Agriculture has now his headquarters in Dacca. But there is a difference between the two cases; in the case of the Agricultural Department there has undoubtedly been a greater concentration of work within the last year in Dacca, and it is not therefore inappropriate that at present the headship of the department should be at Dacca. But in the case of the work of the department dealing with Co-operative Societies, there has not been such a concentration of work in the eastern districts of the province. As the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell pointed out last year, the Registrar is essentially a touring officer who gives his services to East Bengal as well as to other parts of the province. In fact, one district belonging to the Dacca Division, namely, the Faridpur district, is really under his own personal control at the present moment. I, therefore, submit that there appears to be no justification for permanently locating the headquarters of the Registrar away from the headquarters of the provincial administration; and in view of the fact that the Registrar is represented in Dacca by an officer who has co-ordinate powers with the Registrar, the Hon'ble Mover will realise that the grounds for transferring the Registrar have, as I have stated, very much decreased; and I hope he will perhaps not press his resolution."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"My Lord, I have very little to add to what I have already stated. I must admit that after all the Government must be allowed to judge where particular officers should be located. We can only put forward suggestions. If, therefore, in this particular matter Government find that there are difficulties in the way of permanently locating this office at Dacca, I would not be well advised in pressing this resolution. Besides, I do not wish to make the location of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies dependent on the location of the office of the Director of Agriculture in Dacca, because I find that there is very little chance of my motion being carried; and, after all, we may lose the Director of Agriculture also. I do not, therefore, wish to press this resolution."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

President's Address.

The PRESIDENT said :—

"It will perhaps be for the convenience of Hon'ble Members if, before we adjourn for the luncheon interval, I make some remarks with reference to item No. 22 which appears on the agenda, in which the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq proposes to recommend to the Governor in Council that a Committee of non-official members be appointed to consider the list of subjects to be transferred to popular control, as suggested in paragraph 238 of the Report on Constitutional Reforms. I am going to suggest, for the consideration of the Hon'ble Maulvi, that he should not move that resolution to-day; and I make that suggestion for two reasons: the first is that the Government have no more control over the non-official members of this Council than the Hon'ble Maulvi has himself; and Government cannot order non-official

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members to serve on committees against their will. It is perfectly easy for the Hon'ble Maulvi, if he desires to do so, formally to suggest a committee without moving any resolution on the subject in this Council. My second reason is one to which I attach more importance, and it is this: I think it would be more satisfactory from every point of view, if the Hon'ble Members of this Council desire to discuss the Reform Scheme and express their views upon it, that they should be given a special opportunity of discussing the scheme as a whole from every point of view. That being so, I am prepared to summon a special session of the non-official members of Council for that purpose. The only question is the time at which such a session should be held. I suggest for the consideration of Hon'ble Members two alternative dates. I should be prepared, for instance, to summon such a special meeting to take place at the conclusion of the ordinary business of the Legislative Council which will be held during the first week in September; that is one date for your consideration; or again I would be prepared, if that date be not convenient to the majority of members, to summon such a meeting later in the autumn, say some time early in November. There are advantages and disadvantages attached to each of these dates. Hon'ble Members may say that they desire to express their opinions before the Government submit their views to the Government of India; and that is an argument in favour of holding a special session early in September. On the other hand, non-official members of this Council have been asked individually to submit their views to Government, so that the argument which I have just adduced in favour of holding a special session early in September is not necessarily a very cogent one. The arguments in favour of holding such a meeting later are, I think, that it will give Hon'ble Members greater time in which to digest the many complicated proposals which are contained in the scheme and will enable them to express a more matured judgment upon them. But I do not wish to influence Hon'ble Members one way or the other. I am quite prepared, as I have said, to summon a special session either during the first week in September or early in November, and I would suggest that those non-official members who are present here to-day might perhaps meet the Vice-President before we re-assemble this afternoon and tell him what their views are with regard to this question of dates.

I would propose that we should now adjourn, and that we should meet again at a quarter before 3 o'clock. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler will be pleased to be here at 2-30 P.M. and discuss this matter with Hon'ble Members who wish to do so."

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 15.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ also moved the following resolution:—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that in view of the distress now prevailing in the country, Government be pleased to sanction an increment on a suitable scale to the pay of all public servants drawing monthly salaries up to Rs. 100 a month.

He said:—

"My Lord, I feel I need not say very much in commending this resolution to the acceptance of Your Excellency's Council. It has been admitted on all hands that the distress prevailing in this country is very acute, and that all public servants drawing a very small pay, say up to Rs. 100 a month, find it very hard to make their both ends meet, and it would be a great relief if Government could see their way to add any

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increments to their salaries in any way Government might think fit and proper. I am told that action on these lines have already been taken by other Governments and the Government of India specially, and that private companies also and employers of labour have thought to give increments to their servants in view of the distress prevailing. The harder case is that of the menial servants who draw a salary which is not even sufficient for them to purchase a pair of *dhoties* at the rates prevailing in the country. A pair of *dhoti* now costs about Rs. 7, and supposing there are six members in the family and each member requires a pair throughout the year, he has got to spend on *dhoties* something which is equal to his annual income, which leaves barely anything for the maintenance of his family. Officers in the enjoyment of high salaries do not feel so acutely as the poorer servants, whose case I have cited. It is on their behalf that I would urge this resolution for acceptance by Your Excellency's Council. I do not think that it would entail a heavy expenditure, because the increments they would draw would be very small. With these few words, I beg to commend this resolution to the acceptance of Your Excellency's Council."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY WHEELER said :—

"My Lord, this resolution is of a type which necessarily presents the Financial Department in a somewhat invidious attitude. We all like to feel that we had done something in the course of the day to help those whom the circumstances of life may have temporarily hit somewhat hard, and the Financial Department shares that amiable weakness with other members of the Council. But, on the other hand, the Financial Department is particularly entrusted with the task of administering to the best of its ability the income and expenditure of the Local Government, and we are bound, therefore, to insist on certain practical possibilities before undertaking fresh expenditure.

In the first place, we have already recognized to some extent the conditions to which the Hon'ble Member has referred, and we have given some relief in the case of the lowest paid servants of Government, who, he will doubtless agree, have the first claim. The Hon'ble Member has put his limit at Rs. 100; we have put ours somewhat lower, and have dealt first with the menial servants, the more humble employees of the *chaprassi*, *farash* and peon type. Even before the war, as is well known, the economic conditions in this country were tending to drive up the rates of lower paid labour all round, and that is a very serious problem with which future Local Governments will be faced. These conditions were intensified by the war; but, even apart from the war, we prepared a very elaborate scheme to benefit these subordinates which we had submitted to the Government of India. In contradistinction to the Hon'ble Maulvi's happy anticipation that this will not cost a heavy sum, I may tell him that it will involve an expenditure of something like Rs. 17 lakhs. Although we could not face the full cost of the scheme, we did, in view of war conditions introduce it in part; we have done so by raising the minimum pay to Rs. 10, Rs. 9 and Rs. 8, according to the classification of districts in respect of the relative expense of living. In addition to this, we have given an extra rupee to those who are drawing less than Rs. 12. There is nothing very magnificent in this, but even that comparatively small measure involves an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs approximately. I leave it to the Council to calculate roughly what it is going to cost if we undertake sweeping relief on the lines of this resolution.

As regards what has been done by the other Local Governments, we have not got full information, but as far as we can ascertain, the Bombay Government has given special relief in the Bombay and Karachi cities. Judging by what we see in the papers, the conditions of these two towns

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have become abnormal in a very marked degree, the influx of troops and all sorts of labour connected with the war having raised the cost of living to a level far higher than that in other cities. Presumably it was for this reason that the Bombay Government had to undertake special measures of relief. The Government of India seem to have given special allowances to the Post and Telegraph and Railway Departments; but both of these departments have borne an exceptional strain by reason of the war, and they are both departments whose efficiency cannot possibly be allowed to deteriorate during the war. As far as we know, no Local Government has attempted to do anything of the very wide character of this resolution.

Therefore, Sir, we cannot promise anything to that extent. As I have said, we have done something in the case of the lowest paid servants of Government, and in the course of the year, I have no doubt we shall do more in individual cases as they arise, since specific cases of this description are sure to crop up from time to time. I am afraid, however, that we could not possibly, in the present state of our provincial finances, when economy is being enjoined upon us, promise that we would give something to all in receipt of less than Rs. 100 in recognition of the high rates of living due to the war. The difficulties arising out of the war are shared by us all, and we have got to bear them with what philosophy we can; but in respect of the clerical classes, in particular, it is to be remembered that, in so far as grain prices have been far lower than the average of the past few years, they have benefited to that extent, even though they are paying more for cloth and other necessaries of life. We do not deny that there is hardship, but we can only relieve it up to a point; and for the rest, with all sympathy for those who are suffering, I am afraid things must continue as they are."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"My Lord, I do not wish to fix Rs. 100 as the unalterable limit. It is really for the Government to say where the line should be drawn, and I admit that in this respect the Government would be the best judge of the matter. In addition to what I said I would only bring to the notice of the Government the case of two classes of public servants whose claims for an increment of pay Government have assured us that they would be considered. I refer to the case of the Civil Court peons and clerks of the Registration Department. As regards both of these, schemes have been prepared for an increment of pay, and as far as I can understand, these schemes are being held up owing to the abnormal condition prevailing in consequence of the war. But I would press their claims again on the attention of the Government. As regards the statement that no Local Government have done anything, I would beg leave to point out that as the times are somewhat abnormal, the prevailing conditions in Bengal are also somewhat abnormal. We are all suffering no doubt in consequence of the war and we will suffer patiently because we know that all these sufferings are not certainly of our own seeking. It is due to circumstances over which we can have no control. But at the same time we must remember that this suffering is acutest in the case of those whose income or salary is small. And I therefore submit that those whose pay is of the lowest grade—they have got the first claim on the attention of the Government. I am glad to hear that Government have taken certain action in the matter and will take further action as soon as a sufficient case is made out. I am convinced that the wheels of Government move very slowly. Therefore, it becomes necessary to press this matter on the attention of the Government. It is in their hands that the destiny of these poor men lie. A difference of a few rupees may mean much to them, while it may not mean much to Government and it is they who are the acutest sufferers in the distress now prevailing in the country. I wish everybody knew fully of the extent of the distress that is now prevailing. Everybody says that there is distress, but how many

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realize the acuteness of that distress? A pair of *dhotis* costing Rs. 3 before are now selling at Rs. 8. It may be an increase of Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 only, but it may mean taking away a good substantial portion of an ordinary man's monthly income. It is for this reason that I press this resolution on the attention of the Government although the total expenditure may come up to 17 lakhs of rupees. What I would suggest is this that not only a beginning should be made, but that the beginning should be a substantial one and ways and means must also be found out by Government. It may be by paying occasional bonuses to these people or by any other way. That I leave to Government. I do not wish to say anything further.

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 16.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ also moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the orders recently issued by the Government for the retirement from the public service of officers attaining the age of 55 be sparingly used in the case of members of the Provincial Judicial Service so long as the conditions of initial recruitment to that service are not improved.

He said :—

"My Lord, I am told that this resolution of mine has caused something like a furore in the ranks of the munsifs. They think that if the Subordinate Judges are allowed to hold on, it will block the promotion of munsifs and it is for this reason that they fear that what may be good for the Subordinate Judges may be something like an injury to their own interests. If there is any munsif who think so, I am sorry that my resolution should have given rise to that impression. What I mean is that cases of exceptional character might occur and I ask Government to take such cases into their consideration. To begin with, we know that these munsifs are not confirmed in their posts till they attain the age of 32. Even if they are confirmed at an earlier age they cannot complete 25 years' service before they attain the age of 55, and as under the new rules he would have to retire then, he would not be entitled to draw half pension. Of course, he would be entitled to half pension if he has completed his 25 years' service. It may so happen that a Subordinate Judge is compelled to retire at 55 and if he has a few months' more service to complete his 25 years, it would be very hard for him if he is not allowed an extension so as to get the benefit of drawing full pension. I would ask Your Excellency's Government to consider these extreme cases, especially in the judicial service. I expect that when some improvements take place in the judicial service, officers may be confirmed at an earlier age than at present. Then in that case this question would not arise. With these words I beg to move the resolution."

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"My Lord, I support the resolution moved by my hon'ble friend. Ordinarily we are not for granting extensions, but there may be occasions to which reference has been made by the Hon'ble Mover where it might prove very hard for an officer if he is not allowed to complete his 25 years of service and to draw full pension. Their cases ought to be considered. I believe Government are also anxious to grant in such special cases certain concessions. Moreover, efficient officers of Government expect that they should be

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allowed to draw full pension. There are cases in which concessions ought to be given and I support the proposal. It is not necessary to speak much on the subject. As regards members of the Executive Branch since they are nominated, they pass through a probationary period and that is counted towards pension. But the munsifs are not confirmed before they attain the age of 33 or 34. Of course, in their cases the officiating period is counted, but very few of them get an officiating appointment within 3 or 4 years of their service. Under these circumstances I think it is quite reasonable that concession should be shown especially to the efficient and hard-working officers. With these words I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said :—

"My Lord, I am afraid I have got to disappoint the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq regarding this resolution ; for I do not think that a strong case has been made out for the acceptance of the Government, nor that by the acceptance of this resolution would the Maulvi Sahib be doing any real service to the judicial service regarding which he wants a certain amount of concession and consideration shown. The new rules have just come into force and the Provincial Government is bound not only to accept them but to make a beginning of a question which has been allowed to go on unchecked for a long time. I think, I may remind the Hon'ble Member that Government have already given their assurance that they will accept the question of the increase of pay in the junior grades as soon as a reply from the High Court is received on the subject. As to using the power of granting extensions more extensively rather than sparingly, as I have already said Government are bound to carry out the new rules under the Civil Service Regulations by which extensions are not to be granted to officers of any branch of the service except where there is an unquestionable public advantage by retaining that officer, or where the officer is really physically fit to continue. The age limit of 55 has been found to be a good working limit for retirement, and therefore there is no reason why exception should be made for one particular service. Every extension granted delays, as the Hon'ble Maulvi Sahib himself knows, promotion of junior men, and if no extensions had been granted, there would now be no munsif over two years' service in the lowest grade. In these days of efficiency Government must also stipulate, like all private individuals, on having the best men available for every service, and I think that this holds good for the judicial branch of the executive, just as much as for the executive branch of the same service. Government cannot make any differentiation in a matter of this kind. Moreover, the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq has said that he wants this clemency to be shown in cases of an extreme nature. I would ask him to leave this to the discretion of the Government. If it is really a case where it so happens that a Sub-Judge has to complete only a few months to get his Government pension and if that officer has really done good service to Government, I think the Maulvi Sahib can rest assured that the Government are not likely to overlook such a case, but Government cannot as a general principle show such leniency to a particular service.

Turning to what the Hon'ble Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri has said, I am afraid that I could not follow him very carefully ; but I should like to say that there is some likelihood of there being a demoralising effect on the services by allowing Subordinate Judges more extensions than by disallowing them. I think the munsifs and younger men should be given a chance, and except in extreme cases, Government is bound to carry out the new rules which have only recently been issued by the Secretary of State and the Government of India. For these reasons and with the assurance that the Government will certainly in special cases look into the matter on its own merits, I hope that the Maulvi Sahib will not press this resolution before the Council. Government cannot accept it."

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The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"I beg leave, my Lord, to withdraw this resolution."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 17.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ asked for leave to withdraw the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the annual exodus of the Government to Darjeeling be abandoned.

He said :

"My Lord, as regards this resolution I beg leave to withdraw it without discussion, as there is very little chance of its being accepted."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 18.

18. The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ also moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that pending the establishment of Muhammadan Arts Colleges in Calcutta and Dacca, such colleges be opened in hired houses and steps be taken to make them immediately available to Muhammadan students.

He said :—

"My Lord, this is one of the questions that the Muhammadan Members of this Council have tried often and often to press upon the attention of Government, and I feel bound to say that although we have done all that we possibly could to induce Government to take some definite steps in the direction suggested in this resolution, we have still got this grievance that nothing practical has been done, and that there is no sign that anything is going to be done in the near future. I may, however, admit that in certain respects Government have done something to help Muhammadan students in pursuing their studies. For instance, the reservation of a certain number of seats in colleges and hostels ; but I would earnestly ask Your Excellency to consider whether the concessions that have been made so far are really sufficient to meet the needs of the situation. My Lord, so far as the case for a Muhammadan Arts College in Calcutta and in this city is concerned, we have been discussing this even since the year 1912, and we are all agreed that every year the number of Muhammadan students who, after passing the Matriculation examination, seek admission to these colleges has been gradually increasing. I do not think that I will meet with any contradiction from Government when I say that a very large number of Muhammadan students have to give up their studies in consequence of their inability to find accommodation in the existing colleges. I was taken to task for using the expression "a large number of Muhammadan students," but after all a census was taken, and I believe that I can confidently assert to-day in this hall that the number of students who have got to give up their studies for want of accommodation is really very, very large. If I am correct, the question arises whether the case for a Muhammadan Arts College has not been made out. We have discussed the question over and over again and we have been told in reply that the real difficulty in our way is one of funds. I will also admit that so far as this aspect of the question is concerned, I find that at the

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present moment the funds at the disposal of Government are not abundant, and that unless and until normal conditions are restored, we cannot reasonably ask Government to embark upon a fanciful expenditure. But I would, at the same time, ask Government to consider whether the proposal I am now pressing is not of a much humbler character.

After all, what is it that I want? I want that a college be started in some hired house, meaning thereby that the matter should be left primarily to private enterprise, and that Government should come forward to our help by allowing us some sort of monthly grant Supposing the expenses of a fully equipped college come up to Rs. 5,000 a month roughly, and we raise about Rs. 3,000 by means of fees and donations, we would only require Rs. 2,000 a month or Rs. 24,000 a year from Government. If this is done, we can wait till better times are restored and we can have the genuine article. But if we are told to wait indefinitely till normal conditions are restored, I submit that we would be asked to wait much too longer than human patience can bear. We have waited five years already, and we are still harping on the same string at the present moment. I therefore submit that, so far as this proposal is concerned, there is no very unsurmountable difficulty in the way of Government accepting this resolution; and I therefore confidently hope that Government will be pleased to accept it. I might possibly be told that the Calcutta University Commission is considering the whole question of University teaching in this province, and that it would be somewhat premature to take steps in the direction I have suggested till the decision of the Commission is known.

Now, as regards the decision of the Commission, that again introduces an element of uncertainty into our calculations. We do not know how long we shall have to wait; it may be as long as the war lasts or very much longer; but I would say this much that whatever the decision of the Commission may be, there should be no possible difficulty in our having a college in a hired house and ultimately that college may be established under the rules that are to be framed by the University. I myself do not see any difficulty; and if there are any, I would like to have them pointed out; and if they are reasonable, I would not press my demand on the consideration of Government. But I have asked Government to consider this matter, and personally I do not see any difficulty in the way of it. I might have withheld my resolution till later after we received the recommendations of the University Commission. I reserve my comments till I know the attitude of Government towards the question which I have raised. With these words, I commend my resolution for the acceptance of Council."

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM said :—

"My Lord, I rise to support the motion which is moved by my friend to the right. I admit that the policy which the Muhammadans have followed some years back has been wrong with reference to Western education, and I think everyone will admit that we have already paid the penalty of our folly; but, I beg to submit, my Lord, just as the Muhammadan student begins to take to Western education and University education, difficulties arise in the way of the student. First, there come University regulations which limit the number of boys in schools and also the course of teaching, by which a Muhammadan student cannot get into any college that he may find near his home, because the subjects which a Muhammadan boy is likely to take up or which will give him a good Muhammadan education as well as a good high education are not taught in every college, and that is the difficulty which a Muhammadan student has to meet with. Under the present rules of the University, some colleges are affiliated in particular subjects of the University, and some of them in other subjects; so that the student has to chose a particular college

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to get admission, and the difficulty is that these colleges cannot admit as many Muhammadans as seek admission, because the number of colleges which provide good education for Muhammadans is limited. I therefore think that it is advisable to have a college specially for Muhammadans where subjects which are likely to be taken up by Muhammadan arts students will be taught, and so relieve the other colleges of the difficulty they find in accommodating Muhammadan boys. If my suggestion may not be considered preposterous, I may add that the best way to deal with the question, so far as Calcutta is concerned, would be to add additional classes in the Presidency College, and these classes reserved for Muhammadan boys. This can be done with very little increase in the capital expenditure and also a little increase in the running expenditure as well, because the running expenditure will certainly increase because the additional classes will mean additional professors; but we will also get some income, as my friend has stated, from the fees, which will come to about Rs. 3,000 a month, the expenditure will be Rs. 5,000, and the balance will be about Rs. 2,000. If I may be permitted, I would suggest that a similar attempt may be made in this city, which looks more or less like a city of deserted houses, and we have got a large number of buildings which are unoccupied, and they can be utilised for the temporary use of the Muhammadan Arts College; although these buildings were never intended for use as colleges or schools, they might be utilised for such a purpose with a little alteration. It will be a great relief if a college be established and the Muhammadans put there. There was some difficulty as regards hostel accommodation; our difficulty will be removed if an attempt is made to have these institutions in hired buildings. Why we press for it is that if a college is started in hired buildings, Government will feel keenly the necessity of having a Muhammadan Arts College, and we hope and believe that the establishment of a college building will be expedited. It will then be considered more urgent than it is at present. There is an impression, my Lord, right or wrong, that if Government feel the necessity for it and want to do it, it will be done without any serious inconvenience, and that ways and means could be found as ways and means have been found for many other projects which the other departments have found necessary and have given preference to other schemes. I hope, my Lord, that as this question has been discussed so often, we shall at any rate come to a solution this year and in this city which was primarily intended as the capital of Muhammadan Bengal."

The Hon'ble MR. WORDSWORTH said :—

"My lord, I think it must have occurred to all Hon'ble Members on receiving notice of this resolution that the Hon'ble mover has chosen a peculiarly unseasonable time for urging these demands upon Government. The resolution as placed before us to-day is new in form; it is, however, a variation of a theme that has frequently been before us, has been discussed in this Council on many occasions, and has received the attention of the Department of Education and of Government for many years. Government's sympathy with the project is well known, and its desire to help is well known; and I think it is well known also that if the war had not intervened, our plans for ensuring special facilities for the higher education of Muhammadans would have assumed a material form by this time. The war, however, has upset our calculations, has introduced financial difficulties and has introduced difficulties relating to the recruitment of staff and equipment, and no action has been possible for the last two or three years. This suspension of action due to the war did not commend itself to many members of the Council and so the matter was brought to debate in March last, on which occasion Sir S. P. Sinha put forward the view of Government in these words :—'Government were unable to accept the resolution of pressing the institution of a Muhammadan College because we

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could not get the money and we could not get the staff, and even if we could. it would be necessary, I submit, even then, to wait till we know what the recommendations of the University Commission would be with regard to a matter of this kind.'

That was the attitude of Government five months ago, and that attitude was supported by this Council when the matter was pressed to a division. We are therefore entitled to ask whether there is any change in the situation to justify new proposals on a matter so recently dealt with. From Government's point of view, there is none. If strict economy was necessary a few months ago, it is no less necessary to-day, and if there were difficulties in recruiting staff and in procuring equipment of colleges a few months ago, these difficulties exist to-day; and if a few months ago it was considered advisable to wait for the report of the University Commission, it is no less desirable to-day when the publication of that report is presumably a few months nearer. From the Hon'ble Member's point of view, I think that the crux of the situation is, the belief that there is a very great need of additional accommodation for Muhammadan students this year. We have been told in rather vague language of the large number of Muhammadan students who have to give up their education because of their inability to secure admission into colleges. The Hon'ble Member's knowledge in this matter outstrips my own. I have made such enquiries as I have been able to make in the time at my command since I received this resolution, and have been unable to discover any clear evidence in support of the Hon'ble Member's point of view. I have written to a large number of Principals of Colleges in this province; I have consulted personally many others. I have consulted gentlemen who are not Principals of Colleges, but are engaged in educational work. I am a member of the executive body of the Calcutta University. I sit on many governing bodies and other educational committees, and only in one instance this year has any representation come before me about a difficulty of this sort, and this representation when examined was found to be scarcely substantiated by the facts.

On the other hand, I have these figures from the Presidency College. a College justly popular among Muhammadans which offers them great advantages in the matter of fees and great opportunities for the study of those subjects that are of peculiar interest to Muhammadans. This year I am informed that the number of Muhammadan students who applied within the time appointed was 50, 36 applied late; these 86 applicants were considered, and 48 were selected for admission. Of these 48, 12 failed to join in spite of the concessions that were offered, and of those 38 who had already been refused, the Principal found it impossible, when 12 vacancies were left for Muhammadans owing to the failure of these 12 to join, to secure Muhammadans to take the vacant places. This is not perhaps a conclusive argument, but it is indicative of the situation; and we may fairly assume that at the time when these unexpected vacancies occurred. the number of Muhammadan students who had not been admitted in the Presidency College, had been admitted in other colleges in Calcutta or elsewhere. No Calcutta College tells me of any special difficulty or of any specially large number of Muhammadans refused admission, nor is any such evidence forthcoming from Dacca itself. Government, therefore. cannot accept the Hon'ble Member's contention that there has arisen a special need which demands special action at this moment. The resolution, as explained by the Hon'ble Member, is rather surprising. As it reads, it suggests that Government should take action for the opening of temporary colleges in hired buildings, but the Hon'ble Member has explained it as meaning that private colleges should be opened in hired buildings, and that Government should come forward with a grant-in-aid. There is no reason that I am aware of why any gentlemen or any association interested in

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Muhammadan education should not establish their own colleges in hired houses or elsewhere. Whether a grant-in-aid would be given is a matter which can scarcely be argued in this Council. It will depend upon circumstances; upon the probable efficiency of these colleges; upon their financial stability and upon many other considerations, and I would only add the remark that there are certain colleges recently come into existence that have already pressed for Government aid. and that Government have not this year been able to encourage their aspirations. Hired houses might be used for colleges. but it is doubtful whether houses built for other purposes could be easily turned into colleges in such a way that the University would accept them. But supposing all difficulties of accommodation, staff and finances were surmounted, there still remains a difficulty which I do not think can be surmounted in any way. Colleges in Bengal, whether private or Government, must work in affiliation with the University. To secure affiliation a college must apply long in advance, and must show that it is fully equipped to do the work, and if any gentlemen started now to establish a college the earliest date by which they could be admitted to affiliation under the University, would be July of next year. Between this and July of next year many things may happen; one, I hope, will be the receipt of the report of the University Commission; another a considerable relief in the financial situation; and I would therefore put it to the Hon'ble Member, that since a delay is for many reasons necessary, it might be as well to accept once more the position that was accepted in April last, and to await the publication of the University Commission's report, and the return of more favourable financial considerations."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"My lord, I would have gladly accepted the suggestion made by the Director of Public Instruction but for the fact that some of the statements which I made in support of my resolution seem to be challenged by Government. I will begin by saying that so far as the Department of Education is concerned we have no grievances whatsoever, and I may also mention here that I do not wish to embarrass the Hon'ble Members who are very sympathetic, and if we do not get what we want it is because, I am fully convinced, that the facts have not been properly placed before them. I know of a case where a number of students were refused admission in a Government College. Government had to prepare the statistics and the task was entrusted to an officer, who, in his turn, entrusted it to a subordinate Muhammadan assistant, who collected an information which contradicted a statement made at a meeting at which the Director of Public Instruction presided. I mention this facts only to show that fact, and support my argument that figures collected by Government are liable to contain errors. The Director of Public Instruction has taken up the position that all the Muhammadan students who passed the Matriculation Examination and those who passed the Intermediate Examination in Science found seats in existing colleges, but here I must strongly join issue with him. We know the number of the Matriculation passed students and it cannot possibly be that the existing colleges with accommodation for 25 per cent. Muhammadan students were sufficient for them. If he really presses the point. I will prove it to satisfaction that this is not a fact. The late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the year 1910 were so fully convinced of the necessity of a separate Muhammadan Arts College that a scheme was ordered to be made out and a scheme *was* made out, when the partition was annulled and the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam ceased to exist. Am I to understand that what was necessary in 1910 is not necessary in 1918 although attention has been repeatedly drawn to it by the representations of the community. Am I to understand that the necessity

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has ceased to exist in 1918? I would say most emphatically that it has not. I do not know whether I should be challenged, but I propose to place these facts before the Director of Public Instruction. Then we are told that economy is necessary. I do most certainly agree. The previous resolution was based on the recognition of an economical necessity. The police budget is extravagant. We all agree that economy is necessary there, but the general complaint is that no economy is practised under that head. I am reminded in this connection of a story. A gentleman was asked to practise economy. He went over his budget and found that the only way he could practise economy was by curtailing the amount which he used to spend on charity. We are asked that in order to practise economy all we have got to do is to cut out Rs. 25,000 meant for a Muhammadan College. I want to put the question seriously to Government that if they are agreed that there should be economy, is this the direction in which economy should be practised? I think that this scheme should be taken in hand now. It is no use arguing as I am prepared to admit that the scheme may possibly have to be postponed in consequence of the recommendations that are going to be made by the Universities Commission. Then we have been told that if the war had not intervened we would have got something. The scheme was prepared by the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government, then came the re-partition which prevented the scheme from being put into operation. Then the proposal was taken up by the Government of Your Excellency's predecessor, and before a scheme could be prepared came the war. Then we again raised the question before Government. I do not know how many obstacles still there are to encounter. But unless Government do really take this matter up in right earnest, there will never be a real solution of the problem.

There is one thing more which I want to press most strongly for the consideration of Government and it is this: How is it that although year after year we are bringing this question to the notice of Your Excellency's Government, sometimes during the Budget discussion, sometimes by moving resolutions and sometimes by putting interpellations until the question has become one of the most pressing questions in this Council going from year's end to year's end, and yet nothing has been done? Your Excellency may know that at the time of the annulment of partition, a solemn pledge was given to the community that something would be done in the matter of education. At that time we thought that we would have the Dacca College and along with it a Muhammadan Arts College at Dacca. I take it that these solemn pledges are pledges which the Government are bound to fulfil. We are told that the present moment is most unseasonable for a resolution of this kind and that I should not have brought it up. Unseasonable indeed! There seems to be a season for everything. There seems to be a season for the establishment of the Patna University and the Bihar High Court. But when we urge anything upon the attention of the Government, we are told that the time is unseasonable. There seems to be a season for everything but no season for improving Muhammadan education. We have been asking for that something for which the Allies are fighting—the desire for the redemption of something like a solemn pledge."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said:—

"My lord, I do not wish to go over trodden ground or bring forward facts and figures; but I think that the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul-Huq has been carried away somewhat by his enthusiasm and his earnestness in having the scheme now started, has overlooked a fact which the Director of Public Instruction brought out in his speech, viz., that if you were to start a new college even now, the chances were that you could not get affiliation from the University till July, 1919. If that be correct, I think the Hon'ble Mover of this resolution may be easy in his mind that we shall receive the report of the

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Calcutta University Commission before that ; and that being so, I would ask him to consider very carefully whether or not, in the best interests of Muhammadan education, it would be just as well to wait a little longer. Government is not blind to the fact of the growing need of Muhammadan education in the country, and Government would certainly have done more had not the war restrictions come in between ; and I think that if the Hon'ble Member will weigh this point in his mind, and when he finds that really and truly the University Commission's report is likely to come up earlier than the affiliation of a new college, I think he would be well advised to wait. That is all I have to say. The Director of Public Instruction, on behalf of Government, has already stated the reasons for which the resolution cannot be accepted."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

LIST OF BUSINESS ITEM No. 19.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HUQ also moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that Muhammadan opinion be invited as largely as possible on the question of legislation to provide for the levy of a voluntary tax on Muhammadans in Bengal to raise funds for Muhammadans education.

He said :—

"My lord, I think it necessary to explain the position which I take up in urging this resolution for acceptance by Your Excellency's Government. We have all felt that for several years past that one of the chief difficulties in the way of Muhammadan students is not merely the want of accommodation in existing colleges, but also the obstacles that naturally arise from the fact that Muhammadan students belong to a very poor community. We also recognise that under present conditions Government cannot give us much substantial aid, and we therefore thought that one of the best courses that we could adopt was to tax ourselves to raise funds for the purposes of Muhammadan education. I might at once be told that if such is our decision, why should we not do it by non-official means among ourselves by providing for it, instead of asking Government to legislate in this direction? The reasons, my lord, are obvious. In the first place, it is very difficult to organise the levy of a tax and its realisation. Secondly, I must admit, that if such a matter were undertaken by private enterprise there would be some chance, at any rate, of funds being misappropriated, if not actually misapplied to improper purposes. We, therefore, thought that the best course under existing circumstances would be to have legislation taken on the lines suggested in the recommendations contained in the Bill which I formally drafted and presented to the Secretary for introduction in this Council in order to levy a voluntary tax on Muhammadans for the purpose of raising funds for Muhammadan education. Before that Bill could be introduced, it was necessary to obtain the sanction of the Government of India, but the Government of India, I was informed, had objected to the introduction of that Bill for reasons which were not communicated to me in detail. The real reason, it seems to me, is based on the language of section 79 of the Government of India Act which enacts that the local legislature of any province may not, without the previous sanction of

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the Governor General, make or take into consideration any law affecting any tax for the time being in force—I have read from the relevant portion of this section. I thought, my lord, that with the proper interpretation of this section, the Bill that I presented in this Council was unobjectionable. The Government of India having, however, ruled otherwise, it was not possible for me to press upon the Government for permission to introduce the Bill. But what I would suggest by this resolution is that Muhammadan opinion may be unofficially invited, and if we find that Muhammadan opinion is practically unanimous, and that there is a large body of Muhammadan opinion behind this demand, we may have made out a case to go up to the Government of India for a reconsideration of that decision. I do not say that opinions should be invited as if the Bill has been already presented in Council, but what I do respectfully ask Your Excellency's Government is to addrsss the leading Muhammadans and associations and other persons interested in Muhammadan education inviting them to state their opinion clearly on the question of the feasibility of a tax of that character; but as regards the larger question as to whether such a tax would be acceptable to the Muhammadan community, if the Government find that there is a strong body of Muhammadan opinion in favour of it, I think we might then make out a good case for going up to the Government of India for the introduction of my Bill. With these explanatory remarks, I beg to commend my resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM said :—

"My lord, we are told that in order to take our proper place in the public life of the province we must get ourselves properly educated, but we find that facilities are wanting. And when we want that difficulties may be met we are told that money is not available for the purpose. Now we want to be allowed to tax ourselves and we are not allowed to bring forward a Bill for that purpose in the Provincial Council. I think I am right when I say that at least two Provincial Governments were favourable to a legislation of this kind—I mean the Governments of Bombay and Bengal. My Hon'ble friend here made out a draft Bill and the Legislative Department circulated a notice in which it was stated that the Bill was likely to be introduced at a particular meeting of the Council. But when the agenda paper was issued we found that that item was not in it. We subsequently learned that the Government of India have refused sanction for introduction. The Bombay Government also tried to introduce Mr. Sharda's Bill but the Government of India could not see their way to sanction its introduction. The Government have not a private fund ready for us. We have tried in various ways to raise a fund. First, we wanted to raise money by taxation and, secondly, we have tried to utilize the waqf funds by taking measures by which they could be used for Muhammadan education—the purpose for which they were intended. We have been refused assistance on both occasions and, as my Hon'ble friend has just remarked, we have been told that if the Muhammadans are so willing and so anxious to tax themselves then why not have a voluntary taxation? But, my lord, there are serious difficulties in the way of our doing so. If it is believed that there are 23 millions of Muhammadans who would gladly pay just as they pay Government revenues, then in that case, my lord, it would be putting too much value on the patirotism and public spirit of any community in the world. These men have to pay land revenue and if they fail to do so their estates are in danger of being sold. Is it likely that without some such safeguard the money will be forthcoming? Besides, there will be men of all sorts and dispositions in every community. I do not think the Muhammadan community is an exception to it. Believing that the money will be forthcoming and intending to have the work equitably distributed and also to make it suitable to all persons the only means which we could adopt was to tax the Muhammadans for the purpose of advancing

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Muhammadan education. I have got a particular interest in the matter because the constituency which I represent is one which is particularly poor but where the desire for education is very great. The Muhammadans whom I have the honour to represent belong to a race who lived by public service in the old days and they are a class who without education have got no other profession to follow. They have now fallen into very bad times and the only means by which they can retrieve their fortune is by getting a thorough and sound education. That education they cannot receive unless some pecuniary assistance is forthcoming. That assistance cannot be forthcoming from Government as their resources are limited. And if we are not allowed to tax ourselves all that we want is that the Government of Bengal may be pleased to ascertain whether a large, an overwhelming body of Muhammadan opinion is or is not favourable to this taxation. I make bold to say that it will be found to be favourable and it is quite apparent from the fact that people have demanded it in our conferences and also by the fact that two members of Provincial Councils had taken the trouble of drafting a Bill. There is a genuine desire for it. And if an inquiry is made it will convince the Government of India that it is a measure which may be allowed to be introduced into this Council. We may be told perhaps that so far as provincial taxation is concerned, it may be one of the questions that will come up before the reformed Council and so it is premature to take up this question now, and that it may be left to the new Council to decide about the taxation. But, my lord, the Government move slowly and by the time the reformed Council can go into this question and no action had been taken in the meanwhile, it will be too late perhaps, so far as the less educated of my community is concerned. Unless they are allowed or in other words unless they are given proper facilities for receiving education, I am afraid they will not be able to take their proper place in, or to share the responsibilities of, the Government under the Reform scheme. So we can hardly afford to wait, and I hope Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to take the matter into their favourable consideration."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY WHEELER said :—

"My lord, I would like to say a few words with reference to one remark that has been made by the last speaker. He has cited as an example of the unsympathetic and obstructive attitude of Government towards the laudable desire of the Muhammadan community to tax itself in the cause of education, that a Bill of this type in another province was rejected by the Government of India even against the wishes of the local Government. I happened to be Home Secretary at the time when that question was under discussion, and I may tell the Hon'ble Member that he has been misinformed as to the facts, which were these. The Hon'ble Mr. Bhurgri submitted a Bill, desiring self-taxation by the Muhammadan community for purposes of education in Sind; it was supported by the local Government and the then Commissioner of Sind, who, I think, was Mr. Younghusband. Its various aspects came under criticism by the Government of India, with the result that *prima facie* certain points appeared to be unsatisfactory, and it was referred back to the local Government for further consultation with Muhammadan opinion and examination. By that time there was a new Commissioner in Sind, so far as I remember—Mr. Lucas; and on further enquiry he ascertained that his predecessor had been misled by certain enthusiatic advocates of this taxation, the true facts being that the Muhammadan community as a whole did not desire taxation and did not favour the measure. In consequence of this further report the local Government withdrew its support to the Bill, which then lapsed. It is incorrect to say that the Bill was rejected by the Government of India against the wishes of the local Government."

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Mr. O'Malley.

The Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY said :—

"My lord, this resolution is couched in general terms, viz., that the opinion of the Muhammadan community be invited on the question of legislation to provide for the levy of a voluntary tax on Muhammadans in Bengal to raise funds for Muhammadan education.

The Hon'ble mover has, however, explained that what he has in view is not a referendum to the Muhammadans on the general question whether legislation of this kind is necessary or desirable. He realises that there must be concrete proposals showing what is intended, how money will be raised and how it will be spent : in fact, the people must be shown exactly how their pockets will be affected. What he desires is that the views of the Muhammadan community should be obtained not on a general question but on a particular measure, and that is the Bill which I believe he himself drafted and the introduction of which was refused by the Government of India. I gather from the Hon'ble mover's speech that he is not fully aware of the reasons why the Government of India refused to sanction the introduction of this Bill. I propose to tell him the reasons briefly. One of the features of the Bill was that among the Muhammadans who were to be made liable to pay an educational cess, were those paying income-tax ; and it was proposed to levy a super tax of 25 per cent. on the amount they paid as income-tax. The Bill provided that the cess should be levied from all Muhammadans in Bengal ; and this was one of three classes on which it was to be imposed. The Bill, as required by the rules about proposed legislation, was submitted to the Government of India. The Government of India, in exercise of their powers under the Government of India Act, were unable to sanction its introduction, because the Bill affected public revenues by a proposed increase of 25 per cent. to the income-tax ; and the Government of India could not permit the proposed addition of 25 per cent. In consequence of this decision of the Government of India, this Council has not and cannot have seisance of the Bill. In spite of this, the Council is asked in this resolution to recommend to Government that Muhammadan opinion should be invited on a Bill which could not be introduced. I ask, my lord, whether a referendum on a Bill which cannot be introduced can serve any useful purpose. I venture to submit that this is not a practical proposition.

I confess to some surprise at the resolution being moved at all. In the statement of objects and reasons which the Hon'ble Member appended to the Bill, he stated that the Muhammadan community was almost unanimous as to the necessity of a Muhammadan educational cess, and that the Bill was intended to give practical effect to the almost unanimous wishes of the entire community. If this is the case, I fail to see what is the good of Government consulting Muhammadan opinion on the matter. Government, however, have no evidence of any demand from the Muhammadans of Bengal for a voluntary tax for educational purposes, or any proof that they would welcome the imposition of an educational cess. It is true that after the Hon'ble Member had sent in his Bill, a resolution was moved by the All-India Educational Conference at Calcutta in favour of the Bill, but apart from this, Government have nothing to show that such a measure is demanded or would be welcomed by all the Muhammadans in Bengal. Perhaps, what the Hon'ble Member desires is that the District Associations and the Anjumans, which are numerous in this Presidency, should be given an opportunity of publicly expressing views which so far they have not expressed. But it is perfectly open to the Hon'ble Member to obtain their views himself. He can easily get publicity given to his proposals for legislation ; in fact, this debate will give a certain amount of publicity to them Public opinion has ample means of expressing itself, and if it does not choose to avail itself of them, it is not the duty of Government to advertise the proposals, and if I may use such a phrase, beat up public opinion

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Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur; Mr. O'Malley; the President.

for the Hon'ble Member. This being so, I must, on behalf of Government, oppose the resolution with an uncompromising negative."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"My lord, I have followed with great interest, the discussion on the proposal of two accredited representatives of the Muhammadan community, of taxing themselves for the purpose of advancing Muhammadan education. I have observed in public prints statements to the effect that if any portion of the administration of this country is entrusted to the people they will be very loth to tax themselves and all the discredit of failure will recoil upon the Government. But here I find, to my surprise, that two representatives of the Muhammadan community are asking for permission to impose taxation upon themselves for the purpose of promoting education. That shows the real earnestness of the community which they represent.

My lord, an observation has been made by the Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler with regard to the introduction of certain Bills in the Bombay Council, and it is this : One Divisional Commissioner found that the Muhammadan community were anxious that Government should permit them to tax themselves, while another Commissioner found that the community were opposed to it. Is it not then the best course to invite the opinion of the whole community saying that such a proposal has been made, what is the opinion of the community on the subject? I think that that is the best way. My lord, I do not know what are the contents of the Bill, but, if I have followed Mr. O'Malley right, the Bill suggests an increase of 25 per cent. on the income-tax and as he says it would encroach on the Imperial revenue. I do not know whether the Muhammadans want an increase of 25 per cent. in the income-tax or to levy an education cess, but if it is stated in the Bill that the money would be spent towards Muhammadan education and if it is brought before the community, they would be free to state whether they accepted it or not. Perhaps they would be more ready to welcome an education cess. It has been stated that it is for the Muhammadan community to express their opinion and not for the Government to advertise the proposal. I find that the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference asking Government to empower them to impose taxation upon themselves. There have been one or two other Muhammadan public bodies asking Government help on this matter. It may be said that they do not constitute the entire Muhammadan community. But, my lord, is there any objection to ask for a public expression of opinion on the subject or is it that there have been certain matters in the Bill with which Government do not entirely agree? I know of an analogous case where the people wanted legislation but Government would not have it. There was a great difference of opinion between the Government and the people over the Religious Endowment Bill of the late Mr. Ananda Charlu. I know that there is a great demand in the Indian community for years and years together for a Bill to provide for control over their religious endowments. I am speaking from my personal experience extending over a quarter of a century."

The Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY said :—

"Is the Hon'ble Member in order in introducing these arguments?"

The PRESIDENT said :—

"I think the Hon'ble Member is getting dangerously near the border line. I hope the Hon'ble Member will see that his remarks bear on the particular proposal before the Council."

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The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR continuing said :—

"If the Government would ask for an expression of public opinion especially on an important proposal like this, I am sure they will be in a better position to know the opinion of the community than can be known through public conferences or public bodies which may not represent all sections of the community. It may be asked why Government should advertise? But it is not a question of advertisement. And Government, even before the Reform proposals are given effect to, does not mean the Government of bureaucracy only. I think, therefore, that we can ask Your Excellency to ascertain public opinion on any public subject and especially on an important subject like this on which the Government are not convinced that public opinion has been adequately expressed. I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"I am extremely sorry that the attitude of Government should be so frankly hostile for I felt convinced when I gave notice of the resolution that the recommendation which I was making to Government was of a perfectly innocuous character. I would not have taken up the time of the Council further because I know the fate of my resolution, but that I want to clear up one or two points to which reference has been made in the official reply. It is said that the Bill affects the public revenues. I have considered the terms of the section and I fail to see how the Bill can be said to affect the public revenues of the country. After all, what I propose is that a cess should be imposed under certain conditions and at a certain rate on all Muhammadans residing in this Presidency and all that can be said if this tax is imposed is that it takes away to a certain extent the taxable capacity of a particular section of the people, namely, the Muhammadan community. Now let us consider that in consequence of various requirements the Muhammadan community are to be taxed, say, up to 50 per cent. of their income. But after all if we have imposed all the taxes we propose to levy we are going to leave to the people a certain margin out of their income. And this proposal of mine can be given effect to by taxing only an infinitesimal portion of the income left in their hands for bare sustenance. I therefore fail to see how the proposed taxation can possibly affect public revenues. However, that is the opinion of the Government of India and it must be accepted for the present. I am then told that it is useless wasting our time to invite opinion on a Bill that cannot be introduced. Well, if I thought that the position taken up by the Government of India were unassailable, I would certainly have never come up before Your Excellency's Government. I believe that the Government of India have arrived at a hasty decision and that if further facts are placed before them, they will reconsider their decision and give leave to introduce the Bill in this Council. Although at the present moment the Bill cannot be introduced the reason why I make this proposal is that if we invite public opinion I feel sure we will have collected materials which will enable us to make out a strong case for the reconsideration of the decision arrived at by the Government of India. I have next been told that instead of Government collecting the opinion why not collect the opinion ourselves? I certainly thought of that, but there are certain difficulties in my way. I wrote to several leading Muhammadan gentlemen, 73 in number, about this measure, and the Hon'ble Members will be surprised to hear that not more than five of them condescended to reply to my letter. I met many of them personally and they seemed very enthusiastic, but they did not reply to my letter because they said they could not appreciate the importance of it. We have got to deal with men who have this idea, if I may be excused for saying so, and it is for this reason that I thought if Government were to ask them for an opinion they would certainly give it. Mr. O'Malley has read out the

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preamble of the Bill which says that the Government are convinced there is a strong concensus of opinion amongst the Muhammadans that this tax should be imposed. But I may be permitted to point out that we have got to anticipate it and without an inquiry it cannot be said that it is incorrect. I am told there is no evidence that the Muhammadans wanted to be taxed and that there is certainly not good evidence for collecting their opinion. It may mean some trouble to Government, but I thought that the Government would be the proper machinery for collecting evidence on this particular point. It would be most welcome to the community that Government should undertake this work. Then I am reminded of the fate of a Bill of a similar character which was attempted to be introduced in the Bombay Council. I know of the case. But as far as I know in Bengal there is a genuine desire that this Bill should be introduced and that is why I want that public opinion should be consulted After all I have tired to place my views before the Council. And I cannot help pressing it to the attention of Government."

The resolution was then put and lost.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 20.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ also moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that definite steps be taken to organise and develop technical and industrial education in Bengal, especially in connection with the Dacca School of Engineering.

He said :—

"My lord, this again is one of our hardy Dacca annuals. I moved a similar resolution in this very House in the year 1916 when I had the privilege of listening to a very able and instructive speech from the Hon'ble Sir R. N. Mukherjee, who spoke in opposition to my resolution, and brought all his expert knowledge to bear on the question then before the Council. I do not know if it will serve any useful purpose to go over the same ground which we covered on the last occasion, and it is for this reason that I have tried to note down some of the definite proposals which I want to make in connection with the proposal now under discussion. It will be seen, my lord, that this is somewhat different to the proposal which I brought forward in 1916. On that occasion I made a definite proposal, but on the present occasion I leave it to Government to take whatever steps may seem proper for organising and developing technical and industrial education in Bengal, especially in connection with the Dacca School of Engineering. I wish to make a few suggestions. In the first place, I suggest that in the interests of these important branches of study, the question of their control and supervision should be taken out of the hands of the Director of Public Instruction and placed under the Director of Industries. There are various obvious reasons for doing so. We must admit that the time of the Director of Public Instruction is fully occupied with general educational matters and he cannot possibly be expected to devote much attention to the development of technical and industrial education as the needs of the problem demand. Secondly, the Director of Public Instruction, as far as I am aware, has not any officer subordinate to him who can be entrusted with the work of controlling the technical and industrial education of this province. Then the Director of Industries is supposed to be a wholetime officer for the purpose to which technical and industrial education really relate. It is but fair to ask that he should be entrusted with the work. The second proposal that I propose to make is that demonstration shops in technical and industrial institutions

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may be opened where artisans and skilled labourers may learn different kinds of industrial work. The third proposal that I make is that boiler examinations be begun in Bengal, and the students from the Sibpur Apprentice Department and the Dacca School of Engineering may be given equal facilities to sit at these examinations. The fourth recommendation that I want to make is for the amalgamation of the three existing joint, technical and survey boards, making one consisting of experts to control all the technical and industrial education in Bengal. The next proposal I want to make is that the electrical and mechanical classes in the Dacca School of Engineering be re-opened. These are principally the main proposals that I propose to make in connection with this resolution.

As regards the Dacca School of Engineering I do not wish to take up the time of this Council by urging the question over again, but I would simply urge this fact for the consideration of this Council, that the question that was raised by the Hon'ble Sir R. N. Mookherjee can be answered at least to some extent at the present stage. One of the points that he raised was that there are no workshops where these persons could get some sort of technical training as well as theoretical, but what he wanted was a large number of workshops where they could learn the practical part, and this dearth of workshops really made the question of the location of a suitable school of engineering in Dacca, so far as technical education was concerned, difficult.

I do not know much about the matter, as I have to speak as a layman, but if the railway workshops can be utilized for the purpose, they will provide sufficient opportunity for the kind of training on which the Hon'ble Sir R. N. Mookerjee laid so much stress. If the railway workshops can be utilised for the purpose, one of the main reasons given by Sir R. N. Mookerjee in opposition to my resolution would certainly fall to the ground. I do not wish to take up the time of the Council, but the importance of the matter must be recognised by all. I do not doubt that the Goverment are prepared to do all that can be done. The only question is whether any steps can be taken in the direction indicated by my resolution."

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM said :—

"My lord, I have very little to add to what has been said on this resolution by the Hon'ble mover himself. The attention is one which has engaged the attention of Government for a long time, and I believe that Government are as much anxious as the people of this country to find employment for the young men of the middle classes in Bengal, other than those of a clerk or a lawyer. I believe that in order to secure for them employment, we must give them a proper training and one of the avenues of employment would be that of a mechanic and an electrician, and other professions. Therefore I think that it is a very desirable and reasonable proposal that technical and industrial institutions should be established in Bengal, particularly in connection with the Dacca School of Engineering. We want a good deal of facilities and apparatus and some sort of workshop where students can be given this sort of education. I believe the local people, so far as the formal part of the resolution is concerned, would be only too willing and glad to come forward with their help to make this institution successful. I think Government should take the initiative and leave the organisation in the hands of Government officials.

With these few words, my lord, I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble MR. WORDSWORTH said :—

"My lord, there is great divergence between the terms of the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Maulvi and the definite recommendations into which that resolution has resolved. I think the Hon'ble Member will scarcely

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expect me to return offhand, on behalf of Government, a definite answer to such definite and technical proposals. I can assure him that these recommendations will be placed in the proper quarter; some of them have long been receiving consideration though they may not mature in the exact form in which they are now framed. and I hope the Hon'ble Mover will be content with that assurance with regard to his specific proposals. As the departments are at present organised, the Director of Industries is not in any way concerned with industrial or technical education; his functions are of a very specific character. and are determined at this moment by specific problems due very largely to war conditions; and I do not think it is possible to contemplate that the functions now exercised by the Director of Public Instruction in the Department of Technical Education should be transferred to the Director of Industries."

I would refer next to the proposal that the electrical and mechanical classes should be re-opened at the Dacca School of Engineering. In the debate on the Hon'ble Member's resolution of two years ago, the situation was clearly explained by the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon; and it was then pointed out that the facilities granted at Dacca to students for the study of mechanical and electrical engineering were being used to a very small extent. I have the figures here; and I find that in 1913-14, there were only four students in this department out of 266 in the school. In 1914-15, there were only 9 out of 211; and in 1915-16 there were 5 out of 211. The expenditure was considerable; there was at the same time but a small number of students taking these classes at Sibpur, and Government as trustee of the public revenues felt it impossible to continue these classes at such heavy expenditure. Accordingly, this work was concentrated at Sibpur; and it will be remembered that Sir R. N. Mukherjee and other members of the Council also strongly urged this course, because of the peculiar opportunities offered to students who follow their studies in large engineering and industrial centres. Since then, these classes at Sibpur have become very popular; and there is at the present moment a very large demand, a demand indeed almost too large to be met at the present moment. Government, therefore, is doing its best. There are difficulties of staff and the recruiting of competent men is almost impossible at the present moment. There are difficulties in securing additional machinery. If these difficulties obtain in connection with Sibpur where extension might be possible, surely the difficulties would be much accentuated if we endeavoured to re-establish similar classes at Dacca. Further, we are advised at present that the heavy demand on the classes at Sibpur is the demand for the opportunities that Sibpur gives not merely a demand for training in mechanical and electrical engineering, but for training in those subjects under the peculiarly favourable conditions which attach to the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur. It is true that Eastern Bengal students find it more expensive and more inconvenient to follow their studies in Calcutta than in Dacca, and by a natural sentiment which we all appreciate and which in educational work is peculiarly valuable, they would prefer to have the opportunities here; but sentiment and cost are not the only considerations. In the matter of engineering training the opportunities for a satisfactory practical training are a very potent determinative and the extra expense to which Eastern Bengal students who go to Sibpur are put is more than compensated by the additional prospects they have in after life.

For these reasons, and unless there occurs any fundamental change in the situation, Government is not able to take into consideration the re-institution of the teaching of these subjects at the Dacca School of Engineering.

Proposals for the development and improvement of the work of the Dacca School of Engineering are under consideration, as also schemes for the improvement and development of the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur

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and other institutions. I trust that the Hon'ble Member will be satisfied with the answer I have given, and will see no necessity to press this resolution to a vote."

The Hon'ble MAULVI FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"My lord, I can say that I am satisfied with the reply given, and I would beg Your Excellency's permission to withdraw the resolution."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM NO. 21.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ also moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that questions relating to the appointment and transfer of Muhammadan Marriage Registrars be finally decided by Government on the recommendation of the Permanent Committee and that the said Committee be reconstituted, if necessary, so as to place it on a workable basis.

He said :—

"My lord, this is a resolution which exclusively concerns the Muhammadan community; but for one or two matters which have given rise to this resolution being pressed in this Council, I would not have chosen to take up the time of this Council by bringing forward a resolution of this character. I know that the orders of Government in this connection have already been put into force regarding the rules for the future appointment of Muhammadan Marriage Registrar and it might seem somewhat futile to move a resolution at the present moment. I think that the resolution of Government has put into force certain rules which provide for the appointment of Muhammadan Marriage Registrars; there are certain reasions why I thought fit to place this resolution before the Council in order to get the opportunity of placing, for the consideration of this Council, certain matters of a somewhat important character. In the first place, the proposals that have been accepted by the Government are that the appointments should be made by the local Anjumans and Muhammandan Associations; and that after the Anjumans have made certain suggestions their recommendations are to go up to Government, and one out of two nominations should be selected for the vacancies. I wonder if Government really took into consideration the fact that most of these Anjumans or Muhammadan Associations are hardle organised institutions, and that they exist only in name. There are somy which come into existence only when the Governor goes to visit a particular locality, in order to have the honour of presenting an address to His Excellency. Disorganized institutions of this kind can hardly be entrusted with the work of selecting persons for appointment in responsible position. It is obvious that if these powers are given to Anjumans, there is always one man who runs the whole show and he will be able to exercise in some cases some sort of nepotism which in all cases should be condemned. Secondly, my lord, the decision of Government was arrived at without any reference to public opinion. No association was consulted and no Muhammadan of any position in this Presidency was consulted, and the Government took this decision on its own initiative without allowing the public to have any say in the matter. The permanent committee which has been recognized for 30 years was not allowed to express any opinion on these proposals. I might

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be told that a member of the Government who himself is a Muhammadan did introduce this change. I must confess that that argument does not appeal to me at all. I submit that if a member of the Government does propose a certain measure, affecting to a certain extent the rights and privileges of any section of the community or of the people, it is the bounden duty of that member to consult public opinion and to act accordingly. To act on his own initiative, without consulting public opinion, is to act like an autocrat and it is not made the least objectionable because he happens to be an Indian. If he tries to drive a coach and four through our rights and privileges, he is liable to still more condemnation than any European who wants to do so. I therefore submit that this decision, which was taken by Government without consulting public opinion in a matter of this character, is an insult direct to the community, and an insult to the permanent committee. I do not know whether Government could be moved to reconsider their decision, but I have recommended in the resolution itself that the Permament Committee if necessary be reconstituted so as to place it on a workable basis. I freely admit that the Permanent Committee is a huge body, and is hardly a body which can be of any practical use so far as these questions are concerned; and therefore I recommend that the Permanent Committee be reconstituted, and that after the district associations have submitted their nominations, Government may be pleased to consult the reformed Permanent Committee in finally making appointments. In this way Muhammadan opinion both in the districts as also the representatives from various parts of the Province would be taken before final appointments are made. With these few words I beg to commend this resolution to the acceptance of this Council.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM said :—

"My lord, it is on very rare occasions that I find myself in disagreement with the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq and unfortunately it is one of those occasions. The Hon'ble Mover has said that the rules for appointing Marriage Registrars have been framed without consulting Muhammadan opinion. So far I agree with him. But the decision taken by Government is a wise decision and it will serve very useful purpose. I do not deny that in some parts of Bengal Anjumans come into existence on the eve of an official visit and for the purpose of presenting addresses to him. I know that there are in this Presidency at headquarters of districts both in Western and Eastern Bengal, Muhammadan Associations which have done good and useful work and even granting that there are Associations which are practically one-man shows—when these Associations are given a certain amount of responsibility in recommending the appointment of Marriage Registrars, they will do better work than they have hitherto done. If it is one-man show then that one man will lose the influence which he now exercises and he will have to make room for other people and the Association would become more active and more popular than they are to-day. I certainly agree with the Hon'ble Mover that these recommendations from these bodies may be placed before the Permanent Committee before being finally accepted by the Government, and that out of the two recommendations by these Committees one may be selected by the Permanent Committee itself. I have no objection to that, but what I want to place before Your Excellency's Government is that so far as the original nominations are concerned I would leave them to the local Associations and I think that if these local Associations are given this and other responsible work they will get some amount of responsible and popular support. By this way they will gradually help in the formation of Muhammadan public opinion in the moffussil and also stimulate activity in Muhammadan public life. On these grounds I would press that the present system be maintained so far as original nominations are concerned, but I want the right of

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recommendation for the appointment of Marriage Registrars being vested in public working bodies representative of the community. With these words I beg to say that whatever decision Government may take, the present rules should not be departed from."

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING, said :—

"My lord, the Hon'ble Mover has recognised that this matter has very recently been under discussion and consideration ; that the whole question was examined very carefully last year, and that the views of Government at that time were recorded in a resolution of September 1917. At that time, the Government of Bengal had the special advantage of the advice and experience of a Muhammadan gentleman as a member of the Bengal Government ; and in this connection, I must say I do not understand what was the exact relevance of the remarks which the Hon'ble Mover made on that subject. The decision then made, Sir, was that while this Permanent Central Committee should remain, it was desirable and convenient that it should only perform the functions of an Advisory Committee on general questions, while retaining the functions of an examining body ; but the duties of the selection of candidates were decentralized among local Advisory Committees which were to be constituted. The decisions then made were embodied in the rules which were published so recently as April last ; and, indeed, it was only in June last that the proposals of the Inspector-General regarding the personnel of these Advisory Committees were approved. In making his recommendations, the Inspector-General followed the instructions of Government that where there were suitable Muhammadan Associations they should be recognised, and where such suitable agencies did not exist, local committees were to be formed *ad hoc* and consulted.

"Now, the Hon'ble Member has raised in this connection two questions, *viz.*, the appointment and the transfer of Muhammadan Marriage Registrars, but the most of the arguments in his speech were directed to the question of appointment. As I have stated, it has been decided that, as a matter of policy, Government should obtain the assistance of these local Advisory Committees for appointments ; but as regards transfers, they should be retained in departmental control. The Hon'ble Member apparently desires that the Central Committee should have powers under these two heads. His first argument is that these local bodies are not organised, and that they are unsuitable agencies. The answer is that the Inspector-General has been informed that where an Anjuman is not suitable,or where there is no Anjuman, he should, in consultation with the District Registrar, submit the names of suitable nominees for the local committees. In the second place he has argued that the change was made without consultation with the Muhammadan public, and without consultation with the Permanent Committee ; and I am afraid that it is really here where, if I may use the expression, the shoe pinches. I may say perfectly frankly that it is premature to decide whether further changes are now necessary. It was only in June last that the personnel of the new Committees were created and such experience as has been obtained is to the effect that the new arrangement is working more satisfactorily among the Muhammadans than the old one. It has been admitted by the Hon'ble Member that the Permanent Committee is not a suitable agency for dealing with appointments throught the province, and the Hon'ble Member who supports him has urged that, after all, there is a great deal to be said for this decision.

"In the next place, as regards transfers, on which the Hon'ble Member has lightly touched, but which is a subject which is included in the resolution, I may say that the authority to sanction transfers, with which might be included suspensions and dismissals, was at no time specially included by

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Government amongst the functions of the Central Committee. In this case also orders were passed quite recently. Therefore, I must oppose this resolution, on behalf of Government, on the main ground that the present arrangements were settled after careful consideration so lately as September 1917; and that nothing has occurred since that date to justify a resiling from the decisions which were then made.

"I should like, however, to state in this connection that in that same resolution, the Government of Bengal did undertake on the return of normal financial conditions, to appoint two special officers for the inspection of Muhammadan Registration offices in view of the fact that the inspection of these offices is at present inadequate. If such appointments are made, it may be possible to meet the views of the Hon'ble Mover and those who think with him on this subject of Muhammadan Marriage Registrars. But as I have said, Sir, there are good grounds for opposing the resolution as it at present stands."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL HAQ said:—

"My lord, I can well understand the feelings of the members of this Council by having to listen to a discussion at this late hour of the day, especially on a subject which is of no interest except to three of us sitting in this corner. But I feel obliged to say a few words, because I want that the points that have been raised by me in moving this resolution ought to be cleared up whether my resolution be accepted or not. I have been told, as anticipated, that the decision was arrived at by a member of Government who was himself a Muhammadan. That argument however does not carry conviction with me; he might be a Muhammadan or anybody else. The point is not whether the decision which was arrived at was wise or right; but the point is that the decision was arrived at without consulting public opinion on a question of principle which affects a large section of the community. I want to point out to Your Excellency that although public opinion may have been disregarded, we cannot allow this sort of policy to pass without a protest. I maintain that the members of the Permanent Committee who had offered advice to Government for more than 30 years and whose functions and privileges were going to be curtailed, ought to have been allowed to have their say in this matter. Supposing, my lord, the Government want to take away the privileges which we enjoy in this Council, without consulting us, or giving us an opportunity of expressing our opinion. Would it not be a most humiliating position for us if we had allowed that sort of thing to be done?

We are told that there are public associations which may be entrusted with the task of making selections for vacancies. Why was it, my lord, that this decision was taken in the dark and flung upon us in the public by means of a resolution. I object not to the decision, because the decision may have been wise; but I object to the principle of arriving at a decision without consulting public opinion.

My friend, the Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasem, who said that he was going to oppose me on the present occasion has, I am glad to find, unconsciously supported me in the speech which he has delivered. He has stated that the original nominations may be entrusted to the local Anjumans but that the decision may be made on the recommendation of the Permanent Committee. If he reads the Resolution he will find that my resolution refers to the final decision; and he is prepared to agree with me there. I think, therefore, he has in fact supported my resolution.

I am told that the Permanent Committee will still be an examining body; but examinations are held only once a year. I am next told that the District

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Committees are working satisfactorily. Government may be in possession of the information which we do not know but I may tell this much that it was only yesterday that on setting foot at Dacca I heard that there has already been a squabble and quarrel in connection with the nomination of the Dacca Association and representations have been sent to Government. This is the first result of the introduction of the present system of reforms, by which power has been taken from the Permanent Committee and delegated to District Committees. That is, however, a matter with which Government will have to deal. It is useless to argue the case any further because Government has already made a decision. When Government takes up an uncompromising attitude, to go against Government decision will be to dash one's head against a rock. I do not wish to make any further observations ; but I would still press this resolution for Your Excellency's consideration."

The resolution was then put and lost.

LIST OF BUSINESS—Item No. 22.

THE PRESIDENT said :—

"I think that this item should be formally withdrawn in Council."

The Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul Haq accordingly withdrew the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a Committee consisting of non-official members of this Council be appointed to consider the list of subjects to be transferred to popular control, as suggested in paragraph 238 of the Report on Constitutional Reforms and referred to in the Illustrative List II appended to the Report, with instructions to submit their report to the Secretary to the Legislative Council for circulation to members in time for discussion at the September sitting of the Council.

LIST OF BUSINESS—Item No. 23.

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ also moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that all steps which are being taken or are in contemplation in pursuance of the scheme for the partition of Dacca be postponed.

He said :—

"My lord, the question of the partition of Dacca came before this Council in consequence of the decision arrived at by Government to invite public opinion on this project. It was found that since this proposal was made, public opinion immediately expressed itself. I believe several meetings have been held and several representations made to Government to postpone the question of the partition of Dacca at least for the present. In recommending the postponement of the consideration of this question, I beg to submit for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government certain facts which, in my opinion, ought not to be ignored before any decision is arrived at by Government in this matter. I will begin by saying that I was given an opportunity of giving evidence before the District Administration Committee and there I freely admitted that the administration units should be as small as possible because I freely confess that in my opinion thesmaller the administration unit the greater the efficiency in the administration. If that principle be accepted, I

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also admit that in some cases there are existing administrative units which ought to be partitioned. But the question whether a particular district ought to be partitioned or not is entirely a different matter. But even taking for granted that Dacca is one of those districts which ought to be partitioned, I would submit, as I was told in a previous resolution, that a more unsuitable occasion could not have been found out for taking up that question. In the first place, without going very much into the merits of the question it is necessary that the people should be allowed the fullest possible time and opportunity to consider the forthcoming reform proposals and that no other proposals should be before the public which are likely to distract public attention or to take away from the earnestness with which they should look at all the problems arising out of the constitutional reform scheme which are now before the public. I therefore submit that one of the strongest reasons for postponing the question of the partition of Dacca at present is the outstanding fact that we have before us proposals of a far more weighty character which should be considered in a calm atmosphere free from controversy. It is evident that the question of the partition of Dacca rightly or wrongly, has given rise to controversy and that there should be nothing before the public at the present moment anything of a controversial character. Secondly, we do not know what the effects of the reform will be as regards the position of the District Officer as the head of the unit of administration. We do not know what effect the large principle of administration will have on the position of the District Officer and we do not know what the position of the District Officer—who can be said to be overworked at the present moment and I say this without any reference to conditions—will be in reference to the constitutional reforms but his position is certain to be affected. For these reasons, therefore, if for nothing else, I would strongly urge upon Your Excellency's Government to reconsider the decision for inviting public opinion and to leave this matter alone till we have got through our schemes of constitutional reform and calmer times are restored. It may be said that the matter is of some urgency. So far as Dacca is concerned I do not think it can be said that the matter is of any urgency. Even if Dacca is included in the list of those districts which should be partitioned, I submit that the District Officer of Dacca gets at present proper help in matters of administration from a sufficient number of officers who have been carrying on the work and who can certainly be expected without any appreciable inconvenience or difficulty to carry on the work for some time longer. I do not think that a case of extreme urgency has been made out and I am very strongly of opinion that unless such a case is made out, it should be postponed for the present. With these few words I commend this resolution for the acceptance of Your Excellency's Government. I say nothing as regards the merits of the scheme of the partition of Dacca.

The Hon'ble RAI SRI NATH RAY BAHADUR said :—

"My lord, I beg to support the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq.

The Government Resolution published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 17th July 1918, proposing the partition of the district of Dacca has greatly disturbed the minds of the people of this district. Several persons and some of the Associations and the press have in unmistakable language expressed their opinion against this proposal. They have all been vehemently opposing it since the publication of the District Administration Committee's report.

My lord, my proposal is a very simple one. I do not stand for the final abandonment of the scheme now, though I am strongly in favour of it. I plead only for its postponement. Both the Government and the people will be in a better position after the war and after the action of Parliament

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on the Reform Scheme, to see the needs and difficulties of the country due to the changed circumstances. Till then the scheme should stand adjourned.

Some of the reasons for which the people oppose the partition and their criticism in respect of the grounds set froth in the Government Resolution in favour of the partition may be summarised below :—

That the larger schemes of partition, such as the partition of Mymensingh and Midnapur, are not yet being carried out on account of financial difficulties. It is not desirable that a proposal for the partition of another district should be taken in hand and thereby create unnecessary discontent among the people while there is no probability of carrying it into effect immediately or in the near future. District partition requires heavy expenditure, both recurring and non-recurring, which the present exigencies of the finance do not warrant.

The financial resources of the present District Board is pretty large and it can take up large works of public utility in connection with education, sanitation, communication, etc., but after the partition each district will have too small an income to undertake any such measure, nor will it be easy for the District Boards to co-operate in a common cause, each being guided by its own necessity.

After the partition a large number of people who are now residing at Dacca or have valuable houses there will have to leave for the new headquarters to carry out their business, and they or at least those of them who are poor will thus be deprived of the full benefits afforded by such good institutions as the Mitford Hospital, Dacca College, Engineering School, Medical School. Eden Female School, Northbrook Hall Library and proposed Residential University. And many of these people or their ancestors have contributed in some shape or other towards the establishment and development of these institutions. It should also be noted that the general principle followed by the Education Department, enjoins that the students of the district to which the Educational Institution belongs, are given preference in the matter of admission. So it would be difficult for the students of the new district to get admission in the Dacca Institutions ; nor is there any possibility of such institutions being established in the new district.

Some people in every quarter of the district have their houses in Dacca. But after the partition the people within the jurisdiction of Munshiganj and Narainganj subdivisions will have to build new houses in Narainganj where land is not easily available and, when available, it is sold at prohibitive prices. On the other hand, those who will have to leave the present district headquarter will be compelled to part with their house property at Dacca at a considerably low price. It is also undesirable that the solidarity of the people should be disturbed without their consent.

Bikrampur and Sonargaon are places of historical importance and their connection with Dacca is also historical, and the people of these parganas are natuarlly averse to be separated from that connection, nor is it desirable that the importance of this old historic city should be considered as negligible. I am aware, my lord, that these considerations may be repudiated as sentimental, but my lord, sentiment is a predominating factor in all human affairs. It is distinctly laid down in the Constitutional Reform Report that territorial redistribution should be avoided, when the people are against it and the area is small and people homogeneous. The consent of the people is considered as absolutely necessary when any scheme of partition is proposed.

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Your Lordship will see that the people oppose partition on reasonable grounds and it is neither in their interest nor for their convenience that the partition should take place. Let us now see for what expediency the proposal is made. It appears from the Government resolution proposing the partition that it is necessary for administrative convenience as suggested by the report of the District Administrative Committee. The time and circumstances which guided the said Committee to make this and similar other suggestions have vastly changed. The Government policy of administration and the public opinion have also undergone enormous changes and the administrative principle which then held good, does not hold good now. There may be people both at the present and the proposed headquarters who oppose or support the partition on the ground of personal interest, but their number is very small and their opinion is not worth much, but the opinion of the general public ought to carry weight.

The policy of creating small districts is not liked by the people, as we have seen in the case of Mymensingh when the partition of that district was finally settled. That district is nearly three times as big as Dacca in area still the people thought that it should not have been divided, if division was necessary, into more than two districts. Though it pleased the Government to divide that district into three and though the people may yield to the inevitable, the discontent will rankle in their hearts for a long time to come.

The reasons given in favour of the partition do not appear to be convincing. The district is small in area comprising 2,777 square miles while the average area of an Indian district is 4,430 square miles as mentioned in the report on the Indian Constitutional Reform. If the partition of districts is carried out on this principle then the number of the districts in Bengal will shortly be more than double, entailing enormous administrative cost. All the sub-divisions of the district of Dacca, including those in contemplation, are connected either by railway or by water channel and the district officers have already been supplied with steam launches. If there be still any difficulty of communication these may be better overcome when the district is undivided and can spare more money for the purpose. Division will not make communication easy.

Munshiganj subdivision is mentioned as "the most advanced rural tract in India". I, my lord, have the honour to belong to that subdivision and I am thankful to the Government for the compliment; but I am unable to follow the argument that this is one of the reasons for partition. We often see that advanced people are more docile and amenable to reasons than those who are not so, and the district officers are not likely to have much administrative trouble from that quarter. Even if Munshigunj Subdivision is considered as a criminal subdivision this may be met by posting permanently a Superintendent of Police there as at Serampore which has not been raised into a district. The people of Dacca were never reconciled to the partition of Bengal and it is impossible that they will willingly agree to the partition of their own district. Large number of petty estates complexities of land tenure and volume of ligitation be easily dealt with by increasing the number of officers. If according to the Government resolution, the Civil Court officers can carry out the civil administration from Dacca, I do not see why the executive cannot do so by dividing the jurisdiction. In Mymensingh the Sadar subdivision is too big and there are two subdivisional officers, one in charge of the northern part and the other the southern part and the work is going on smoothly. Narainganj which is proposed to be the headquarter of the new district is only ten miles from Dacca and there is also railway communication. It will make very little difference to the people whether the administration is conducted from Dacca

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or from Narainganj. But western Bikrampur being nearer to Dacca the people of that quarter will be inconvenienced to go to Narainganj if their headquarter is located there. Dacca City, which is under the control of a municipality with a non-official Chairman, does not appear to be a source of great trouble to the District Officers. The formation of village unions has reduced the work of the District Officer and further reduction is expected when Village Courts will be created. Non-official Chairman of the District Board is shortly expected which will materially relieve the District Officers of a very important charge. A further relief is sure when the Local Self-Government Bill is passed into law. The Constitutional Reform Scheme which is now on the parliamentary anvil unmistakably indicates that the administration will gradually by stages pass within a short period from the hands of the officials to the people. His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State apprehend in their report on the Indian constitutional reform that they may be blamed for having left no room for official activity.

My lord, it is not expedient in the interest of the country to increase the administrative expenses if they can be helped. The large schemes of rural sanitation and popular education have to be taken up without delay. Village Committees will soon be established throughout the province. All these require money. Under the new financial arrangements of the Reform Scheme the policy of Imperial grants to provinces will come to an end. The income tax and general stamps will soon be purely Indian sources and Bengal will get no share of them. There practically exists no other elastic source of revenue for the province, Bengal will financially be in a very bad position. No scheme of additional expenditure should therefore be undertaken with a light heart. It should not be said that Your Excellency's Government have without sufficient and strong reason increased the financial burdens of the province.

Under all these circumstances it is clear that the work of the District officers has been considerably reduced and if they consider their charge to be still heavy it is only temporary, for further reduction is shortly expected after the introduction of the Reform Scheme. It is therefore desirable that the Government will not force partition on an unwilling people permanently for a temporary cause.

On these grounds I beg to urge that the consideration of the proposal be postponed till after the war and the final settlement by the Parliament of the Indian Constitutional Reform, when both the Government and the people will be in a better position to discuss the matter calmly and dispassionately and it may be that the Government will not then consider the partition at all necessary."

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR said :—

My lord, when I arrived yesterdey at Dacca I found that there was a volume of opinion against the partition. I have not had an opportunity of going through the arguments for or against the partition, but so far I am certain that this is not the suitable occasion for the partition of the district of Dacca. It would indeed be a wise policy if the subject of partition be postponed at the present moment, and I would only urge upon Your Excellency's attention that the partition of Dacca may be postponed until the Reform Scheme is introduced, and we have an opportunity to understand what the position of the Magistrates would be under that scheme.

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Babu Kisori Mohan Chaudhuri; Sir Nilratan Sarkar.

The Hon'ble BABU KISORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

My lord, I rise not with a view to add to what has already been submitted by several representatives but with a desire simply to support the contention of the Hon'ble Movers who are intimately connected with the district of Dacca and who are fully interested in this matter. The proposition is not for the abandonment of the partition of the district, but Your Excellency is only asked to postpone it for some time. It is hardly the time when Government could undertake a thing like this. As regards the partition of Midnapur and Mymensingh much progress could not be made on account of the lack of funds, and I do not see any reason why another partition should be taken up and, in fact, against the wishes of the people. That is a position which we submit for Your Excellency's consideration. There is also no special urgency so far as we have been able to see. The partition indeed is a question in the interests of the efficiency of the administration and Government are no doubt the best judges to decide that point. The partition of a district is always distasteful to the persons who are specially concerned, and if the solidarity of the people is disturbed there ought to be some special reasons for it. As I have already said, the proposition is not for the abandonment of the scheme but simply for its postponement in view of the present situation and also in view of the coming reforms, and I hope and trust that this prayer will be considered and further progress in the matter will be postponed for the present. With these few words I beg to support this resolution."

The Hon'ble SIR NILRATAN SARKAR said :—

"My lord, I beg to support the resolution of my friend the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul Haq. This question of partition is bound to be looked at from different points of view. The people of Dacca and the people of Narainganj will necessarily look at the matter from opposite and interested points of view; but there are two other subdivisions and they are even more interested than the people of Dacca or Narainganj because Dacca has its headquarters and Narainganj will also have its headquarters; but none of these subdivisions will have any. Be that as it may, it appears to me that this proposal is not without serious disadvantages and these disdavantages I would like to place under three heads. (1) Financial; (2) those caused by the wrecking of associations which have been formed in the last three centuries or more around Dacca and the interests created in Dacca during this long period; and (3) the difficulty under which our friends in Dacca shall be placed if the partition proposal is carried into effect. The last one appears to me to be very important, as I am deeply interested in the question of local self-government. Dacca will have after the proposed partition only her mutilated Councils, whether it be the local bodies, or whether it be the Municipal or other boards, that may be formed there. It will have to work with only half her men, half her money and half her resources. That is certainly putting them in very great disadvantage, particularly at their time of trial upon which the confirmation of the powers that are going to be conferred upon us, will depend. During this period of trial they will have to work under these disadvantages if the proposal for partition be carried into effect. My lord, there is a point of view that largeness of size is a great disadvantage, but largeness of size means a larger number of men, and that would be an advantage. It all depends upon what point of view you look at the matter because a large number of men means larger resources, a larger amount of work, larger interests, and when it is said that for more efficient administration, smaller units are necessary, I do not think that I can agree with all my heart to such a proposal. I would think a small size is also a disadvantage. There is a claim for greater attention and that has

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reference only to the official classes. I know that the official classes are always hard-worked ; but, my lord, to put it in a slightly informal way—for which I may be pardoned—I have greater faith in an arrangement of groups under one able officer than to divide our resources and men into small parties under different commands. Larger resources mean greater work. We want a genuis at the centre, and I feel and I know that that in the Civil Service officers like Mr. Hart and Mr. Rankin are capable of doing everything that they are wanted to do, provided of course that they have got resources and they are allowed to do what they want despite the conclusions of a Commission which may have been arrived at. Therefore, I want mature consideration—my contention is this—that the District Administration Committee worked under the disadvantage of not having a prescience or an idea of what the state of things was going to be in the near future. When they brought up this scheme, they wanted to provide for the state of things which then existed and also the conditions which existed at that time. They did not know that in the meantime two of the noblest of Englishmen, Mr. Montagu and Lord Chemlsford, would draw up a scheme for constitutional reforms for the whole of India, some of which would completely revolutionize the ideal of government in certain matters. If they had any idea of this, their proposal might have taken a different turn. However, these are disadvantages so far as I can make out. The first is money, it will involve a considerable sum as initial expenditure and also as recurring expenditure. The second is the wrench to the associations and interests which exist in Dacca, and the third the disadvantages under which our friends in Dacca who are deeply interested in local self-government will be placed after the partition. On the side of advantages, we have the contention that the officers might be relieved of their work ; this, however, I am again constrained to say, is not very creditable to the officers themselves, because I know even now they devote their whole attention to their work, and it matters very little whether two or three officers are placed under one District Magistrate, and divide the work among themselves, or whether the District Magistrates divide the work among themselves and devote their attention separately. I am no believer in overwork ; but I believe in organization ; and if we were to compare great things with small—when General Foch is now leading so many millions of men—I do not see why our District Magistrates should not be able to manage one district like Dacca, provided, of course, he has got the men and resources at his disposal.

"Under the circumstances, my lord, I believe that there is at least a case for postponing the partition of Dacca for some time, and as I have said, if we were to wait for five years after the adoption of the Montagu-Chelmsford schemes, they should have time enough to justify their existence as local bodies ; otherwise it would be a great injustice to them, because after all we shall be tried according to the results that we can show in our local bodies ; and with Dacca crippled in this way, I believe Dacca and the whole of Bengal will be at a greater disadvantage on this point.

"With these few words, I appeal to Your Excellency and your Excellency's government to postpone this matter for some time."

The Hon'ble MR. HELY HUTCHINSON said :—

"My lord, I am sorry that I find myself unable to agree to the resolution. The objections to the partition scheme come from two points of view : firstly, that the partition of Dacca is not urgent, and, secondly, that if it is made, there will be difficulties in carrying it out.

"Well, as to the question of urgency, the partition which was considered by the District Administration Committee and which has subsequently been

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considered by the Bengal Government since the publication of the report on Constitutional Reforms, has been decided by both these bodies as urgent. I think therefore, that the claim for urgency is established. Apart from that, there is no doubt from my own experience here that the Government officials have a great deal of work to do; and the establishment of sub-divisions at Narsingdi and Joydebpur seems a very reasonable action, whatever is done about partitioning the district. When it comes to the question of difficulties which will have to be met, if the district is partitioned, I do not think that we can get a partition which will please all people. It is certain to please some people, while it will displease others. We have so far heard objections from people who would be displeased. Living as I do at Narayangaj, as far as I can make out, there is no difference of opinion there between the Europeans and Indians as regards the scheme; they are both strongly in favour of the change. At Narsingdi also I found opinion in favour of the change. The problem, it seems to me, is that the present scheme makes districts of the shape of a salamander: a partition into districts north and south of the Dhalassery would make a more normal territorial division and more in consonance with the habits of the people. There is however no site for a capital south of the Dhalassery. On the whole, my lord, it seems that the division suggested by the Government of Bengal is the best and that it had therefore to be carried on as soon as possible. I should certainly protest against any resolution involving postponement, which does not state to what time the partition should be postponed."

The Hon'be MR. KERR said :—

"My lord, I think it will perhaps clear the air to some extent if I begin by explaining what exactly the position of the Dacca scheme is. As the Council is aware, this is the third of a series of partitions which were proposed by the District Administration Committee in 1913. The Committee put Mymensingh and Midnapur at the top of the list as the most urgent. The Mymensingh and Midnapore schemes have been completed and submitted for sanction, and we are awaiting final orders on them. Meanwhile, a good deal of work has been done in connection with the Dacca scheme. The sites proposed by the District Administration Committee have been surveyed and levels taken, and rough estimates of the cost have been prepared. The practicability of the Committee's scheme has been proved by thorough local enquiries, and certain modifications have already been made in their proposals. At this stage, following the usual practice in such cases, Government have put forward a definite scheme for examination and criticism; and we published a resolution on the 17th of July last, asking for opinions to be sent in by the 31st of October. When we get these opinions, Government will proceed to reconsider the whole matter in the light of the opinions received, and will make such modifications as may be necessary in the plans and estimates. Then we shall send up the Dacca scheme for the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. I have said enough to show that there is a good deal of work still to be done before we start putting the Dacca scheme into execution. There is no chance of any money being provided in the budget for the financial year, beginning on the 1st of April next, and, so far as we can see at present, there is no prospect of any work being begun for at least two years from now.

"The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar has asked for a postponement of the scheme. From what I have said, it will be seen that there is no chance of the scheme being proceeded with at once. But what the resolution asks us to do, is a very different matter. The first resolution asks us to postpone all steps which have been taken or are in contemplation in pursuance of the scheme and the next one recommends to the Governor in Council that the

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consideration of the proposal to partition the district of Dacca be postponed till after the war. I understand that the Hon'ble Members who have moved these resolutions would like us to drop thinking about the scheme altogether for the time being. We cannot agree to that for the reasons I shall now state.

"The Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul Haq gave us two reasons for postponing the consideration of these schemes for the present. The first is, as I understand him, that the people of Dacca are busy thinking about the constitutional reforms and that they are unable at the same time to think about the partition of their own district. Well. I know Dacca pretty well. I have been here nearly every year, since 1912, and I think that this is a libel on the intelligence of the people of Dacca. I have people coming to see me every day. They talk to me about the reforms and the partition scheme, and they do not seem to me to muddle the two things up at all. I think that this theory that the Dacca people are incapable of entertaining more than one idea at a time, may be disregarded.

"The next reason which the Hon'ble Member has urged, is more important; he says that we should drop these partition schemes until we know what the effect of the constitutional reforms is going to be on the work of the District officers. I do not claim to know much about politics, but I do know something about administration, and I think that the Council may take it as certain that whatever other effect the scheme of constitutional reforms may have, it will certainly have the effect of increasing the work of the District officer to a very great extent. It will do so for two reasons. In the first place, the reforms will change the character of his work; and in the second place, they will add very greatly to the volume of his work. The authors of the report have explained very clearly how the first cause will operate. They say that the utility of the public official in India will gradually undergo a change; instead of continuing to the same degree as now to be the executive agency of Government he will stand aside from the work of carrying out orders and assume the position of skilled consultant technical adviser and an inspecting and reporting officer. And then they go on to say that the life of the Indian Civil Servant will be more difficult, because it is harder to convince than to direct; to prevail in consultation than to enforce an order. This opinion will be endorsed by everybody who has had any practical experience in the work of administration. Whether an officer is authorised to pass a decision himself, or whether he has to submit his recommendations to a higher authority, his work up to a certain point is the same. He has to get all the facts, to consider the probable effect of alternative courses of action, and then to select one of the different courses of action open. Then if the decision rests with him, he has merely to pass the order, and often it is sufficient if he signs his name. But if he has got to persuade somebody to agree with him, he has to begin all over again. He has got to think who the people are who are to be persuaded or advised, he has got to consider their point of view, and what their objections are likely to be, and he may have to get over prejudices or preconceived opinions: so that if a man advises or recommends, his work will often be double that which he would have to do if the decision rested with him. That is one way in which the reform scheme will very greatly increase the work of the District Officer. The other way is by actually increasing the number of things the District Officer will have to do.

"Some Hon'ble Members have referred to the question of village unions. They say that the village unions will lessen the work of the District Officers. I do not think there can be a greater fallacy than that and if any Hon'ble Member asks Mr. Hart for his opinion he will find it very different. These village unions are doing work which has hitherto not been done or imperfectly done, and this imposes a very considerable strain on the District officer in the matter of references and applications for funds and various other ways in

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which they ask for the District Officer's advice or help. It involves more touring on the District Officer's part to visit them and keep them up to the mark, and give them help and encouragement, and this alone means more inroads on valuable and scanty time. There are many other ways in which the District Officer's work will be increased in the near future. "Take, for instance, the question of electorates to which I have given some attention during the past few weeks. If electorates are going to be formed on a broad basis as proposed in the Scheme of Constitutional Reforms, the amount of work involved in preparing the electoral roll will be enormous. The work in connection with elections is very considerable, even at present where there are only small electorates of 100 or 200 persons. If you are going to form electorates composed of several thousands, the work which will have to be done will be very great. This work is not work which can be taken over by local bodies; it is work which in all countries is done by permanent officials of Government and it is on the permanent officials that the work will fall in India. So I say that the work of the District Officer, taken as a whole, will increase largely on the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms, and if reasonable efficiency in the public services is to be maintained, the necessity of partitioning these big districts, will be very much greater when the Reforms are introduced than it is at present.

Another point is that this resolution which asks us to drop all consideration of this problem comes rather too late. It might have been in time if this advice had been given to us before the 17th July. I think it would have been wrong even then, but before we published our resolution it would have been possible to ask us not to think about this partition scheme. Now that the resolution has been published, it is impossible to live in Dacca and not to think of partition schemes. The visitors who come to see me daily discuss the matter freely. Some object to any partition scheme at all; some of them, like the Hon'ble Member, agree that partition is desirable, but want some modification in the scheme described in the Government resolution. There is nothing to object to in that. They are of course all people interested in the matter, and their object is to find a scheme which will cause the least inconvenience to themselves, or will be of the most benefit to themselves. Am I to tell the visitors who come to see me, not to talk of partition schemes because some Hon'ble Members think that all consideration of partition must be dropped? Every morning the *Dacca Herald* is delivered to me. Am I to be deprived of the pleasure of reading that organ of public opinion because it contains criticisms on the partition scheme and suggestions for alternate schemes? The advice given to Government in these resolutions is not practicable. There is no intention, as I have already said, of pushing on with this scheme until everybody concerned has had the fullest opportunity of expressing his opinion and until Government has carefully considered these opinions. But we cannot agree to drop all consideration of the matter, and if this is what the resolutions ask us to do, we must oppose them."

The Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ said :—

"My lord, I have listened very attentively to the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr and I am sorry that I have to confess that I have not been convinced that the recommendation made in my resolution ought not to be accepted by Your Excellency's Government. To begin with, we have been told that a case has been made out of sufficient urgency for steps to be taken in pursuance of the scheme of partition of the district of Dacca. The Hon'ble Mr. Hely Hutchinson has said that the Government officials are doing a large amount of work, and that secondly, the District Administration Committee had come to the conclusion that the case of the partition of Dacca was one of some urgency. Now, as regards the present district officials being over-worked, I think I may only point out to him that if they do a large amount of work their predecessors

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Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.

in office used to do so for about a century or more and I do not think that it is going to be suggested that the predecessors in office of the present-day officials were simply a race of lotus-eaters or at any rate they did not work as the present officials. As a matter of fact, even the district of Mymensingh, which is perhaps the largest administrative unit in India, has been run ever since the beginning of British rule or ever since the period when the province had been parcelled out into districts. If a single member of the service felt the weight of the work at Mymensingh, he never complained that it was work which could not be undertaken by one man and which was work of such a character from which he would fly away. The province of Bengal, for instance, was, for a long period of time, too heavy a burden for one Lieutenant-Governor; but every Lieutenant-Governor who took upon himself the task of administering Bengal, always faced the situation. If a thing like that could go on for 70 years I feel that we may reasonably expect this thing to go on for some years to come. I submit, therefore, my lord, that although the present officials in Dacca are over-worked, their predecessors in office were as hardworking as they are, and there is absolutely no reason to think that the present officials would be men of a weaker physique and that they would break down in consequence of the strain.

"As regards the conclusion of the District Administration Committee, I think that is no doubt entitled to weight. I do not at the present moment wish to say anything so far as the report is concerned because the consideration of that question whether Dacca ought to be partitioned or not is a matter on which there may be differences of opinion but what I am not convinced of is that the urgency, even if there is any, is not of such a character that the partition ought to be made in defiance of public opinion. After all, public opinion has got to be taken into consideration. For whom, my lord, are you going to partition districts if it be not for the efficiency of the administration and if it be not for the benefit of the people for whom you duplicate the work? I think, my lord, you ought to make the people feel that there is a responsible and sympathetic Government ever ready to take into consideration their needs. It may be that the people are not well advised in opposing this scheme; but they are at present convinced that this measure should not be taken. We are told that some work has already been done and that sites have been selected. I do not know whether something else has been done. My lord, after all this has been done, the question which occurs to me is why was this done without consulting public opinion. As regards taking up the question of the partition at once, I find that something is done and then we are told to keep quite and after a time elapses and something more is done we are told that so much has already been done and that Government cannot find any way out of it. It is really making us consent to the steps which have been taken by Government towards partition gradually and slowly; although, as a matter of fact, we have really been forced to take up the position. I therefore submit, my lord, that although something may have been done nothing serious has at least been done and things may be allowed to lie for the very simple reason that public opinion seems to be very much against the scheme. Then, my lord, there is the question of expense to be considered. I was only just a short while ago told that the requirements of economy have got to be considered and that we should always practise the utmost economy of expenditure owing to the present financial stringency. I would like to convince Your Excellency that the scheme for the partition of districts is bound to be the most expensive one. Then, why take up this expensive project in the face of this opposition from the public and in the face of the fact that money can better be utilised in other ways. We might be told that there is difference of opinion as to why money can be well spent on other schemes and since there is difference of opinion I submit that this matter ought not to be taken up at once.

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Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur.

As regards my observation that the people of Dacca are now only too busy thinking about the constitutional reforms to consider the parttition scheme, the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr, said that it would be a libel on their intelligence if we suggested that their brain was not capable of taking up this question as well when they were considering the scheme of constitutional reform. But, my lord, it is no question of brain being capable of keeping one or two things at the same time; and certainly intelligent men can have half a dozen subjects in their brain and consider them all at the same time; but the point to be considered is whether at the present moment the question is of a really controversial character. Is it not reasonable to ask that, for a consideration of questions like the constitutional reforms, we really require a calm atmosphere and that public time and attention should not be disturbed by having to consider schemes which also vitally affect them and which have got to be simultaneously considered with the problems that will be raised in connection with the scheme of constitutional reforms. After all, my lord, the people of Dacca are human beings and they may be burdened if, with constitutional reforms before them, they are also asked to consider the scheme of partitioning their own district which vitally affects them and which is a thing which infringes with the problems of their daily life. They ought to be pardoned if, in view of the problems raised by the question of partition, they give secondary consideration to the question of constitutional reforms. It is for this reason, my lord, I submit that the question of constitutional reforms is already engaging the attention of the people of Dacca and that they should not be further distracted by throwing upon them the consideration of the question of partition which affects them vitally. I think, my lord, that even amongst the non-official members who have spoken on this resolution have spoken very strongly in respect of this proposal. I do not mean to suggest that the Dacca people are very wise in raising the protest against the scheme of partition. It may be that they are absolutely wrong, but that is a matter that has got to be decided later. But right or wrong, they have expressed their opinion in the pariticular way and in the most unmistakable terms. I, therefore, beg most respectfully to ask Your Excellency to consider whether, in the face of this volume of opinion; in view of the fact that the measure is sure to entail a large amount of expenditure at a time when we are urged to practise the utmost economy in view the fact that we have larger problems to consider; our attention should not be distracted by problems which even though of a partially important character is not of less importance. We simply ask that the proposals for the partition should be postponed just for a short time. I do not mean to say that the people should not be asked to consider it at the present moment; but I think a short postponement is absolutely necessary; and if this is done, I do not think that the present officials of the district will very much complain against that. I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by further observations; but I beg respectfully to press this resolution for Your Excellency's acceptance. After all, if not for anything else but out of deference to public opinion which has been most unmistakably expressed, I would ask Your Excellency to consider whether this matter should be further proceeded with."

The resolution was then put and lost.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 24.

The following resolution, which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur was held to be covered by the debate on the last resolution (Item No. 23) and was deemed to be withdrawn :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the consideration of the proposal to partition the district of Dacca be postponed till after the war.

Resolutions.

Babu Brojendra Kishor Roy Chaudhuri.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 25.

The Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that provision be made for the exemption of *bonâ fide* Ayurvedic medicines from the operation of the Bengal Excise Act.

He said :—

My lord, the grateful thanks of the Indian community in general and the Ayurvedic practitioners in particular are due to Your Excellency's Government for having withdrawn the prosecution. I take it my lord, that this act of grace on the part of Government is an indication that they are quite as much alive as the people are to the interest and welfare of an ancient healing art.

Prosecutions have from time to time been started at the instance of local Excise officers against Ayurvedic practitioners, on the ground that some drugs manufactured by them may be technically classed among Excisable articles. Most of them have proved unsuccessful, but the broad question as to whether these medicinal preparations should or should not enjoy a sort of immunity from the operation of the Excise law has remained unanswered.

The recent Dacca case has, I understand, been withdrawn at the instance of Government and not on account of any defect inherent in it. This may be taken almost as a declaration of the Excise policy of Government so far as Ayurvedic medicines are concerned. And my object in bringing forward this resolution is to discuss the desirability of a formal exemption being made in favour of Ayurvedic medicines generally which will settle a vexed question once for all.

My lord, I believe there is a provision in the present Bengal Excise Act which gives discretionary power to Government to exempt any Excisable article from the operation of the Act. If recourse is taken to this discretionary clause in the present instance, the action of Government will not, I am afraid, commend itself to the Ayurvedic practitioners and the people. For exemption under this clause will involve a declaration that the medicines exempted are as a matter of fact Excisable articles. And as the Ayurvedic system is practised mostly by high caste Hindus, such a declaration may be considered by them to be a slur upon their profession and to degrade them to the same level with the manufacturers of ordinary intoxicants belonging to a lower caste in society. Moreover, there are people among the orthodox Hindus and Muhammadans who would never think of using medicines which might by implication be classed among intoxicants. These may be matters of sentiment, but Government should respect the sentiments of the orthodox community.

I therefore, venture to suggest that specific exemption should be made by an amendment of the Act itself, and I think this suggestion of mine will receive serious consideration at the hands of the Government. In reply to some questions of mine at the last meeting of the Council, it was stated that the Indian Excise Committee of 1905, in their draft Excise Bill had a distinct clause exempting *bona fide* medicines from its purview. This clause even appears in the Bill as introduced in the Bengal Council in 1909 But the Select Committee, by a majority, omitted the clause. I find that the Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler was one of the official members of that Select Committee, and the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur was perhaps one of the minority who desired the retention of the clause. It is our good

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Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur.

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Resolutions.

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Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur.

fortune to-day to have Sir Henry Wheeler as Member in charge of the Excise Department. And my earnest appeal is specially directed to him to re-insert the clause left out by the Select Committee in 1909, adding such safeguards to prevent any evasion of the law as may be necessary. There is a similar provision in the Bombay Abkari Act, which has been in force for the last 40 years. And if the Excise administration has been carried on smoothly in Bombay during this period in spite of such a provision, Government would be running no risk if they were to insert a similar section in the Bengal Excise Act.

My lord, I am aware that the exemption I am thinking of may embrace the entire system of medicine, and not the Ayurvedic system alone. If that be the effect of an amendment of the Excise Act, I for one will have no objection. But I do not claim to speak for any other system than the Ayurvedic. It is a system which has done great service to suffering humanity for centuries. Indeed, it is one of the most precious assets of Aryan culture which has been handed down to us. The late Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis in one of his public utterances observes :— "The longer I remain in India and the more I see of the country and the people, the more convinced I am that many of the *empirical* methods of treatment adopted by the Vaids and Hakims are of the greatest value ; and there is no doubt whatever, that their ancestors knew, ages ago, many things which are nowadays being brought forward as new discoveries". My lord, this ancient and wonderful system of treatment craves protection at your hands, so that it may be left unfettered as in the past, to bring relief to the sick and stricken."

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR said :—

"My lord, the object of the resolution is to exempt *bonâ fide* Ayurvedic medicines from the operation of the Bengal Excise Act. Looking into the history of Excise legislation, I find that the Act of 1905 was amended in 1909 and that lastly a few sections of the Act of 1909 was modified and amended by Bengal Act VII of 1914. The previous Acts defined liquor as intoxicating liquor. But in the present Act liquor is defined as any liquor containing spirit or alcohol. This definition is very illegal. So far as the preparation of kaviraji medicines is concerned the system is based upon certain principles. Before the operation of the Act of 1914 it was thought that the definition of intoxicating liquor in the Act of 1909 was quite sufficient for the purpose of allowing the kavirajes to prepare their medicines, but under the present Act of 1914 I see that a kaviraj has been prosecuted for preparing his medicines. They have complained to Your Excellency and they have reasons for complaints. If you look at section 62 of the Bombay Abkari Act, you will find that the *bonâ fide* preparation of such medicines has been exempted. The Bombay Act has been in operation for a very long time. Section 90 of the Bengal Act exempts certain medicines under certain conditions. The Eastern Bengal Excise Act of 1910 also exempts certain medicines under certain conditions. If the Council considers that the definition of the word "liquor" as explained in the present Act of 1914 is a hardship, then I submit to Your Excellency that there should be a modification of that definition, for in that case every man might be subject to prosecution. That could not have been the intention of the legislature. This point also came up before the Courts in 1917. My lord, if the intention of the legislature was really to exempt *bonâ fide* kaviraji medicines, I submit that it is a case for the consideration of the Council whether the definition of the liquor in the existing Act should be modified or not. Hardly any notification is necessary now. The whole question is whether the definition of liquor should be amended. The *kavirajes* have to prepare their medicines

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Babu Radha Charan Pal Bahadur ; Sir Henry Wheeler.

according to certain formulaê laid down in the *shastras* and they will have to use alcohol and the definition would operate very harshly on them. I, therefore, submit that it is neceseary to exempt *bonafide kaviraji* medicine from the operation of the Excise Act."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"My lord, I do not quite understand whether the proposal is that the Act should be amended. From certain speeches I understand that there is also a proposal that the Act should be amended. I was in Council when the Act of 1909 was passed. I was also in the Select Committee. In the original Bill of 1908 a clause (clause 84) was inserted on the recommendation of the Indian Excise Committee that the Bill should not apply to medicated liquors in the hands of medical men except in so far as the Local Government might direct. Then in the Select Committee that clause was withdrawn and another clause was substituted, and that clause is now section 90 of the Bengal Excise Act. It lays down that 'the Local Government may, by notification, either wholly or partially, and subject to such conditions (if any) as it may think fit to prescribe, exempt any excisable article from all or any of the provisions of this Act, either throughout Bengal or in any specified local area, or for any specified period or occasion or as regards any specified class of persons.'

I find that a notification was subsequently issued in 1915. Unfortunately I have not got it in my hands as the Gazettes are not available here. I find in the newspapers that there was an agitation among the *kavirjes* owing to the prosecution of a *kaviraj* at Dacca for stocking *rohitashtak*, but I learn that Government have been pleased to direct the withdrawal of the prosecution. When the clause I have mentioned was withdrawn in the Select Committee and the present section 90 was inserted we were under the impression that a notification would be issued exempting indigenous medicinal preparations resembling alcohol from the operation of the Act. I find however that a prosecution was started against a *kaviraj* although the Government have been pleased to withdraw the prosecution. I do not know whether the existing notification exempts *kaviraji* medicines. If not, then Government will be pleased to take steps to issue a revised notification. As regards the amendment of the Act, I know that the Bombay Act exempts indigenous preparations of medicine and I agree that the Government of Bengal should have a similar provision inserted in the Bengal Act. When the existing Act was before the legislature some opposition was made against the proposal to delete that section, but the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson assured us that the substitution of clause 85, which is now section 90, would meet the circumstances of the case and there would be no hardship. But unfortunately our experience has been quite otherwise. I hope something will be done to allay the apprehension which has been raised in the minds of the *kaviraji* community. With these words I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY WHEELER said :—

"Sir, it is not the intention or policy of Government to bring within the purview of the penal provisions of the Excise Act *bonâ fide* Ayurvedic preparations; to that extent, it may be said that I might forthwith accept this resolution, and, indeed, as it is verbally framed, I do, on the understanding that the word 'provision' is interpreted in the sense that we are already making provision, as I shall shortly explain to the Council. That sense does not, however, include an amendment of the Excise Act which some Members have adumbrated as desirable.

I should like to explain the provision which we propose to make and the circumstances of the case, inasmuch as a certain amount of misconception

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has arisen about it, and a certain amount of feeling has been engendered in *kaviraji* circles.

There are four main points which I would like the Council to bear in mind.

The first is that it is the case that under the guise of medicinal preparations unscrupulous men have sold and do sell to others liquids which are, to all intents and purposes, alcoholic drinks. I make no insinuation against the vast body of *kavirajes* who, no doubt, according to their lights, are conducting an honourable profession in an honourable way. But that advantage is taken, as I say, to evade in this way the operations of the Excise Act admits of no possible doubt. I have looked into recent cases, and can offer a few examples. For instance, I find that a case was decided in the High Court in which it was actually discovered that owing to the sale of this kind of beverage, the transactions of the neighbouring licensed shops fell off, and the High Court said that it was absurd to call a preparation which contained such a high percentage of alcohol, a medical preparation. I find another case in which as much as two maunds of wash for distilling such a liquid were discovered ready, not, as we might expect, in anticipation of an epidemic, but in anticipation of the Durga Puja festival. In another case, I find that a *kaviraj* had been selling alcoholic drinks to confidential customers for over three years; while in another case a preparation, which contained as much as 82·5 per cent. of alcohol, was used by the public as an intoxicant. These, Sir, are typical examples.

Further, we have an authoritative pronouncement of the Excise Commission of 1905-06—the most weighty body which has looked into Excise matters in recent years—that legal action was required in view of the increasing use of medicated preparations as intoxicants. On the first point, then, that the law can be evaded in this way, I do not think that there can be any question.

Secondly, it is obvious that in the interests of the Excise revenue which we derive from the taxation of alcohol, we must check such abuses.

Thirdly, there is not the slightest doubt that, at any rate since 1909, such a check has been the intention of the law.

Fourthly, although *kavarajes* appear to think that they are labouring under a grievance, it is rather the case that exception has been made in their favour, in so far as alcohol contained in their preparations evades paying duty, while alcohol contained in imported drugs or drugs manufactured in this country is taxed; therefore, it is not the case that any special disability exists in connection with their medicines which does not apply to those of western origin.

These are the four cardinal points of the case; but I shall have to explain a little more in detail what the legal position is.

Under the old Excise Act of 1878, it was doubtful whether a successful prosecution against a so-called medicinal preparation would lie, and in 1896, a conviction was set aside in the High Court on that ground, although in 1899 the High Court made the eminently sane remark, which I have already quoted, that you could not claim exemption for an alcoholic drink merely by calling it a medicinal preparation. However, it may be said that the law was at any rate doubtful up to this point. But in 1905-06 the Excise Committee, to which I have already referred, definitely made a pronouncement as to the use as intoxicants of medicated articles, and, in their model Bill, recommended a provision which would prevent such a practice. Their method was to exempt the import, manufacture, possession, sale or supply of any *bonâ fide* medicated article for medicinal purposes, by medical practitioners, chemists,

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druggists or keepers of dispensaries, but to enable the Local Government, by notification, to prohibit throughout the province, or within any local area, the import, manufacture, possession, sale or supply of any such article, except under prescribed conditions. Some Hon'ble Members have to-night quoted this provision for a general exemption in favour of these medicines, but have omitted the very important proviso empowering the Local Government to notify prohibitions. The Committee fully recognised that malpractices might exist; it is true that they suggested a general exemption; but they proposed to guard against malpractices by notification.

When we came to the amendment of our own Excise Act in 1909, it is perfectly true that, first of all, a section on the lines of the Excise Committee's Bill was contemplated. But when the Bill went to Select Committee it was decided to adopt the contrary expedient, namely, to bring these preparations within the purview of the Excise Act, but in order to safeguard *bonâ fide* preparations, to give the local Government power by notification, and subject to conditions, to exempt excisable articles from the operation of the Act. Such a provision finally went through the Council without objection from anybody.

In 1910, the Eastern Bengal Government, which had then become a separate province, legislated, following the precedent of the Excise Committee, but my point is that in the essential intention of controlling these malpractices both Acts were at one. The only difference was in the method of so doing.

In 1912, it so happened that our Act was found defective in another particular, *viz.*, the definition of 'liquor', and when they came to amalgamate the old Act with the Eastern Bengal Act, our predecessors again amended the Act to meet that difficulty, and at the same time once more emphasised the intention of the Legislature (again without objection on anybody's part) that medicinal preparations containing alcohol should be brought within the Act unless exempted as *bonâ fide* medicines. There is not the least doubt about that now being the law, as shown by a High Court ruling of 1917 which remarks: 'to say now that a preparation containing alcohol is not within the provisions of the Bengal Excise Act, simply because it is a medicinal preparation or may be used for medicinal purposes, would be to stultify the Court and ignore the plain purpose of the Legislature.'

I have given these details because I wish to disabuse the Council of the idea that anything has been done lately to change the law in any sense. What has happened is that the Excise authorities recently instituted a prosecution, of which details have been given in answer to a question in this Council, and they were perfectly within their rights in instituting that prosecution. However, it attracted a certain amount of notice in the press, and appeared to alarm the Ayurvedic practitioners Consequently I gave an interview in Calcutta a little while ago to certain representative *kabirajes*, and after talking to them decided to withhold the prosecution until we discovered a way out of the difficulty.

We have since been discussing what the way should be, and there are one or two points which, I admit, are to be said in favour of the *kabirajes*. The first thing is that they *do* make up their own medicinal preparations, which negatives the idea of enforcing a centralised manufacture in bond of medicines containing alcohol. Secondly, they prepare their drugs from ancient formulæ to which they consider themselves bound to adhere. That is a fact which deserves to be taken into consideration. Thirdly, if they were to use rectified spirit in their preparations, I understand that it would be opposed to the prejudice of many of their patients who do not regard as obnoxious alcohol which is produced in the course of the manufacture of drugs

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themselves. These three points may influence us in making what is really an exception in favour of *kavirajes*, from the general law which renders liable to duty alcohol contained in western medicines. We have been discussing this matter with the *kabirajes*, and the Excise Commissioner, Mr. Moberly, has, I think, hit upon a line which shows us the way out, that is to say, it is possible to draw a distinction between what are called, I believe, *aristas* and other preparations in which the alcohol is arrived at by distillation. I understand *aristas* are preparations—I see the Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar, who is a scientific expert, has his eye on me, and I apologise for a very unscientific presentation of a technical matter—in which by the mixture of certain ingredients the alcohol is generated by fermentation and is not arrived at by distillation. As far as the Excise Commissioner has ascertained, we have never prosecuted in the case of these *aristas*, and we could make an exception in their favour. Another good reason for doing so is, I am told, that these *aristas* are far too unpalatable for use by anybody as a pleasant beverage.

What we propose to do is to proceed by way of executive instruction as to how the Act is to be interpreted. Of course, under the law as it stands, we could notify a long list of things which are not to be the subject of prosecution. But there are difficulties in doing this. In the first place, these formulæ do not exist in any standard book, and probably are not even known to any one individual; secondly, there are a very large number of such formulæ, and all would have to be tested and classified. Thirdly, we might not even then arrive at a complete list, and if we were to get out a list it might be susceptible of abuse by persons calling a thing by one name, while, in reality, it was something entirely different. We have, therefore, decided to discard the idea of trying to notify what is exempted. We prefer to proceed by executive instruction, and the general outline of the instruction, which we propose to issue is somewhat on the following lines :—

'The manufacture by *kabirajes* of the Ayurvedic medicinal preparations known as "*asab*" or "*arista*" should not be interfered with on the ground that the finished preparation contains alcohol (provided that the finished preparation is produced by the admixture of sugar, treacle or molasses, or honey with other ingredients and the fermentation of the whole, and that no process of distillation is used in its production), unless the Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise reports that the preparation is now reasonably a medicinal preparation. The formula under which the preparation is said to be prepared and a reference to the work from which it was taken should, if possible, be forwarded to the Chemical Examiner along with the sample. Should the Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise report that the preparation is not reasonably a medicinal preparation, or should it be found that any such preparation is being used as an intoxicating beverage, notwithstanding a report from the Chemical Examiner that it is reasonably a medicinal preparation, the facts should be reported to the Excise Commissioner. These instructions do not apply to the manufacture by distillation of Ayurvedic preparations (such as *Mrita Sanjibani Sudha*) or to the preparation of wash for the manufacture of such distilled preparations.'

Mr. Moberly has interviewed representative *kavirajes* in this city, and we are considering whether a working compromise can be arrived at on such a basis. Another point put forward by the *kavirajes* is that we should get representative men from among their number to act on a Board in an advisory capacity as to what is a legitimate medicine and what is not, and we shall try, to meet their wishes to some extent in that respect. Mr. Moberly will now see other representative *kavirajes* in Calcutta, and finally in the light of his discussions with them, we shall try to bring out an instruction on these lines. That is the provision we contemplate, and in this sense we have no objection in accepting this resolution."

Resolutions.

Babu Brajendra Kishor Ray Chaudhuri; Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur.

The Hon'ble BABU BRAJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI said :—

"I beg, my lord, to thank the Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler for the kind assurance he has given; and I am very grateful to your Lordship's Government for accepting this resolution."

The resolution was then put and carried.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 26.

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that immediate effect be given to the recommendations of the Public Services Commission that in the executive branches of the Provincial Civil Services "not more than 50 *per cent.* of the vacancies should be filled by promotion from the subordinate services.

He said :—

"My lord, my intention in moving this resolution is to remove partially an anomaly which is a source of dissatisfaction and discontent in an important section of our public service. The Sub-Deputy Collectors nowadays have to do the same work and discharge the same duties as the Deputy Collectors and in headquarters they are often seen to act in place of Deputy Collectors. In the sub-divisions the work of the Sub-Deputy Collector is still more onerous. Not only has he to try criminal cases but various departments including the Sub-Treasury are entrusted to him. The risky nature of treasury work is well known. Sub-Deputy Collectors are after being vested with first class powers and doing their work to the entire satisfaction of the Government. Still they are ill-paid, the pay they are entitled to, being even insufficient to enable them to maintain the dignity of their position. Hence the present anomalous position of the two services merely tends to create a discontented body of public servants.

The question of the two services was discussed in detail before the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India. In reply to a question about his experience of the officers selected by the different methods of recruitment for the Provincial Civil Service, Mr. H. L. Stephenson, then Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, said :—'The principal point is whether the recruitment shall be mainly direct or from the subordinate service. The principles adopted by the Public Services, Commission of 1886 favour direct recruitment as the normal method; the advantages are that a better class of men can be obtained for a service where the initial pay is Rs. 250 than for one with an initial pay of Rs. 100 and that for the higher status and work of the Provincial Service it is desirable to directly recruit young men rather than to take men of a more advanced age who have spent part of their youth in a Subordinate Service.' Then he said :—'The class of men who enters the Subordinate Service now differs very little from the Provincial Service recruit and he does work that does not vary much in kind from that of the higher service; and the prospect of promotion undoubtedly attracts a better class to the lower service.' As a matter of fact the difference in qualifications between members of the two services has disappeared and the discrepancy in pay and prospects is a source of constant irritation. The Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell advocated a radical remedy by proposing the amalgamation of the Subordinate Executive Service with the Provincial Civil

Resolutions.

Mr. Kerr.

Service. I quote the following with approbation from his written answer submitted for the consideration of the Commission on the Public Services :—

'Taken as a body, there is very little difference between the two services in the matter of the qualification of the recruits. In fact those entering the Subordinate Executive Service are often superior to those entering the Provincial Civil Service. It is most galling to a man to see another man, whom he has surpassed at the University, placed at once in a position to which he himself can only attain after many years of drudgery. The two services should be amalgamated, the lowest grade being placed at Rs. 200 per mensem. The total annual vacancies would then be 22. I would fill up the vacancies as follows :—

Open competition among candidates nominated by District Officers ...	9
Promotions from other services (Settlement Kanungoes, etc.) ...	8
Governor's cadetships	5
Total ...	22'

I give my whole-hearted support to the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell's recommendation about the amalgamation of the two services. And I am sure the proposal will be duly considered by the Government of India along with the recommendations of the Commission. But for the present—till those recommendations are given effect to, I would propose the adoption by the Government of Bengal of the proposal to fill up 50 per cent. of the vacancies in the Provincial Civil Services by recruiting from the Subordinate Service.

That candidates of equal or superior qualifications enter the Subordinate Service when they cannot enter the Provincial Service is admitted. And it is also admitted that they do so in the hope of being promoted to the Provincial Service.

The Commission asked Mr. Stephenson—'As to the qualifications of the Provincial and the Subordinate Services they are drawn from the same class; but in your experience is there a class of men who would take a post in the Provincial Service but who would refuse an offer of one in the Subordinate Service?'

His reply was emphatic—'Undoubtedly they are drawn from the same class to this extent that very much the same class of men will enter both, but the men who enter the Subordinate Service only do so with the hope of getting into the Provincial Service by promotion. They would none of them be content to enter the Subordinate Service as a career.'

Thus it is admitted that if the chances of promotion are remote discontent in the Subordinate Service which is now manned by men who are equally competent to enter the Provincial Service will ensue. And if 50 per cent. of the vacancies in the Provincial Service is filled up from the Subordinate Service some justice will be done to the members of the Subordinate Service and the arrangement will serve as an incentive to the able and educationally qualified men in the service to discharge their duties even more assiduously to qualify them for promotion.

With those words I beg to move the resolution for the consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. KERR said :—

"My lord, when I first saw the Hon'ble Member's resolution, I had some difficulty in making out what he was driving at, and my difficulty has not been removed by his speech. The facts of the case are briefly as follows : Our present Bengal rule which is a rule of at least six years' standing, and

Resolutions.

Babu Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur.

probably older, is that out of the number of appointments in the Provincial Service, ordinarily 35 per cent. are filled by the promotion of officers who are already in Government service. The Royal Commission on the Public Services found that other provinces were not so virtuous as Bengal in this respect and that in Madras, appointments, in the executive line, are made almost wholly by promotion, and mainly so in the Punjab, Burma, and the Central Provinces and Berar. The Commission said :—

'We are impressed by the advantage which are secured for services recruited in India under the system of direct recruitment. We accordingly advise that in the executive line 50 per cent. be laid down as the maximum amount to which promotion from the lower ranks should be permitted to extend.'

Well, the Hon'ble Member has embodied the words of the Royal Commission in his resolution. But as I understand his speech his meaning is diametrically opposed to that of the Commission. What he means apparently is that at least 50 per cent. of appointments should be filled by promotion from the Subordinate Services. The Hon'ble Member will correct me if I am wrong, but I think this is the only inference that can be drawn from his speech. What the Royal Commission said and what the resolution says is that not more than 50 per cent. of appointments should be made by promotion, and by no possible construction of the English language can the resolution be made to bear the meaning put upon it by the Hon'ble Member. In these circumstances, it is no use discussing the points which the Hon'ble Member has raised regarding the recruitment of the Subordinate Services and so forth. All these questions are in the melting pot in connection with the reforms advocated by the Public Services Commission, and to a considerable extent in connection with the constitutional reforms. It is no use going into them at this time of night especially as they do not arise on the resolution. All that I have to say is that the resolution, as it stands, is already in force in Bengal, and on the understanding that this is what is meant, or rather because this is the only meaning which it can bear, Government are prepared to accept the resolution."

The resolution was then put and carried.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 27.

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITTRA BAHADUR also moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that four days of the Durga Puja holidays, namely, *Saptami*, *Maha-astami*, *Navami* and *Dasami*, be observed as closed holidays in the different departments of the Bengal Secretariat and its attached offices in so far as the attendance of Hindu assistants is concerned.

He said :—

"My lord, it is not necessary for me to make a speech in support of this resolution. My intention is that these days which are observed as Hindu holidays should be observed as closed holidays. There is a sentiment amongst us that these days should be observed strictly as holidays. There are many hallowed associations around these days, and it is very difficult for those Hindu assistants, unless ordered by their masters, to absent themselves from office. In this view, I put the resolution before the Council.

Resolutions.

Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri; Mr. Donald; Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur; the President.

Now, there is one other matter which I ought not to lose sight of, and that is, that Government business cannot be stopped. Consequently it is necessary that arrangements should be made for the purpose of conducting business in the office. But, my lord, I was just enquiring whether there are any Muhammadan assistants available for the purpose. I have been told that there is a number of Muhammadan assistants, but whatever it may be, it is for the Hon'ble Member to consider the point. It must not be argued hereafter that this point was not mentioned. There is a considerable amount of discontent among the assistants if they are made to attend on these holidays. With these few words, I beg to commend the resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble BABU KISORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"My lord, I support the proposal put forward by my Hon'ble friend. I do not wish to say anything more."

The Hon'ble MR. DONALD said:—

"My lord, the Hon'ble mover has moved the resolution that Government offices should be closed entirely on the four days of the Durga Puja, but he has himself admitted that some arrangement must be made for the conduct of urgent work. As regards these four days, I find that they are observed as closed holidays in every office except the several departments of the Civil Secretariat. In the Civil Secretariat, we have to arrange for some clerks to be present to look after urgent work, and the orders laid down by the Government of India many years ago are that, if possible, where assistants have to observe certain religious ceremonies, they should not be called upon to work at all on these days. Every step is taken to employ on these days for the conduct of urgent work as many clerks as possible of other religious persuasions—Muhammadans if available, or Christians or others.

It is quite possible that these holidays occur sometimes when the Government is in Darjeeling, and not many Muhammadans go to Darjeeling; but, as far as can be done, non-Hindus are employed on these occasions. After all, the days are observed practically as holidays, and those clerks who have to attend do so for only a portion of the day. That is the position and I hope it meets the Hon'ble Member's difficulty."

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR said :—

"My lord, I appreciate the difficulty which Government feel in this matter. On the assurance that the Hon'ble Mr. Donald has given that arrangements will be made for exempting Hindu assistants from attending on their holidays, I beg to withdraw this resolution."

The resolution was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT said :—

"Gentlemen, I have ascertained from the non-official members, who are present here to-day, that a special meeting for the purpose of discussing the Reform Scheme would be more convenient in November than during the first

The President's Address.

Adjournment.

week in September. But, at the same time, a hope has been expressed that the official views of the Government of Bengal upon the Reform Scheme should not be communicated to the Government of India until after the discussion has taken place. The Government of India have asked the Bengal Government for their views by the 1st of November. I am not in a position, therefore, to give any assurance upon that point. All that I can do is to give an undertaking that a report of the discussion which takes place shall be forwarded to the Government of India, with the comments of the local Government upon it.

"Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that there are a large number of non-official members who are not present here to-day, I am requesting the Secretary to the Legislative Council to communicate individually with every non-official member, explaining the position and asking for his views as to whether the special meeting should be held in the first week of September or postponed till November. I hope that the views of all the non-official members will be received by the end of this week, and if the majority desire to have the discussion in September, I will do my best to get a notice out to Hon'ble Members, in order that they may have as long a time as possible to draw up such motions as they may desire to move in connection with the scheme."

ADJOURNMENT.

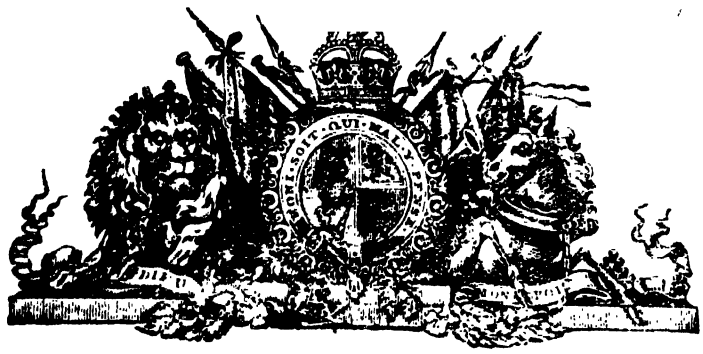
"The Council was then adjourned *sine die*."

A. M. HUTCHISON,

Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Council, and
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department (Offg.).

CALCUTTA;
The 10th September, 1918.

REGISTERED No. C 207. **No. 39 of 1918.**



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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 105T.L., dated Darjeeling, the 20th September, 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 75, sub-section (1), of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Thursday, the 14th November, 1918, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a special meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council for the purpose of discussing the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. M. HUTCHISON,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council (Offg.).

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

No. 5138A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

GENERAL.—*No. 1695A D.—The 20th September 1918.*—Mr. H. P. Duval, I.C.S., Officiating District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly, *vice* Mr. A. J. Chotzner, I.C.S., on leave, or until further orders.

24-Parganas. Hooghly.

No. 1702A.D.—The 20th September 1918.—Babu Rakhal Mohan Banarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the headquarters station of the Nadia district.

Nadia.

No. 1728A.D.—The 23rd September 1918.—Babu Adwaita Charan Samanta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of that district.

Dacca.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.—*No. 5110A —The 23rd September 1918.*—The Revd. Father Van Mulken is appointed to be Honorary Chaplain of the 12th Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion, Indian Defence Force.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—*No. 4449A.—The 29th August 1918.*—Mr. A. H. Cuming, I.C.S., is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 2nd September 1918 to the 3rd October 1918, inclusive.

No. 4747A.—The 6th September 1918.—Mr. M. Smither, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is allowed leave, under articles 260 and 544 (*a*) and (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 2nd September 1918 to the 3rd October 1918, inclusive.

Dacca.

No. 1693A.D.—The 20th September 1918.—Mr. A. J. Chotzner, I.C.S., Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 11th September to the 3rd October 1918, inclusive.

24-Parganas. Hooghly.

No. 5096A.—The 23rd September 1918.—Babu Niranjan Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tippera, is allowed leave for three weeks, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st October 1918.

Tippera.

The following order is republished from the *Assam Gazette*, dated the 18th September 1918:—

No. 7182J.—The 11th September 1918.—Mr. Abdul Majid, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Assam, is granted furlough till the 28th September 1918, under articles 233 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 5467J., dated the 17th July 1918.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Certificate of approval.

No. 991T.R.—The 17th September 1918.—With reference to rule 7 of the rules issued by the Government of India with their Resolution No. 7552—7581-121, dated the 15th September 1913, for regulating the grant by Local Governments of licenses to prospect for minerals and the grant of mining leases in British India, it is hereby certified that Babu J. C. Banerjee, Merchant and Contractor, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta, is approved by the Government of Bengal as a fit and proper person to whom such licenses or leases can be granted in the Presidency of Bengal.

2. Under rule 8 of the aforesaid rules this certificate will expire at midnight on the 31st of December 1918.

No. 7676L.R.—The 18th September 1918.—The following candidates have passed the Revenue Agent's Examination held in August 1918:—

Division.	District.	Name.
Dacca	... Dacca	... Satish Chandra Sen.
	Mymensingh	... Bankim Chandra Ray.
Chittagong	... Tippera	... Rajani Kanta Bhattacharji.

Mymensingh. Rangpur. Pabna. Bogra. Tippera.

No. 7677L.R.—The 18th September 1918.—Mr. F. A. Sachse, I.C.S., is appointed to be Settlement Officer, in the district of Mymensingh, as well as in those revenue survey mauzas which are comprised within the administrative boundaries of the districts of Rangpur, Pabna, Bogra and Tippera, but which fall wholly or partly within five miles from the main stream of any river which forms the administrative boundary of the district of Mymensingh.

Mymensingh. Rangpur. Pabna. Bogra. Tippera.

No. 7678L.R.—The 18th September 1918.—Under the provisions of section 3(17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Mr. F. A. Sachse, I.C.S., is appointed to discharge, in the district of Mymensingh as well as in those revenue survey mauzas which are comprised within the administrative boundaries of the districts of Rangpur, Pabna, Bogra, and Tippera, but which fall wholly or partly within five miles from the main stream of any river which forms the administrative boundary of the district of Mymensingh, the functions of a Revenue Officer under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights.

He is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Chapter VI, Part I, of the revised rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of the aforesaid areas.

Mymensingh. Rangpur. Pabna. Bogra. Tippera.

No. 7679L.R.—The 18th September 1918.—Mr. F. A. Sachse, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Collector under—

1. The Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822 (VII of 1822).
2. The Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1825 (IX of 1825).
3. The Bengal Land Revenue Assessment (Resumed lands) Regulation, 1828 (III of 1828).
4. The Bengal Land Revenue (Settlement and Deputy Collectors) Regulation, 1883 (IX of 1883).

to be exercised in the district of Mymensingh as well as in those revenue survey mauzas which are comprised within the administrative boundaries of the districts of Rangpur, Pabna, Bogra, and Tippera, but which fall wholly or partly within five miles from the main stream of any river which forms the administrative boundary of the district of Mymensingh.

No. 7680L.R.—The 18th September 1918.—Mr. F. A. Sachse, I.C.S., Settlement Officer of Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Revenue Officer, under section 108 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), in the district of Mymensingh, as well as in those revenue survey mauzas which are comprised within the administrative boundaries of the districts of Rangpur, Pabna, Bogra, and Tippera, but which fall wholly or partly within five miles from the main stream of any river which forms the administrative boundary of the district of Mymensingh, for the purpose of the revision of orders passed either by himself or by any other Revenue Officer under him, under sections 105, 105A, 106, and 107 of the aforesaid Act.

Mymensingh. Rangpur. Pabna. Bogra. Tippera.

No. 7681L.R.—The 18th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 108A of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. F. A. Sachse, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Mymensingh, to make corrections, in accordance with the provisions of that section, in entries of records-of-rights, in the district of Mymensingh, as well as in those revenue survey mauzas which are comprised within the administrative boundaries of the districts of Rangpur, Pabna, Bogra, and Tippera, but which fall wholly or partly within five miles from the main stream of any river which forms the administrative boundary of the district of Mymensingh.

Mymensingh. Rangpur. Pabna. Bogra. Tippera.

No. 7700L.R.—The 19th September 1918.—Mr. I. Newton, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, and Technical Adviser to the Settlement Officer, Jessore, is appointed to be Technical Adviser to the Settlement Officer, Nadia, with effect from the 16th September 1918.

Jessore. Nadia.

No. 7703L.R.—The 19th September 1918.—Under the provisions of section 3(17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Mr. I. Newton, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, and Technical Adviser to the Settlement Officer, Nadia, is appointed to discharge, in the district of Nadia, the functions of a Revenue Officer under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of records-of-rights.

He is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer, under Chapter VI, Part I, of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Nadia.

No. 7830L.R.—The 23rd September 1918.—The officers named below are attached to the Bengal Survey Department for employment under the Director of Surveys, Bengal, with effect from the date on which they may join the Department:—

Babu Satyendra Nath Ray, Sub-Deputy Collector.
,, Phani Lal Mukharji, Sub-Deputy Collector (on leave).

No. 7835L.R.—The 23rd September 1918.—Babu Prabhat Chandra Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed as an Assistant Settlement Officer in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for eleven days, with effect from the 21st October 1918.

Mymensingh.

No. 7839L.R.—The 23rd September 1918.—Maulvi Muzammil Haq, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed as an Assistant Settlement Officer in the district of Rajshahi, is granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and five days, with effect from the 4th September 1918.

Rajshahi.

No. 7843L.R.—The 23rd September 1918.—Maulvi Shams-ud-din Muhammad Abdul Aziz, Deputy Collector, employed as an Assistant Settlement Officer in the district of Rajshahi, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months and three days, with effect from the 21st October 1918.

Rajshahi.

No. 7720.—The 20th September 1918.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers, in the district of Jessore, with effect from the 7th October 1918:—

Jessore.

Babu Dinesh Chandra Sen, Munsif.
Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, sub. *pro tem.* Munsif.

No. 7721.—The 20th September 1918.—Under the provisions of section 3 (*17*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), the undermentioned officers are authorised to discharge, in the district of Jessore as well as in that portion of the district of Faridpur which has been transferred to it by Notification No. 2275L.R., dated the 18th November 1913, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, as modified by Notification No. 3696Jur., dated the 28th March 1914, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st April 1914, the functions of a Revenue officer under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of records-of-rights.

Jessore.
Faridpur.

They are also vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer under Chapter VI, Part I, of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of the aforesaid areas:—

Babu Dinesh Chandra Sen, Munsif.
Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, sub. *pro tem.* Munsif.

No. 7722.—The 20th September 1918.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers, in the district of Bankura, with effect from the 7th October 1918:—

Bankura.

Babu Ram Lal Banarji, Munsif.
" Atal Bihari Datta, sub. *pro tem.* Munsif.

No. 7723.—The 20th September 1918.—Under the provisions of section 3 (*17*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), the undermentioned officers are authorised to discharge, in the district of Bankura and in the area comprised in the Asansol sub-division of the district of Burdwan, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of records-of-rights.

Bankura.

They are also vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer, under Chapter VI, Part I, of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of the aforesaid areas:—

Babu Ram Lal Banarji, Munsif.
" Atal Bihari Datta, sub. *pro tem.* Munsif.

No. 7724.—The 20th September 1918.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers, in the district of Nadia, with effect from the 21st October 1918:—

Nadia.

Babu Nikunja Bihari Banarji, Munsif.
" Surendra Nath Mitra, Munsif.

No. 7725.—The 20th September 1918.—Under the provisions of section 3(*17*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), the undermentioned officers are authorised to discharge, in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, Burdwan, Hooghly and the 24-Parganas, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and preparation of records-of-rights.

Nadia.
Murshidabad.
Burdwan.
Hooghly.
24-Parganas.

They are also vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer, under Chapter VI, Part I, of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of the aforesaid areas:—

Babu Nikunja Bihari Banarji, Munsif.
" Surendra Nath Mitra, Munsif.

No. 7596L.A.—The 16th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48 (*1*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of eight plots of land lying between chainages detailed below in Jessore-Jhenidah Railway, miles Nos. 1 to 3, altogether measuring, more or less, 28·51 acres, which were included in the area notified for acquisition under Declaration No. 2777T.R., dated the 18th October 1913, published at page 1627, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, and required by the Jessore-Jhenidah Railway Company, Limited, for the Jessore-Jhenidah Railway, in villages Chanchra, Kharki, Kholadanga and Puratan-kasba, pargana Imadpur, zilla Jessore :—

Jessore.

Plot No.		Commencing at chainage.	Terminating at chainage.	Area in acres and decimals.
A	...	21·26	31·20	4·77
B	...	18·95	30·30	1·64
C	...	29·80	31·12	·40
D	...	29·10	30·40	·41
E	...	42·24	52·70	2·01
F	...	52·50	55·00	·40
G	...	55·36	84·45	10·80
H	...	84·72	126·00	8·08
			Total area ...	28·51 acres.

No. 7683L.A.—The 18th September 1918.—Babu Girish Chandra Sen, Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in that district.

Darjeeling.

No. 7708L.A.—The 19th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48 (*1*) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of the pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 3·44 acres, and bounded as described below, which was included in the area notified for acquisition under Declaration No. 3199 L.A., dated the 27th March 1916, published at pages 620-21, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem, and required by the District Board of the 24-Parganas for the construction of a road from Hoseinabad khal to Hingulganj, passing through villages Hoseinabad, Kalootola, etc., district 24-Parganas :—

24-Parganas.

LOT NO. 1.

North—By Hoseinabad khal and the village lands of Hoseinabad and Rameswarpur.

East and West—By the village lands of Hoseinabad, Rameswarpur Kalootala and Barunhat.

South—By the Katakhali khal.

LOT NO. 2.

North—By the Katakhali khal and the river Kalandi.

East, South and West—By the village lands of Balitala, Hingulganj, Satirhat and Barojpur.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 7599L.A.—The 16th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of Chandpur Puran Bazar police-station, in the village of Sriramdi, pargana Purchandi, zilla Tippera, it is hereby

Tippera.

declared that for the above purpose three plots of land measuring, more or less, ·057 of an acre, bounded on the—

PLOT NO. 1.

North—By Municipal road.
East—By plot No. 2.
South—By Police section.
West—By Dwarika Nath Shaha's land.

PLOT NO. 2.

North—By Municipal road.
East—By Dwarika Nath Shaha's land.
South—By plot No. 3.
West—By Police section.

PLOT NO. 3.

North—By Police section.
East and West—By Dwarika Nath Shaha's land.
South—By a tank.

are required within the aforesaid village of Sriramdi.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act 1 of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Tippera.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Howrah.

No. 7739L.A.—The 20th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the East Indian Railway Company for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of quarters for Government Railway Police, in the village of Howrah, pargana Boro, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4·86 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the Tindel Garden road.
East—By holding No. 33, Chandmaree Road, owned by Kumar Pramatha Nath Malia, and holding No. 91, of Hari Das Bodok, Bastee road and Ram Kumar Mudi's Lane.
South—By Chandmaree Road.
West—By the land of existing East Indian Railway Police quarters.

is required within the aforesaid village of Howrah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act 1 of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Hooghly.

No. 7754L.A.—The 21st September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the East Indian Railway Company for a public purpose, viz., for a graveyard for Christians at Bandel Junction station of the East Indian Railway, in the village of Naldanga, pargana Arsha, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the

above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·92 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the lands of Satish Chandra Mukharji, Kali Prasanna Chakrabarty and Naba Lal Ghose,
East—By the lands of Kali Prasanna Chakrabarty and Naba Lal Ghose,
South—By the land of the East Indian Railway Company,
West—By the land of Satish Chandra Mukharji,

is required within the aforesaid village of Naldanga.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (*l*), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Burdwan, as well as in that of the District Engineer, Howrah, East Indian Railway.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

DECLARATION.

Rangpur.

No. 7758L.A.—The 21st September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a loop at Bharatkhali, in the village of Ullah, pargana Islamabad, zilla Rangpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·072 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the lands of Rajendra Kuri,
East, South and West—By the lands of Eastern Bengal Railway,

is required within the aforesaid village of Ullah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Rangpur.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Burdwan.

No. 7784L.A.—The 21st September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the East Indian Railway Company for a public purpose, viz., for Gangatikori Flag station road at mile 7 of the Barharwa-Azimganj-Katwa Railway, in the village of Balutia, pargana Monoharsahi, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·24 acre, bounded on the—

North—By the katcha road and the land of Satindra Nath Banarji,
East—By the lands of Trailokhya Nath Chakrabarty, Nitai Mondal and Satindra Nath Banarji,
South—By the land of the East Indian Railway Company,
West—By the lands of Sadeswari Dasi and Satindra Nath Banarji,

is required within the aforesaid village of Balutia.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away or use in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (*1*), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Burdwan, as well as in that of the District Engineer, East Indian Railway, Azimganj.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Burdwan.

No. 7785L.A.—The 21st September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the East Indian Railway Company for a public purpose, viz., for Gangatikori station road at mile 7 of the Barharwa-Azimganj-Katwa Railway, in the village of Balutia, pargana Monoharsahi, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·53 acre, bounded on the—

North—By the land of the East Indian Railway Company,
East—By the lands of Brojo Lal Sing, Asvini Kumar Sing and Promotho Nath Sing,
South—By the District Board road,
West—By the lands of Brojo Lal Sing and Promotho Nath Sing,

is required within the aforesaid village of Balutia.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (*1*), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Burdwan, as well as in that of the District Engineer, East Indian Railway, Azimganj.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Tippera.

No. 7791L.A.—The 23rd September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of Faizennessa Girls' School at Comilla, in the village of Kandirpar, pargana Meharkul, zilla Tippera, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·6778 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Faizennessa Girls' School land,
East—By Municipal road and Faizennessa Girls' School land,
South—By Faizennessa Girls' School road,
West—By Faizennessa Girls' School,

is required within the aforesaid village of Kandirpar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Tippera.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Calcutta.

No. 7801L.A.—The 23rd September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for a public purpose, viz., for the proposed Public Street No. 1 (Beadon Street to Shambazar Street) in Ward No. III of the Calcutta Municipality, a plan of which has been sanctioned by the Governor in Council under section 63 (6) of the Calcutta Improvement Act of 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), as amended by Bengal Act III of 1915, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land being the portion of premises No. 34, Gulu Ostagar Lane, measuring, more or less, ·1656 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By premises No. 30, Musjidbari Street, and a portion of premises No. 29, Musjidbari Street,

East—By a portion of premises No. 30, Musjidbari Street, and the remaining portion of premises No. 34, Gulu Ostagar Lane,

South—By sewered ditch lane,

West—By sewered ditch lane, premises No. 26, Musjidbari Street, and a portion of premises No. 29, Musjidbari Street,

is required within the aforesaid Ward No. III in the town of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the 1st Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Chittagong.

No. 7804L.A.—The 23rd September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Chittagong for a public purpose, viz., for the diversion of the Issapur Road, Part V, in the village of Maij Bhander, thana Fatickchery, zilla Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·59 of an acre, bounded on the—

North and South—By village road (C. S. plot No. 1431),

East—By part of C. S. plots Nos. 1519, 1518, 1517, 1516, 1435, 1434, 1537, 1432, 1431, 874, 873, 872, 851, 849, 845, 848, 847, 824, 825, and 816,

West—By part of C. S. plots Nos. 816, 825, 824, 827, 848, 847, 845, 849, 874, 850, 851, 852, 864, 872, 873, 870, 1431, 1432, 1434, 1435, 1517 and 1518,

is required within the aforesaid village of Maij Bhander.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Chittagong.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Nadia.

No. 7817L.A.—The 23rd September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for road diversion and earthwork for repairing works at Birnagar Railway station of the Eastern Bengal Railway, in the village of Birnagar,

pargana Mamjuani, zilla Nadia, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2·17 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the level crossing and the land of Manindra Nath Mukharji,

East—By the garden of Bijoy Gopal Mukharji, Monindra Nath Mukharji, Kiran Kali Debi, Karuna Ganguli and Asutosh Bhattacharji,

South—By the Municipal public road and garden of Bijoy Gopal Mukharji and others,

West—By the Eastern Bengal Railway lands,

is required within the aforesaid village of Birnagar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Nadia.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Bakarganj.

No. 7847L.A.—The 23rd September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Bakarganj for a public purpose, viz., for the excavation of a tank at Barakaivartakhali, in the village of Barakaivartakhali, pargana Selimabad, zilla Bakarganj, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·89 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Narayan Datta, Tewari and others' cutchery,

East—By Narayan Datta, Tewari and others' cutchery land and Kali Mohan Ghose and others' *nal* land,

South—By Kali Mohan Ghose and others' *nal* land,

West—By Kali Mohan Ghose and others' Chhara Bari,

is required within the aforesaid village of Barakaivartakhali.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Bakarganj.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Howrah.

No. 7850L.A.—The 23rd September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for making a drain in Kumarpara Lane, in the village of Uttar Bantra, pargana Khosalpur, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·008 acre, bounded on the—

North—By the public drain,

East—By the land of Rash Behary Pal Chowdhury,

South—By the Kumarpara Lane,

West—By the lands of Tarapada Chakraverty and late Ram Lal Mondal,

is required within the aforesaid village of Uttar Bantra.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Rangpur.

No. 7886L.A.—The 24th September 1918.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a diversion of a bridge at mile $\frac{122}{9}$ G. on Rangpur Branch of the Eastern Bengal Railway, in the village of Bowchandee, pargana Kundi, zilla Rangpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1·979 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the lands of Daya Ram Das, Nezamuddin, Hesabuddin, Kedar Kamar and Ashan Teli,
East—By the lands of Ashan Teli,
South—By the Railway lands,
West—By the lands of Dayaram Das,

is required within the aforesaid village of Bowchandee.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Rangpur.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

24-Parganas.

No. 7707L.A.—The 19th September 1918.—In Declaration No. 3199L.A., dated the 27th March 1916, published at pages 620-21, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem, regarding the acquisition of the land required by the District Board of the 24-Parganas, for the construction of a road from Hoseinabad khal to Hingulganj, passing through villages Hoseinabad, Kalootola, etc., district 24-Parganas, in lines 6 and 7 and 22 and 23, *for* "villages of Hoseinabad, Kalootola, Rameswarpur, Barunhat, Balitola and Hingulganj" *read* "villages of Hoseinabad, Kalootola, Rameswarpur, Barunhat, Balitala, Hingulganj, Katakhali, Satirhat and Barojpur", and in line 8, *for* "parganas Hoseinabad, Maihati, Katsali and Dhuliapur" *read* "parganas Maihati and Agarpara".

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

REGISTRATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.

No. 7732Regn.—The 20th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mirza Muhammad Baqer Shiraji, temporarily to be a Muhammadan Marriage Registrar of the Shia sect, within police-stations Chinsura, Magra, Polba and Balagarh, in the district of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Saiyid Hassan Shiraji, or until further orders.

Hooghly.

No. 7733Regn.—The 20th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mirza Muhammad Baqer Shiraji, temporarily to be Kazi of the Shia sect, for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies, within police-stations Chinsura, Magra, Polba and Balagarh, in the district of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Saiyid Hassan Shiraji, or until further orders.

Bankura.

No. 7742Regn.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdullah Akhanjee to be a Muhammadan Marriage Registrar within police-stations Vishnupur, Joypur, Joyrampur, Kotalpur and Seramanipur, in the district of Bankura.

No. 7743Regn.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdullah Akhanjee to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies in police-stations Vishnupur, Joypur, Joyrampur, Kotalpur and Seramanipur, in the district of Bankura.

Bankura.

No. 7748Regn.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Lutfar Rahaman to be a Muhammadan Marriage Registrar within police-stations Sonamukhi and Indas, in the district of Bankura.

Bankura.

No. 7749Regn.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Lutfar Rahaman to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies in police-stations Sonamukhi and Indas, in the district of Bankura.

Bankura.

No. 7763Regn.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Emaduddin Ahmad to be a Muhammadan Marriage Registrar within police-stations Balurghat and Kumarganj, in the district of Dinajpur.

Dinajpur.

No. 7764Regn.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Emaduddin Ahmad to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies in police-stations Balurghat and Kumarganj, in the district of Dinajpur.

Dinajpur.

No. 7769Regn.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Hafiz Ali to be a Muhammadan Marriage Registrar within police-stations Porsha and Patnitola, in the district of Dinajpur.

Dinajpur.

No. 7770Regn.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Hafiz Ali to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies in police-stations Porsha and Patnitola, in the district of Dinajpur.

Dinajpur.

L. BIRLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

[illegible]—*The 20th September 1918.*—Rai Sahib Debendra Kumar [illegible] Ray, Superintendent, Dacca Normal School, in class V [illegible] of the Provincial Educational Service, is appointed to [illegible] of Students in the town of Dacca, during the absence [illegible] Sahib Bidhu Bhusan Mazumdar, or until further orders.

No. 1266Edn.—The 20th September 1918.—The services of Mr. Bawa Kartar Singh, Professor, Dacca College, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 1284Edn.—The 24th September 1918.—Rai Pramada Kumar Basu Bahadur, Second Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, in class II of the Provincial Educational Service, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Indian Educational Service, as Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, with effect from the 3rd August 1918, *vice* Mr. E. E. Biss, on deputation.

Dacca Divn.

No. 921San.—The 24th September 1918.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the town and port of Calcutta are declared to be free from plague.

Calcutta.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2761S.R.

NOTICE is hereby given that the tenth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1916-17, will be held at the Government Opium Sale Room. No. 2, Charnock Place, on Wednesday, the 2nd October 1918, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 466 chests of uncertified opium manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory.

2nd.—The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as were published in the Notification, dated the 18th December 1917, and published in the Government and *Exchange Gazettes.*

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th October 1918, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 7th October 1918, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 17th October 1918.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. A. L. SWAN.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINL. DEPT., SEP. REV. BRANCH, CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1918.*

No. 109T.-S.R.—The 20th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*9*), sub-clause (*i*), of section 86 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), read with section 22 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Bengal Act I of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in rules 189 and 217 of the rules published with Notification No. 601S.R., dated the 30th March 1915 (published at pages 1-32 of the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 1st April 1915), namely :—

Put a comma after the word "aconite" and *insert* thereafter the word "arsenic" both in rules 189 and 217 of the rules.

No. 127T.-S.R.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 47, sub-section (*3*) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to delegate to all Commissioners of Divisions the powers given to the Local Government by sub-section (*2*) of the said section.

No. 133T.—S.R.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), read with section 22 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Bengal Act I of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to make, with effect from the 1st October 1918, the following amendments in the table contained in pargaraph 26 of Notification No. 596S.R., dated the 30th March 1915, as subsequently amended :—

For the entries relating to Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas and Calcutta in the second, third and fourth columns of the said table *substitute* the following entries :—

			Rs. A. P.	
Hooghly ...	Arambagh subdivision—			
	Spirit of strength of ...	25° U.P.	4 4 0	per Imperial gallon.
	Ditto ...	50° U.P.	1 6 6	Ditto.
	Thana Hooghly—			
	Spirit of strength of ...	25° U.P.	7 4 3	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	50° U.P.	3 7 0	Ditto.
	Thana Serampore—			
	Spirit of strength of ...	25° U.P.	7 11 3	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	50° U.P.	3 14 0	Ditto.
	Other areas—			
	Spirit of strength of ...	25° U.P.	5 15 0	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	50° U.P.	2 12 0	Ditto.
Howrah ...	Sadar subdivision (except areas included in the Calcutta district)—			
	Spirit of strength of ...	25° U.P.	7 4 3	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	50° U.P.	3 7 0	Ditto.
	Uluberia subdivision—			
	Police-station Bauria—			
	Spirit of strength of ...	25° U.P.	7 4 3	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	50° U.P.	3 7 0	Ditto.
	Other areas—			
	Spirit of strength of ...	25° U.P.	6 13 0	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	50° U.P.	3 3 0	Ditto.
24-Parganas ...	Sadar subdivision—			
	Thanas Matiabruz, Mohestala, Behala, Tollygunge and Budge-Budge—			
	Spirit of strength of ...	25° U.P.	8 2 3	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	50° U.P.	3 14 0	Ditto.
	Other areas (except areas included in the Calcutta district)—			
	Spirit of strength of ...	25° U. P.	6 6 0	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	50° U. P.	2 15 6	Ditto.
	Barrackpore subdivision—			
	Spirit of strength of ...	25° U. P.	7 11 3	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	50° U. P.	3 14 0	Ditto.
	Barasat, Basirhat and Diamond Harbour subdivisions—			
	Spirit of strength of ...	25° U. P.	5 15 0	Ditto
	Ditto ...	50° U. P.	2 12 0	Ditto.
Calcutta ...	Whole district—			
	Spirit of strength of ...	25° U. P.	8 3 0	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	40° U. P.	6 4 0	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	70° U. P.	2 14 6	Ditto.

No. 134T.-S.R.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), read with section 22 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Bengal Act I of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to make, with effect from the 1st October 1918, the following amendment in the rules published under

Notification No. 601S.R., dated the 30th March 1915, as amended subsequently:—

For rule 246 *substitute* the following rule:—

"246. Country spirit shall be sold by retail vendors thereof in the areas specified below at the strengths and at prices not in excess of or below those specified against each area:—

Division.	District.	Area.	Strength fixed for sale.	Price per Imperial gallon. Rs.	A.	P.
Burdwan ...	Hooghly ...	Arambagh subdivision	25° U.	8	4	0
		Ditto	50° U.	4	8	0
		Thana Hooghly	25° U.	11	4	0
		Ditto	50° U. P.	6	8	0
		Thana Serampore	25° U.	11	11	0
		Ditto	50° U.	6	15	0
		Other areas	25° U.	9	15	0
		Ditto	50° U.	5	13	6
	Howrah ...	Sadar subdivision (except areas included in the Calcutta district.)	25° U.	11	4	0
		Ditto	50° U.	6	8	0
		Ulubaria subdivision police-station Bauria.	25° U.	11	4	0
		Ditto ...	50° U.	6	8	0
		Other areas	25° U.	10	13	0
		Ditto	50° U.	6	4	6
Presidency	24-Parganas ...	Sadar subdivision, thanas Matiabruz, Mohestala, Behala, Tollygunge and Budge-Budge.	25° U.	12	2	0
		Ditto	50° U.	6	15	9
		Other areas (except areas included in Calcutta district	25° U.	10	6	0
		Ditto	50°	6	1	0
		Barrackpore subdivision... ...	25°	11	11	0
		Ditto	50°	6	15	0
		Barasat, Basirhat and Diamond Harbour subdivisions.	25°	9	15	0
		Ditto	50°	5	13	6
	Calcutta ...	Whole district	25°	12	5	6
		Ditto	40°	9	12	6
		Ditto	70°	4	12	6

J. A. L. SWAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 107T.-Medl.—The 20th September 1918.—Captain J. D. Sandes, I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Civil Surgeon (second class) of Darjeeling, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th July 1918.

Darjeeling.

This Department Notification No. 1718-Medl., of the 16th July 1918, is hereby cancelled.

J. A. L. SWAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 5139A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 5052A.—The 17th September 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon each of the gentlemen, named below, the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Bankura, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and

Bankura.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Vishnupur Bench in the said district:—

Babu Gagan Bihari Ghosh.
" Jagadish Chandra Sen.

No. 5054A.—The 17th September 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

Howrah.

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Shital Chandra Ghoshal the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Howrah, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Ulubaria subdivision of the said district.

(*b*) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Ulubaria Bench in the said district, and

(*c*) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 5103A.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

Bankura.

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Gagan Lal Pathak the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Bankura, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sadar subdivision of the said district, and

(*b*) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Sadar Bench in the said district.

RESIGNATION.

24-Parganas.

No. 5101A.—The 23rd September 1918.—The Governor in Council accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Sarada Prasad Banarji of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Baranagar Bench, in the district of the 24-Parganas.

POWERS.

Mymensingh.

No. 5041A.—The 16th September 1918.—Maulvi Abu 'Ali Muhammad Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate, Mymensingh, is vested with powers, under sections 186, 190 (*1*) (*c*) and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Dinajpur.

No. 5099A.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Babu Ambu Nath Chatarji, a Magistrate of the first class, in the district of Dinajpur, to order, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on any person referred to in that sub-section, that the residence or change of residence of such person after release shall be notified as provided by the rules made under sub-section (*3*) of the section. He is also vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 3526J.—The 19th September 1918.—Maulvi Hasibuddin Ahmad, Munsif of Patuakhali, in the district of Bakarganj, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at the sadar station, *vice* Babu Rohini Kanta Mitra, transferred.

Bakarganj. Midnapore.

No. 3612J.—The 19th September 1918.—Babu Upendra Nath Biswas, Munsif, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of Dinajpur and *ex-officio* Subordinate Judge of Jalpaiguri.

Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri.

No. 3614J.—The 19th September 1918.—Babu Shashi Bhushan Banarji, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge of Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, *vice* Mr. Sharat Chandra Ghosh, appointed to act as Second Additional District and Sessions Judge of Sylhet.

Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri. Mymensingh.

No. 451J.D.—The 21st September 1918.—Babu Kumud Bandhu Sen, Munsif of Habiganj, in the district of Sylhet, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Faridpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Bhanga.

Sylhet. Faridpur.

No. 453J.D.—The 21st September 1918.—Babu Manmatha Chandra Basu, Munsif of Maulvi Bazar, in the district of Sylhet, is appointed to be a Munsif, in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Basirhat. He is also vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Basirhat Munsifi.

Sylhet. 24-Parganas.

No. 455J.D.—The 21st September 1918.—Babu Satya Saran Guha, substantive *pro tempore* Munsif of Maulvi Bazar, in the district of Sylhet, is appointed to be a Munsif, in the district of Noakhali, to be ordinarily stationed at Hatiya. He is also vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (*1*) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Hatiya Munsifi.

Sylhet. Noakhali.

No. 462J.D.—The 21st September 1918.—Nawabzada Abu Sharf Muhammad Latif-ur-Rahman, Bar.-at-law, is appointed temporarily to be an Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.

Calcutta.

LEAVE.

No. 3092J—The 20th August 1918.—Mr. J. T. Hume, Public Prosecutor, Calcutta, is allowed leave from the 4th October to the 13th November 1918, both days inclusive, under article 653 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 3632J.—The 10th September 1918.—Babu Hira Lal Mukharji, Munsif of Rampur-Boalia, in the district of Rajshahi, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 21st August 1918.

Rajshahi.

No. 3633J.—The 10th September 1918.—Babu Bihari Lal Sarkar, Munsif, of Chandpur, in the district of Tippera, is allowed leave from the 6th May to 3rd August 1918 (both days inclusive), viz., three days, under article 274 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period, under article 271 of the Regulations, in modification of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 3rd May and 4th July 1918.

Tippera.

E. B. H. PANTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 465J.D.—The 23rd September 1918.—In the last line of Notification No. 3366J., dated the 9th September 1918, published at page 1257, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 11th September 1918, *for* "Narayanganj" *read* "Munshiganj."

E. B. H. PANTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 17th September 1918.

No. 95.—In modification of this Department Notification No. 52, dated the 10th June 1918, Babu Surendra Nath Bhattacharji, Sub-Engineer, is granted combined leave for four months, under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, and Secretary of State's Despatch No. 50, dated the 12th October 1917, viz., privilege leave for two months and six days under article 260, and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th June 1918.

C. P. WALSH,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The 23rd September 1918.

No. 1.—Notification—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876 (Bengal Act III of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, after the 31st December 1918, the water of the Damodar river, after it first enters the Presidency of Bengal, will be applied for the purposes of the projected Damodar Canal.

2. The course of the Damodar river after it first enters the Presidency of Bengal is as follows :—

The Damodar river first enters the Burdwan district at its junction with the Barakar, a few miles south of the Barakar police-station. It then flows in a south-easterly direction past Raniganj and Andal, forming the boundary between Burdwan and Bankura for about 45 miles, and enters the district of Burdwan near Khandaghosh. The river here takes a sharp bend to the north-east, and after passing close to the town of Burdwan turns due south and eventually leaves the district near the village of Mohanpore. It then enters the district of Hooghly from the north between the villages of Shahpore and Habibpore and flows south winding alternately from west to east and separating the Arambagh subdivision from the rest of the district. From above Rajabalhat for a distance of 8 miles it forms the boundary between the districts of Hooghly and Howrah. Including the 8 miles along the boundary the total length of the river in the district of Hooghly is about 28 miles. It then enters the district of Howrah near the village Akna and then flows south to Amta, below which it receives the Gaighatta creek on its right bank. Leaving Amta it follows a winding southerly course to Bagnan and then flows to the south-east, falling into the Hooghly opposite Falta Point. Its total length within or touching the district of Howrah is 45 miles.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 18th September 1918.

No. 95Marine.—Mr. D. L. Vine, Junior Master Pilot, is appointed to act as Senior Master Pilot, with effect from the 10th September 1918.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 20th September 1918.

No. 97Marine.—It is hereby notified for general information that Bassein is declared free from plague and that the Regulations for the prevention of the introduction of plague by sea, imposed in the Port of Chittagong against vessels arriving from Bassein, are hereby withdrawn.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 23rd September 1918.

No. 98Marine.—Mr. E. P. Bryant, Branch Pilot, is granted privilege leave for three days, under article 676(*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted him in Notification No. 94Marine, dated the 13th September 1918.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 23rd September 1918.

No. 99Marine.—It is hereby notified for general information, under section 6 (*2*) of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 (III of 1890), that the Hon'ble Raja Reshee Case Law, C.I.E., has been re-elected by the Corporation of Calcutta to be a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta for a further term of two years from the 16th October 1918, the date of expiry of his present term of office.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

The 24th September 1918.

No. 100Marine.—In supersession of this Department Notification No. 71Marine, dated 15th July 1918, Mr. G. F. Silley, Officiating 3rd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to this Government, is granted combined leave for three months, under article 233, Civil Service Regulations, read with the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 50Finl., dated 12th October 1917, viz., privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, under article 242(*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period, under article 336, rule 1 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th June 1918.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 5140A.

No. 1720A.D.—The 21st September 1918.—Babu Ashutosh Deb, Sub-Deputy Collector and Chaukidari Circle Officer, Kalna, Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Burdwan.

No. 5112A.—The 23rd September 1918.—Maulvi Abul Fazl Muhammad Mahmud, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Kushtia, Nadia, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Nadia.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 352.—The 18th September 1918.—Babu Suresh Chandra Patranavis, B.A., Sub-Registrar of Phulbari, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Kendua, in the same district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Prabhat Chandra Datta, or until further orders.

Mymensingh.

No. 353.—The 20th September 1918.—Babu Kunja Bihari Mukharji, Sub-Registrar of Janai, in the district of Hooghly, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for twenty-nine days, with effect from the 10th September 1918.

Hooghly.

No. 354.—The 21st September 1918.—In Notification No. 278, dated the 26th July 1918, published at page 1109 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 31st July 1918, granting privilege leave for two months from the 25th July 1918 to Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Ali Mirza, *for* "25th July 1918" *read* "20th July 1918".

Murshidabad.

No. 355.—The 23rd September 1918.—Maulvi Muhammad Irtaza, Probationer of Bankura, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Sub-Registrar of Kotalpur, in the same district, with effect from the 12th September 1918.

Bankura.

No. 356.—The 23rd September 1918.—Maulvi Naziruddin Muhammad, Sub-Registrar, grade IV, of Dacca, is appointed to act as Joint Sub-Registrar of Barhanuddin Havildar's Hat at Tazumuddin, in the district of Bakarganj, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th September 1918, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Siddique Ahmad, or until further orders.

Dacca.
Bakarganj.

No. 357.—The 23rd September 1918.—Qara Husain Qaisar Mirza, Sub-Registrar of Hasnabad, in the district of the 24-Parganas, under orders of transfer to Lalbagh, in the district of Murshidabad, was allowed leave on medical certificate for two days, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 330, dated the 30th August 1918.

24-Parganas.

No. 358.—The 23rd September 1918.—Babu Prabhat Chandra Datta, Sub-Registrar of Kendua, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one day, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the privilege leave already granted to him in Notification No. 310, dated the 20th August 1918, and leave on medical certificate for sixty days, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with the privilege leave.

Mymensingh.

P. N. MOOKERJEE,

Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 11704.—The 18th September 1918.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. C. Thompson, I.M.S., made over charge of the Presidency Jail to Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Green, I.M.S., on the forenoon of the 9th September 1918.

W. J. BUCHANAN,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1041D., dated Darjeeling, the 14th September 1918.—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Bidhan Chandra Roy, M.D., F.R.C.S., (Eng.), teacher of Materia Medica, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leaves under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 16th September to the 26th October 1918.

No. 1124D., dated Darjeeling, the 20th September 1918.—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Brindaban Chandra Banik, Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred from Parbatipur to Katihar.

No. 1126D., dated Darjeeling, the 20th September 1918.—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Aghor Nath Ghosh, Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred from Katihar to Parbatipur.

W. H. B. ROBINSON, C.B., I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Examination of Compounders at the Campbell Medical School.

IN accordance with the Government of Bengal Notification No. 1410Medl. dated the 7th July 1913, notice is hereby given that the next half-yearly examination of Compounders will begin at 11 A.M., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 24th, 25th and 26th October 1918, at the Campbell Medical School.

2. Male candidates must forward to the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School, at least one week before the 24th October 1918, an examination fee of Rs. 5. Female candidates will be examined free of charge. No certificate or fee will be received on Sundays or public holidays.

3. Should any candidate fail to pass the examination, he will forfeit his fee.

Note.—The attention of candidates is drawn to rules 9 and 10 and of the persons granting the certificates to rules 11 and 14 (3) and to the Certificate Forms C (3), D, E and F in the Schedule of the Government of Bengal's aforesaid notification as circulated by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal to all Civil Surgeons, Superintendents of Calcutta Hospitals, Medical Schools, Lunatic Asylums and Chief Medical Officers, etc., with his Circular No. 25, dated the 22nd July 1913.

A. LEVENTON, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL, CALCUTTA, *the 28th August 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that the next examination for admission of students to the Compounder Class, Campbell Medical School, will be held on Tuesday, the 29th October 1918, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

A. LEVENTON, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd September 1918.*

NOTICE.

EXAMINATION OF COMPOUNDERS AT THE DACCA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that the next Half-yearly Examination of Compounders will be held on the 1st November 1918 and subsequent days.

The examination will be conducted in accordance with Bengal Government Notifications Nos. 1410 and 1411Medl., dated the 7th July 1913.

(*a*) The Examination Committee will consist of—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. R. Newman, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S. *President.*
Teacher of Medicine ... ... } *Members.*
Teacher of Surgery ... ... }

No person will be admitted to this examination unless he produces certificates as required by rules 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Government Notification No. 1410Medl., dated the 7th July 1913.

(*b*) All male candidates must forward to the undersigned an examination fee of Rs. 5 at least one week before the commencement of the examination; a fresh fee must be paid on each occasion that the candidate enters for the examination; but a candidate, who after payment of the fee, is unable, through illness, to attend the examination, will be allowed, on producing a satisfactory medical certificate to that effect, to attend the next examination without payment of a fresh fee.

NOTE.—Women candidates are examined free of charge.

(*c*) Passed compounders, who have completed the three months' course of dressing prescribed in rule 13, and students of the Licentiate Class of these schools, on completion of their second year's course, will be allowed to appear at an examination, to be conducted by the Superintendent of the school, as President and two of the teachers as members, in bandaging, sterilization of dressings and instruments, and in the minor duties of hospital work. A fee of Rs. 2 shall be charged for this examination.

This examination is also open to persons qualified for admission to the examination prescribed under the Rules for the Grant of Certificates to Compounders, on production of a certificate that they have received instruction in a hospital or dispensary recognized by Government in bandaging, preparation of antiseptic lotions and dressings, sterilization of dressings and instruments, and in the duties of a hospital dresser. Such persons shall be required to pay a fee of Rs. 2 for this examination.

E. A. R. NEWMAN, M.D. (Cantab), LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Medical School, Dacca.

DACCA:
The 12th September 1918.

NOTICE (2).

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that the next examination for admission of students to the Compounder Class, Medical School, Dacca, will be held on the 1st November 1918, at 8 A.M.

E. A. R. NEWMAN, M.D., (Cantab), LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Medical School, Dacca.

DACCA:
The 12th September 1918.

TREASURY NOTICE.

BABU LALIT KUMAR SEN, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri, has been placed in the executive charge of the Jalpaiguri Treasury, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th September 1918, *vice* Babu Jatindra Nath Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, transferred, and is authorized to draw bills on other Treasuries.

F. W. STRONG, *Deputy Commissioner.*

JALPAIGURI, *the 19th September 1918.*

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

General Letter No. 16.

To

THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF

Dated Calcutta, the 2nd September 1918.

SIR,

IGH COURT: sh Department, Civil.

I am directed to inform you that the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges have decided that in regard to civil appeals and applications the following practice shall be adopted in the office of the Appellate Side of this Court in calculating the time taken for obtaining copies:—

(1) The time taken by an applicant for a copy in supplying the amount of stamps and number of folios required for a copy shall not be excluded from the prescribed period of limitation as time requisite for obtaining the copy under section 12 of the Limitation Act.

(2) The time taken in supplying the stamps and folios shall not include—

(*i*) The day on which the application for a copy is made, and if information as to the amount of stamps and number of folios required cannot be supplied on that day, then the period from and including that day up to and including the day on which the applicant has to appear for the purpose of receiving such information.

(*ii*) Any holiday or holidays immediately following such day or period.

(*iii*) The day on which the stamps and folios are supplied by the applicant.

2. The new practice will come into force with effect from the 1st January 1919, and I am to request that you will be so good as to post up in your Court a notice to this effect for the information of suitors and the legal profession, and to cause similar notices to be posted up in the Courts subordinate to you.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

N. G. A. EDGLEY,

Registrar.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the year 1918 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the Second day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

F. W. CARTER,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস. সন ১৯১৮ সাল. তারিখ ২৫শে সেপ্টেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৯১৮ সালের ২রা ডিসেম্বর সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয়, প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৯১৮ সালের পঞ্চম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

এফ. ডব্লিউ. কার্টার.
সরিফ

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The 14th September 1918.

No. 79P.—Babu Ramesh Chandra Das, District Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chittagong (class II of the Subordinate Educational Service), now Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, is appointed to be an Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Presidency Division, *vice* Maulvi Matloob Ahmed Khan Chaudhury, transferred, and in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service in the resulting vacancy due to the retirement of Mr P. W. Byers. He will continue to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, *vice* Babu Nalini Mohan Sanyal, on deputation.

No. 80P.—Babu Gobinda Chandra Chakravarti, District Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jalpaiguri (class II of the Subordinate Educational Service), under orders of transfer to Burdwan, is appointed substantively on probation for one year to be an Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Dacca Division (Barisal), *vice* Rai Sahib Aswini Kumar Das, transferred, and in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, *vice* Babu Kasi Bhusan Sen, retired.

This cancels this office Notification No. 64P., dated the 14th August 1918, appointing Babu Priya Nath Brahmachary to be an Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division (Barisal), and in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service.

No. 81P.—Babu Akshoy Kumar Mukherji, District Deputy Inspector of Schools, Dacca (class II of the Subordinate Educational Service), now Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, is appointed to act as an Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Presidency Division, *vice* Babu Ramesh Chandra Das on deputation, and in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service in the resulting vacancy due to the retirement of Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim.

No. 82P.—Babu Mati Lal Das, District Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mymensingh (class III of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as an Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Burdwan Division, *vice* Babu Hem Chandra Sen Gupta, on deputation, and in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service in the vacancy resulting from the officiating appointment of Dr. D. N. Mallick to the Indian Educational Service.

This cancels this office Notification No. 65P., dated the 14th August 1918, appointing Babu Gobinda Chandra Chakravarti to act as an Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Burdwan Division and in the Provincial Educational Service.

No. 83P.—In modification of this office Notification No. 57P., dated the 4th September 1918, Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmed, Second Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, in class VI of the Provincial Educational Service, is granted, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month and nine days, with effect from the 9th July 1918.

W. C. WORDSWORTH.
Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 26For.—The 18th September 1918.—This office Notification No. 23For., dated the 24th August 1918, granting privilege leave for one month to Babu Mahim Chandra Chaudhuri, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Buxa Forest Division, is hereby cancelled.

Buxa.

H. A. FARRINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

CALCUTTA COLLECTORATE.

NOTICE.

THE Stamp Department of the Calcutta Collectorate will remain open from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. for the transaction of urgent business only on the following days during the Durga and Lakshmi Pujah holidays :—

9th, 10th, 11th, 17th and 18th October 1918.

N. BHAR, *Collector of Stamp Revenue.*

CALCUTTA COLLECTORATE, *the 20th September 1918.*

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the power vested in me under Government Order No. 168P.D., dated the 22nd April 1913, I reappoint the Hon'ble Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur, Rai Sahib Mahendra Lal Bose and Maulvi Mazharul Anwar Chaudhury to be non-official visitors of the Hooghly District Jail for a period of two years.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CAMP SURI, *the 12th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3437J.—Babu Himangshu Jyoti Mazumdar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Noagoan, district Rajshahi, is posted to the Sirajganj subdivision of the Pabna district.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 18th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3417J.—Babu Subodh Chandra Mitra, Sub-Deputy Collector, Gaibandha, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 9th September 1918, or from any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 19th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3470J.—Babu Motichand Prodhan, sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Malda district.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 18th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that at the last general election, held on 31st August 1918, in the Raniganj Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, the following gentlemen were duly elected as Commissioners of that Municipality:—

Ward No. I ...	Babu Bepin Behary Banerjee. " Jyotish Chandra Ghose. Mir Jumman.
" " II ...	Babu Bisseswar Lal Marwari. " Bhola Nath Bhattacharjee. Shaikh Barkat Ali.
" " III ...	Babu Jagannath Marwari. " Prafulla Kumar Mukherjee.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CAMP, SURI, *the 13th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the 23rd October 1918 has been fixed for holding a bye-election for the election of a Commissioner for Ward No. III of the Baidyabati Municipality, in the place of Babu Benoy Nath Mukherjee, deceased.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 18th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that, under rule 32 of the rules under clause (*a*) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1884, the 26th and 28th November 1918 are fixed for the election of members of the Naogaon Local Board in the Naogaon and Panchupur thanas, respectively, in the district of Rajshahi.

A. CASSELLS, *District Magistrate.*

RAJSHAHI MAGISTRACY, *the 21st September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 70M.C.T.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 15 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, as amended by Act I (B. C.) of 1914, I appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Alipur-Duars Local Board in the district of Jalpaiguri :—

1. The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Buxa Division } *Ex-officio.*
2. The Tahsildar of Alipur Tahsil ... ... }
3. Mr. F. M. Graham.
4. „ F. Ross Jones.
5. „ H. E. B. Earwaker.
6. „ W. P. Thomas.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., DINAJPUR, *the 14th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2599M.—It is hereby notified that, under section 11 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885 as amended by Bengal Act V of 1908, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Serajganj Local Board in the district of Pabna :—

1. The Subdivisional Officer, Serajganj ... *Ex-officio.*
2. Babu Parswanath Sen.
3. „ Upendra Lal Pakrashi.
4. Maulvi Afzalali Khan.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 20th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3422J.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, under rule 20 (*b*) of the Rules for the Management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at English Bazar, in the district of Malda :—

1. District Magistrate, Malda ... ... }
2. Civil Surgeon, Malda ... ... |
3. First Munsif, Malda ... ... } *Ex-officio.*
4. Chairman, English Bazar Municipality ... |
5. Vice-Chairman, District Board, Malda ... }
6. Khan Saheb Abid Ali Khan, Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Malda.
7. Babu Jadu Nandan Chaudhury.
8. „ Panchanan Majumdar.
9. „ Baisnab Charan Das.
10. „ Mahendra Nath Das.
11. „ Baikantha Chandra Mukherji.
12. Maulvi Abdul Ghani.
13. „ Mohammad Ishaq Choudhury.
14. Munshi Pear Mohammad.
15. Kazi Azahar Uddin Ahmed.
16. Maulvi Nuruddin Afza.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 18th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 38L.S.-G.—The 18th September 1918.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, under rule 20 (*b*) of the Dispensary Rules, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Municipal Charitable Dispensary at Halisahar, in the Barrackpore subdivision of the district of the 24-Parganas :—

1. The Subdivisional Officer of Barrackpore ... } *Ex-officio.*
2. The Civil Surgeon, 24-Parganas .. }
3. Babu Sashi Bhusan Nath.
4. .. Hari Gopal Mukharji.
5. .. Panchoo Gopal Bose.
6. .. Akhoy Kumar Chatterji.
7. .. Ram Chandra Bose.
8. .. Hara Kumar Chakrabutty.
9. .. Rajani Kanta Mitter.
10. .. Jatindra Nath Sen Gupta.
11. Mr. F. Law.
12. Munshi Fakir Ahmed.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 18th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION

No. 37L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, under rule 20 (*b*) of the Dispensary Manual, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Managing Committee of the Chakdah Charitable Dispensary, in the district of Nadia :—

1. The Subdivisional Officer, Ranaghat ... } *Ex-officio.*
2. The Vice-Chairman of the Chakdah Municipality ... }
3. Babu Satkari Ghosh.
4. .. Kalikaranjan Mitra.
5. .. Nagendra Nath Ghosh
6. Quasi Muhammad Muksud.
7. Babu Ajodhya Nath Kar.

W. D. R. PRENTICE, *Offg. Commissioner*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 17th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3656J.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, in exercise of the powers delegated to me by the Bengal Government Notification No. 3403L.S.-G., dated 1st December 1904, I do hereby direct, under section 6, clause (*c*), of the Bengal Ferries Act, I of 1885, that a new public ferry shall be established over the Halta done in the Schillarganj Char Duani road, within the Perojpur subdivision of the district of Bakarganj.

2. In exercise of the powers delegated to me by the Bengal Government Notification No. 217L.S.-G., dated 12th January 1905, I further direct, under section 35 of the aforesaid Act that the said ferry shall be managed by the District Board of Bakarganj and that all proceeds of the said ferry and fines levied, and compensation received, under the said Act in respect thereof, shall be paid into the District Fund of Bakarganj, with effect from the date of this notification.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 13th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3659J.—It is notified, for general information, that, in exercise of the powers delegated to me by Bengal Government Notification No. 3403L.S.-G., dated the 1st December 1904, I hereby sanction, under section 6, clause *(c)*, of the Bengal Ferries Act, I of 1885, the establishment of a new public ferry over the khal lying on the Sabhar-Birolia Local Board road, police-station Sabhar, in the district of Dacca.

In exercise of the power delegated to me by Bengal Government Notification No. 217L.S.-G., dated the 18th January 1905, I direct, under section 35 of the aforesaid Act, that the said ferry shall be managed by the District Board of Dacca and all the proceeds of the said ferry and all the fines levied, and compensation received, under the said Act in respect thereof, shall be paid to the District Fund, with effect from the date of this notification.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 13th September 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 419P.W.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, in exercise of the powers delegated to me by Bengal Government Notification No. 3403L.S.-G., dated the 1st December 1904, I order the establishment, under section 6 *(c)* of the Bengal Ferries Act, I of 1885, of a new public ferry over the Ariadingi Jola, at the third mile of the Ataikula Tantiband road (being No. 33P. on the schedule of Public Works under the Pabna District Board, corrected up to 31st March 1918), within the jurisdiction of the Santhia police-station, in the district of Pabna.

2. In exercise of the powers delegated to me by Bengal Government Notification No. 217L.S.-G., dated the 12th January 1905, I also direct, under section 35 of the same Act, that the said ferry shall be managed by the District Board of Pabna and that all the proceeds of the said ferry and all the fines levied and the compensation received under the said Act in respect thereof shall be paid into the District Fund with effect from the date of this notification.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 20th September 1918.*

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 11780.—The 13th September 1918.—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Ruiya Dehati Baitulmal (registered No. 131 of 1910-11), in the district of Barisal, under sub-section *(1)* of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the Society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section *(1)* of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said Society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section *(1)* of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint the Circle Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Barisal, to be Liquidator of the said Society.

J. T. DONOVAN,

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Notice under section 63 (2) of Bengal Act V of 1911.

PLAN OF PROPOSED PUBLIC STREETS No. XXIV (LINTON STREET AREA) AND No. XXV (GORACHAND ROAD AREA) (REVISED).

Notice is hereby given, under section 63 (2) of Bengal Act V of 1911, as amended by Bengal Act III of 1915, that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta has prepared a revised plan of Proposed Public Streets No. XXIV (Linton Street area) and No. XXV (Gorachand Road area) in Ward No. XX, which were originally published on the 10th October 1917 and 14th November 1917, respectively.

The revised plan provides for a main road 100 feet wide immediately north of Improvement Scheme No. VIII (Park Street extension) connecting Proposed Public Streets No. XXIII (Outer Circular Road) and No. XXVI (Entally Park Avenue) and for the laying out of several new roads of a width of 40 feet and is one of a series of alignments published by the Board for the development of the area bounded by Lower Circular Road and the Eastern Bengal Railway and linking up Improvement Scheme No. VIII (Park Street extension) and Proposed Public Streets No. XXIII (Outer Circular Road) and No. XXVI (Entally Park Avenue).

The Proposed Public Street will pass through the following Municipal holdings:—

Names of Streets		Number of Municipal Holdings.
Linton Street	...	2A, 2B, 4, 6, 16, 18 to 22, 24, 26.
Gorachand Road	...	7, 8, 16, 17, 32, 33, 34, 35-1, 36, 37, 46, 46-1.
Ostagar Lane	...	5, 6, 7.
Jannagore Road	...	7, 7-1, 8, 9, 10, 21, 25-1.
Kasaipara Lane	...	9, 10, 11, 11-1, 11-2, 11-3, 12, 13, 14.
Gorachand Lane	...	4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 10-1, 11, 11-1, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 20-1, 20-2, 21.

The plan of the Proposed Public Streets and the particulars of the land through which the Proposed Public Streets will pass may be inspected at the Offices of the Trust, No. 5, Clive Street, on week days, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. Saturdays, 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Copies of this notice may be obtained on payment of a fee of 2 annas per copy and of the plan at 8 annas per sheet.

Objections to the said plan may be submitted on or before the 30th November 1918.

C. H. BOMPAS, *Chairman.*

The 4th September 1918.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 43 OF BENGAL ACT V OF 1911.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEME No. XV (SECTION A).

(Street Scheme.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta have framed an Improvement Scheme described as Scheme No. XV, New Main Sewer Road, Section A (West of Scheme No. IV-A).

The area comprised in this section is bounded as follows :—

On the north—By a line from the north-east corner of Pran Kristo Ghat along the northern boundary of Nepal Bhattacharjee Street to the north-western corner of Dhakuria Road.

On the east—By a line from the north-west corner of Dhakuria Road along the eastern boundary of Russa Road South to a point 40 feet north of the south-western corner of 115, Dhakuria Road.

On the south—By a straight line from this point to the south-eastern corner of the Mysore Memorial Ghat.

On the west—By a line from this point along the eastern boundary of Tolly's Nulla to the north-eastern corner of Pran Kristo Ghat.

Particulars of the scheme, a map of the area comprised in the scheme, and a statement of the land which it is proposed to acquire may be inspected at the offices of the Trust, No. 5, Clive Street, on week days between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. and on Saturdays between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Copies of the above documents will be delivered to applicants on payment of the following fees :—

	Rs.	A.
Particulars of the scheme	0	4
May of the area	1	0
Statement of land which it is proposed to acquire.	0	4

Objections to the scheme will be received up to the 31st December 1918.

C. H. BOMPAS, *Chairman.*

CALCUTTA, *the 11th September 1918.*

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 63 (5) OF BENGAL ACT V OF 1911, AS AMENDED BY BENGAL ACT III OF 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta has applied to the Local Government for sanction to plans of proposed Public Street No. V (Section C) (Amherst Street to Circular Road) and proposed Public Street No. XXXII (Baitakhana Road Diversion), which were originally published in the issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd February 1916 and 6th February 1918, respectively.

C. H. BOMPAS, *Chairman.*

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1918.*

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE Accounts of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for the year 1916-17 having been audited by an Auditor appointed by the Local Government, the following abstract of accounts is published in accordance with the provisions of section 136 of Bengal Act V of 1911.

C. H. BOMPAS, *Chairman.*

The 13th September 1918.

ACCOUNTS, 1916-17.

Capital Account—Statement of income and expenditure, 1916-17.

INCOME.

RECEIPTS.	Budget for 1916-17.	Actuals for 1916-17.	Actuals to 31st March 1916.	Actuals to 31st March 1917.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A. *Under section 122(a)*—				
Receipts under section 78—				
1. Scheme No. I (Surtibagan) ...	.....	.....	21,762 0 0	21,762 0 0
2. " " IB (") ...	.....	.....	847 0 0	847 0 0
3. " " II (Shambazar Bridge Road).	.....	.....	7,380 0 0	7,380 0 0
4. " " II(a) (Cornwallis Street)	.....	*Dr* 650 0 0	650 0 0	.....
5. " " III (Wards Institution Lane).	.....	.....	15,107 0 0	15,107 0 0
6. " " IV (Russa Road Widening).	.....	*Dr.* 699 8 6	14,014 8 0	13,315 0 0
7. " " IV(a) (Russa Road Extension).	5,500	6,640 0 0	.....	6,640 0 0
8. " " V (Bhowanipore) ...	10,000	9,664 12 2	1,500 0 0	11,164 12 2
9. " " VII(b) (Central Avenue—Kalutolla Street to Bowbazar Street).	10,000	.....	.....	.....
	25,000	14,955 4 2	61,260 8 0	76,215 12 2
B. *Under section 122(c)*—				
I. Sale of Land—				
1. Scheme No. I (Surtibagan) ...		2,62,219 15 4	9,53,039 10 4	12,15,259 9 8
2. " " I(b) (") ...		5,016 0 0	37,448 0 0	42,464 0 0
3. " " II (Shambazar Bridge Road)		61,300 0 0	9,810 0 0	71,110 0 0
4. " " II(a) (Cornwallis Street)		35,158 15 3	.....	35,158 15 3
5. " " III (Wards Institution Lane).	1,60,000	37,005 0 9	.....	37,005 0 9
6. " " IV (Russa Road Widening)		100 0 0	49,814 0 0	49,914 0 0
7. " " IV(a) (Russa Road Extension).		160 0 0	.....	160 0 0
8. " " V (Bhowanipore) ...		14,077 8 0	5,390 0 0	19,467 8 0
	1,60,000	4,15,057 7 4	10,55,501 10 4	15,00,559 1 8
II. Sale proceeds of buildings—				
1. Scheme No. I (Surtibagan) ...		36,774 8 0	1,28,730 0 0	1,65,504 8 0
2. " " IA (") ...		.....	1,450 0 0	1,450 0 0
3. " " I(b) (") ...		1,250 0 0	14,950 0 0	16,200 0 0
4. " " II (Shambazar Bridge Road).		8,530 0 0	48,664 0 0	57,194 0 0
5. " " II(a) (Cornwallis Street)		1,572 0 0	265 0 0	1,837 0 0
6. " " III (Wards Institution Lane)		170 0 0	1,571 0 0	1,741 0 0
7. " " IV (Russa Road Widening).	60,000	827 0 0	79,758 0 0	80,585 0 0
8. " " IV(a) (Russa Road Extension)		13,787 0 0	.....	13,787 0 0
9. " " V (Bhawanipore) ...		55,827 8 0	32,314 0 0	88,141 8 0
10. " " VII(a) (Central Avenue—Halliday Street Widening).		125 0 0	.....	125 0 0
11. " " VII(b) (Central Avenue—Kalutolla Street to Bowbazar Street)		70,501 0 0	.....	70,501 0 0
12. " " IX (Old Post Office Street Widening)	.....	16,000 0 0	.....	16,000 0 0
	60,000	2,05,364 0 0	3,07,702 0 0	5,13,066 0 0
C. *Under section 122(e)*—				
Sale of moveable property	.....	.....	540 0 0	540 0 0
D. *Under section 122(f)*				
Government grant	.....	.....	50,00,000 0 0	50,00,000 0 0
E. *Under section 122(g)*—				
1. Premia on leases—				
Scheme No. I (Surtibagan) ...		*Dr* 16,045 10 7	90,000 0 0	73,954 5 5
" " II (Shambazar Bridge Road).		10,813 5 6	.....	10,813 5 6
" " III (Wards Institution Lane).	2,50,000	834 0 0	.....	834 0 0
" " V (Bhawanipore) ...		4,436 11 3	.....	4,436 11 3
Fees for footings—				
Scheme No. I (Surtibagan) ...		887 14 0	2,080 0 0	2,967 14 0
" " I(b) (") ...	10,000	41 10 9	.....	41 10 9
" " IV (Russa Road Widening)		.....	70 0 0	70 0 0
Store-yard buildings sold	.....	.....	65 0 0	65 0 0
	2,60,000	967 14 11	92,215 0 0	93,182 14 11
Total Receipts ...	5,05,000	6,66,324 10 5	65,17,219 2 4	71,83,543 12 9
Transferred from Revenue Account ...	74,81,696	33,46,320 6 1	25,48,194 12 0	58,94,515 2 1
GRAND TOTAL	79,86,696	40,12,645 0 6	90,65,413 14 4	1,30,78,058 14 10

Capital Account—Statement of Income and Expenditure, 1916-17.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure.	Budget for 1916-17.	Actuals for 1916-17.	Actuals to 31st March 1916.	Actuals to 31st March 1917.
	Rs	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Under section 123(a)— Cost of framing and executing Improvement Schemes.				
Improvement Scheme No. I— (*Surtibagan*)—				
Advertisement, etc.	1,000	.....	1,727 10 7	1,727 10 7
Auctioneer's Fees	3,000	3,687 10 0	13,837 0 6	17,524 10 6
Telephone to Works	200	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
Stamp Duty	.....	.....	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0
Miscellaneous	650	1,039 11 5	1,519 15 10	2,559 11 3
Street Lighting	1,200	959 7 7	1,051 1 5	2,010 9 0
Cost of Survey	.....	115 3 5	90 8 0	205 11 5
Conservancy	.....	1,465 7 9	.....	1,465 7 9
Engineering Works	25,000	.....	.....	.....
Earth Removal	.....	1,921 15 6	2,111 7 9	4,033 7 3
Water Works	.....	10,232 15 5	14,774 7 3	25,007 6 8
Kerab and Gutter	.....	.....	1,901 15 6	1,901 15 6
Gas Supply	.....	1,339 10 0	4,166 8 9	5,506 2 9
Road Construction, Drainage and Sewerage	.....	12,369 8 0	60,920 2 3	73,289 10 3
Boundary Stones	.....	.....	74 6 0	74 6 0
Shipping Overhead Tramway Poles...	.....	703 14 4	.....	703 14 4
	31,050	33,835 7 5	1,03,505 3 10	1,37,340 11 3
Improvement Scheme No. I.A— (*Surtibagan*)—				
Advertisement, etc	.....	.....	184 4 6	184 4 6
Auctioneer's Fees	.....	.....	72 8 0	72 8 0
Miscellaneous	100	.....	.....	.....
Engineering Works	11,179	.....	.....	.....
Earth Excavation	.....	222 15 0	.....	222 15 0
	11,279	222 15 0	256 12 6	479 11 6
Improvement Scheme No. IB— (*Surtibagan*)—				
Advertisement, etc.	200	.....	226 2 6	226 2 6
Auctioneer's Fees	100	22 8 0	747 8 0	770 0 0
Miscellaneous	100	97 8 0	.....	97 8 0
Street Lighting	.....	31 11 8	.....	31 11 8
Cost of Survey	.....	17 5 9	.....	17 5 9
Engineering Works	16,871	.....	.....	.....
Road Construction	.....	9,493 9 3	.....	9,493 9 3
Water Supply	.....	308 4 11	.....	308 4 11
Gas Supply	.....	308 4 0	.....	308 4 0
Removal of Surplus Earth ...	.....	956 2 6	.....	956 2 6
	17,271	11,235 6 1	973 10 6	12,209 0 7
Improvement Scheme No. IC— Preliminary Expenses	.....	203 15 9	.....	203 15 9
Improvement Scheme No. I— (*Alteration*)— Preliminary Expenses	.....	137 7 6	.....	137 7 6
Improvement Scheme No. I.A— (*Alteration*)— Preliminary Expenses	.....	128 7 6	.....	128 7 6
Improvement Scheme No. II— (*Shambazar Bridge Road*)—				
Advertisement, etc.	300	33 13 0	411 5 5	445 2 5
Auctioneer's Fees	500	594 4 9	2,432 5 6	3,026 10 3
Miscellaneous	250	875 12 4	69 12 3	945 8 7
Street Lighting	500	521 8 9	243 6 10	764 15 7
Cost of Survey	.....	274 0 8	390 1 3	664 1 11
Engineering Works	1,08,140	.....	.....	.....
Earth-filling	.....	2,669 3 0	44,384 2 9	47,053 5 9
Road Construction, Drainage and Sewerage.	.....	77,171 1 7	22,484 12 3	99,655 13 10
Gas Supply	.....	6,054 11 7	1,096 7 0	7,151 2 7
Boundary Stones	.....	.....	17 0 0	17 0 0
Water Supply	.....	27,755 6 8	.....	27,755 6 8
Tramway	.....	17,754 9 8	.....	17,754 9 8
	1,09,690	1,33,704 8 0	71,529 5 3	2,05,233 13 3
Improvement Scheme No. IIA— (*Cornwallis Street*)—				
Advertisement, etc.	.....	.....	240 4 8	240 4 8
Auctioneer's Fees	100	78 9 7	12 8 0	91 1 7
Miscellaneous	100	4 6 10	.....	4 6 10
Engineering Works	15,348	.....	.....	.....
Road Construction	.....	9,669 3 0	.....	9,669 3 0
Water Works	.....	328 12 3	.....	328 12 3
Shifting Telegraph Posts ...	.....	399 7 0	.....	399 7 0
	15,548	10,475 6 8	252 12 8	10,728 3 4

Capital Account—Expenditure—*contd.*

Expenditure.	Budget for 1916-17.	Actuals for 1916-17.	Actuals to 31st March 1916.	Actuals to 31st March 1917.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Improvement Scheme No. III—(Wards Institution Lane)—				
Advertisement, etc.	...	30 6 0	199 10 0	230 0 0
Auctioneer's Fees	100	39 6 6	77 4 4	116 10 10
Miscellaneous	100	57 12 0	33 3 0	90 15 0
Street Lighting	200	404 0 0	311 11 4	745 11 4
Engineering Works	18,260	.....	.....	.....
Earth-filling	.....	.....	3,631 10 3	3,631 10 3
Road Construction, Drainage and Sewerage.	.....	25,258 0 6	11,768 15 9	37,027 0 3
Water Supply	.....	9,827 6 0	1,751 2 1	11,578 8 1
Gas Supply	.....	.....	1,093 15 0	1,093 15 0
Boundary Stones	.....	.....	12 12 0	12 12 0
	18,660	35,616 15 0	18,910 3 9	54,527 2 9
Improvement Scheme No. IV—(Rasa Road Widening)—				
Preliminary Expenses	.....	.....	986 3 1	986 3 1
Advertisement, etc.	.....	12 4 0	.....	12 4 0
Auctioneer's Fees	1,000	40 13 9	3,839 2 6	3,880 0 3
Miscellaneous	250	1,544 0 6	195 9 5	1,739 9 11
Telephone	200	200 0 0	46 9 3	246 9 3
Cost of Survey	300	312 6 6	44 0 0	356 6 6
Street Lighting	2,000	29 14 11	.....	29 14 11
Engineering Works				
Road Construction Drainage and Sewerage	1,00,000	.....	.....	.....
	.....	92,854 0 9	3,053 13 9	95,887 14 6
Tank-filling	.....	6,815 0 0	32,633 5 9	39,448 5 9
Gas Supply	.....	258 4 0	.....	258 4 0
Tramway	.....	68,559 15 0	.....	68,559 15 0
Water Supply	.....	59,399 10 3	.....	59,399 10 3
Relaying Electric Cables	.....	4,041 1 10	.....	4,041 1 10
	1,03,750	2,34,047 7 6	40,798 11 9	2,74,846 3 3
Improvement Scheme No. IV A—(Rasa Road Extension)—				
Advertisement, etc.	100	.....	616 1 8	616 1 8
Street Lighting	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Auctioneer's Fees	.....	357 9 7	.....	357 9 7
Engineering Works—				
Tank-filling	.....	2,814 0 0	.....	2,814 0 0
	1,100	3,171 9 7	616 1 8	3,787 11 3
Widening Chowringhee Road between Elgin Road and Circular Road—				
Miscellaneous	.....	291 9 3	.....	291 9 3
Street Lighting	500	445 14 10	.....	445 14 10
Engineering Works	12,000	10,056 10 3	17,802 1 5	27,858 11 8
	12,500	10,794 2 4	17,802 1 5	28,596 3 9
Improvement Scheme No. V—(Bhowanipore)—				
Preliminary Expenses	.....	.....	1,866 9 4	1,866 9 4
Maps	.....	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0
Miscellaneous	650	729 4 1	42 5 0	771 9 1
Auctioneer's Fees	.....	2,545 6 7	1,603 3 3	4,148 9 10
Telephone	.....	20 4 0	.....	20 4 0
Cost of Survey	.....	624 15 2	.....	624 15 2
Advertisement, etc	.....	99 2 0	.....	99 2 0
Street Lighting	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Engineering Works	3,00,000	.....	.....	.....
Tank-filling	.....	48,732 10 9	3,082 0 0	51,814 10 9
Road Construction, Drainage and Sewerage	.....	45,284 11 1	702 5 0	45,987 0 1
Water Supply	.....	16,236 1 6	.....	16,236 1 6
	3,01,650	1,14,272 7 5	8,046 6 7	1,22,318 14 0
Improvement Scheme No. VI—(Chinabazar)—				
Preliminary Expenses	500	.....	1,798 12 6	1,798 12 6
Improvement Scheme No. VII—(Central Avenue—Mechuabazar Street to Beadon Street)—				
Preliminary Expenses	500	73 4 6	893 10 6	966 15 0

Capital Account—Expenditure—*contd.*

Expenditure.	Budget for 1916-17.	Actuals for 1916-17.	Actuals to 31st March 1916.	Actuals to 31st March 1917.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Improvement Scheme No. VIIA—(Central Avenue—Halliday Street Widening)—				
Preliminary Expenses	.....	6 4 0	272 5 0	278 9 0
Miscellaneous	150	.....	.....	.....
	150	6 4 0	272 5 0	278 9 0
Improvement Scheme No. VIIB—(Central Avenue—Colootollah Street to Bowbazar Street)—				
Engineering Works	1,50,000	.....	.....	.....
Preliminary Expenses	.....	.....	347 4 8	347 4 8
Auctioneer's Fees	.....	3,521 5 6	.....	3,521 5 6
Cost of Survey	.....	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
	1,50,000	3,531 5 6	347 4 8	3,878 10 2
Improvement Scheme No. VIIC—(Central Avenue—Lauiktala Spur)—				
Preliminary Expenses	100	311 14 0	324 8 6	636 6 6
Improvement Scheme No. VIID—(Central Avenue—Bowbazar Street to Prinsep Street)—				
Preliminary Expenses	500	191 1 0	118 12 0	309 13 0
Improvement Scheme No. VIIE—(Central Avenue—Prinsep Street to Chowringhee)—				
Preliminary Expenses	.....	209 1 9	.....	209 1 9
Improvement Scheme No. VIII—(Park Street Extension)—				
Preliminary Expenses	100	103 12 3	553 5 2	657 1 5
Improvement Scheme No. VIIIA—(Outer Park Street)—				
Preliminary Expenses	100	167 10 9	384 2 6	551 13 3
Improvement Scheme No. IX—(Old Post-Office Street Widening)—				
Preliminary Expenses	.....	.....	175 11 0	175 11 0
Auctioneer's Fees	500	800 0 0	.....	800 0 0
Street Lighting	.....	24 4 3	.....	24 4 3
Engineering works	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Road Construction	.....	2,570 8 9	.....	2,570 8 9
	6,500	3,391 13 0	175 11 0	3,570 11 0
Improvement Scheme No. X—(Ripon Street Triangle)—				
Preliminary Expenses	.....	123 10 6	.....	123 10 6
Improvement Scheme No. XI—(St. James' Square)—				
Preliminary Expenses	.....	143 15 0	.....	143 15 0
Improvement Scheme No. XII—(Park Street Widening)—				
Preliminary Expenses	100	120 6 0	262 1 5	382 7 5
Street Lighting	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Engineering Works	1,00,000	.....	.....	.....
	1,01,100	120 6 0	262 1 5	382 7 5
Improvement Scheme No. XIII—(Marcus Square Extension)—				
Preliminary Expenses	.....	161 2 6	4 2 0	165 4 6
Improvement Scheme No. XIV—(Shambazar Park)—				
Preliminary Expenses	.....	132 12 0	.....	132 12 0

Capital Account—Expenditure—*concld.*

Expenditure.	Budget for 1916-17.	Actuals for 1916-17.	Actuals to 31st March 1916.	Actuals to 31st March 1917.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dalhousie Square Scheme—				
Preliminary Expenses	50	.....	111 15 0	111 15 0
Street Lighting	500	.....	.....	.....
Engineering Works	43,000	.....	.....	.....
	43,550	.....	111 15 0	111 15 0
C. Re-housing Scheme No. I—				
Preliminary Expenses	.....	.....	263 9 0	263 9 0
Telephone	.....	.....	220 0 0	220 0 0
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0
	.....	.....	487 9 0	487 9 0
Re-housing Scheme No. II—				
Preliminary Expenses	500	.....	.....	.....
Engineering Works	30,000	.....	.....	.....
	30,500	.....	.....	.....
Scheme for sanction during 1916-17 ...	5,000	.....	.....	.....
B. Under Section 123(c)—				
Cost of Land Acquisition Office ...	84,992	90,376 10 8	1,13,345 6 4	2,03,722 1 0
Cost of Land—				
Scheme No. I (Surtibagan)	.....	583 6 0	30,90,445 1 2	30,91,028 7 2
" " IA "	.....	566 11 3	7,938 7 4	8,505 2 7
" " IB "	1,00,000	Cr. 1,882 8 0	2,80,551 4 10	2,78,668 12 10
" " II (Shambazar Bridge Road) ...	1,00,000	98,388 12 3	9,38,225 8 1	10,36,614 4 4
" " IIA (Cornwallis Street Widening)	80,000	55,832 2 2	50,532 9 7	1,06,364 11 9
" " III (Wards Institution Lane) ...	.....	Cr. 7,085 12 4	1,24,129 11 7	1,17,043 15 3
" " IV (Russa Road Widening) ...	2,00,000	60,967 1 9	16,25,143 9 7	16,86,110 11 4
" " IV(a) (Russa Road Extension) ...	15,00,000	4,67,704 13 5	.....	4,67,704 13 5
" " V (Bhowanipore)	5,00,000	6,78,246 8 9	16,23,516 12 3	23,01,763 5 0
" " VIIA (Central Avenue—Halliday Street Widening) ...	12,00,000	4,25,436 7 2	.....	4,25,436 7 2
" " VIIB (Central Avenue—Coooo-tollah Street to Bowbaza Street)	10,00,000	9,65,846 1 8	1,62,852 0 0	11,28,698 1 8
" " VIII (Park Street Extension) ...	2,00,000	.....	.....	.....
" " VIIIA (Outer Park Street) ...	2,00,000	.....	.....	.....
" " IX (Old Post Office Street Widening)	2,72,021	1,66,573 8 6	93,962 15 1	2,60,536 7 7
" " XII (Park Street Widening) ...	3,00,000	.....	.....	.....
" " Store Yard, Entally	.....	36,612 8 0	44,498 7 4	81,110 15 4
" " Area for Earth Excavation ...	5,80,750	4,27,832 15 11	.....	1,27,332 15 11
" " Re-housing Scheme No. I ...	.....	.....	72,371 4 3	72,371 4 3
	63,32,771	33,75,122 12 6	81,14,167 11 1	1,14,89,290 7 7
Cost of Constructing Buildings Re-housing Scheme No. I	.....	.....	1,71,996 14 1	1,71,996 14 1
D. Under Section 123(f)—				
Supply of Stores	2,00,000	Cr. 57,844 12 6	96,260 4 6	38,415 8 0
Temporary Durwans on Schemes ...	720	486 0 5	.....	486 0 5
Maintenance of Survey Motor Car ...	2,400	1,459 5 2	.....	1,459 5 2
Tools and Plant	500	2,690 12 10	.....	2,690 12 10
Erection of Storeyard at Entally ...	... ..	1,081 5 2	5,163 1 6	6,244 6 8
Re-laying of Tram Track between Elgin Road and Circular Road	.....	1,264 11 6	7,714 4 8	11,979 0 2
Surveys	91,351	3 0 0	1,92,079 4 0	1,92,082 4 0
Demarcation of Proposed Public Street ...	12,864	.....	.....	.....
Survey Motor Car	.....	Cr. 1,750 0 0	4,258 0 0	2,508 0 0
Cost of Land from Government— Re-laying Tram Track	.....	.....	92,000 0 0	92,000 0 0
Storeyard—Auctioneer's Fees ...	... ..	.....	3 4 0	3 4 0
Land Area for Earth Excavation Cost of Survey	.....	237 14 3	.....	237 14 3
	3,07,835	Cr. 49,371 11 2	3,97,478 2 8	3,48,106 7 6
Total Expenditure ...	79,86,696	40,12,645 0 6	90,65,413 14 4	1,30,78,058 14 10

Revenue Account—Statement of Income and Expenditure, 1916-17.

INCOME.

Receipts.	Budget for 1916-17.	Actuals for 1916-17.		
	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.
Opening Balance	89,00,000	91,37,849	10	4
A. Under Section 124(b)—				
(a) Duty on transfer of property ...	2,00,000	3,95,780	11	10
(b) Terminal Tax	1,60,000	1,90,570	8	6
(c) Duty on Jute	10,00,000	10,11,332	10	3
Total ...	13,60,000	15,97,683	14	7
B. Under Section 124(c)—				
Municipal Contribution	8,70,000	8,69,576	5	10
C. Under Section 124(e)—				
Government Grant	1,50,000	1,50,000	0	0
D. Under Section 124(g)—				
Rents Scheme No I (Surtibagan) ...	30,000	29,141	0	9
" " " IB " ...	1,000	6,285	3	0
" " " II (Shambazar Bridge Road)	8,000	8,575	10	6
" " " IIA (Cornwallis Street) ...	2,400	800	8	0
" " " III (Wards Institution Lane) ...	100	77	0	0
" " " IV (Russa Road Widening) ...	10,000	20,543	8	3
" " " IVA (Russa Road Extension) ...	.....	1,073	6	6
" " " V (Bhowanipore)...	20,000	36,684	4	9
" " " VIIA (Central Avenue—Hallilday Street Widening) ...	3,000	18,329	15	0
" " " VIIB (Centeral Avenue—Colootollah Street to Bowbazar Street)...	5,000	2,208	5	6
" " " IX (Old Post Office Street Widening) ...	.....	1,330	8	0
" Re-housing Scheme No. I ...	5,000	6,164	8	0
" Excavation Area	.....	1,168	6	9
Total ...	84,500	1,32,882	5	0

Revenue Account—Income—*concld.*

Receipts.	Bduget for 1916-17.	Actuals for 1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P
E. Under Section 124(h)—		
1. Interest—		
on Government Promissory Notes	1,50,000	1,02,991 14 0
,, Calcutta Municipal Debentures		1,995 0 0
,, Calcutta Port Trust Debentures		5,985 0 0
,, Deposits with Exchange Banks, &c.		91,564 4 10
Total ...	1,50,000	2,02,536 2 10
2. Fees under section 138 (1) ...	.....	.....
3. ,, ,, , 43 (3) ...	500	1,760 0 0
4. Sale of tender forms	500	420 0 0
5. Miscellaneous	100	215 10 8
Hire of Road Roller	.....	*Dr.* 979 10 8
Total ...	1,100	1,416 0 0
Rent charges, Scheme No. I ...	.....	26,048 9 9
,, ,, ,, ,, IV ...	.....	1,478 2 0
Total ...	.....	27,526 11 9
Interest on Exemption Fees—		
Scheme No. IIA	.....	188 0 0
,, ,, IV	.....	256 0 0
Total ...	.....	444 0 0
Interest on Premia on Leases, Scheme No. I	.....	400 0 0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, IV	.....	671 8 0
Total ...	.....	1,071 8 0
Total Receipts ...	26,15,600	29,82,637 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,15,15,600	1,21,20,486 10 4

Revenue account—Statement of Income and Expenditure, 1916-17.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure.	Budget for 1916-17.	Actuals for 1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
A. Under Section 125(b)—		
1. Rates and taxes	20,000	28,526 5 6
B. Under Section 125(c)—		
Salary and allowance of Estate's Manager ...	4,650	4,667 9 4
Clerical Establishment ,, ...	1,408	1,399 0 5
Collection ,, ,, ...	1,886	1,624 11 6
Menial ,, ,, ...	480	473 1 5
	8,424	8,164 6 8
D. Under Section 125(j)—		
Under Section 120(1)(a)—		
1. Salary and allowance of Chairman ...	48,000	45,129 0 7
Under Section 121 (b)—		
2. Fees for attendance at Meetings ...	20,000	14,140 0 0
Under Section 120 (1)(d)—		
Establishments included in Statements prepared under section (30).		
3. Chairman's Clerical Establishment ...	4,686	4,272 13 5
4. ,, Menial ,, ...	1,740	1,696 10 5
Total of Chairman's Establishment ...	6,426	5,969 7 10
5. Salary and allowance of Secretary and Chief Accountant	8,865	8,864 8 3
6. Clerical Establishment of Secretary ...	4,432	3,797 7 6
7. Menial ,, ,, ...	384	261 5 4
8. Clerical ,, Accounts Department	6,555	5,298 15 5
9. Menial ,, ,, ...	432	428 13 2
Total of Secretary's and Accounts Department	20,668	18,651 1 8

Revenue Account—(Expenditure—*contd.*)

Expenditure.	Budget for 1916-17.	Actuals for 1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
***E. Under Section 120(1)(d)*—concld.**		
10. Salary and allowance of Chief Valuer ...	28,200	19,215 14 4
11. " " Deputy Valuers	14,063	9,812 14 5
12. Valuation Establishment of Chief Valuer	34,765	29,932 0 2
13. Survey " "	10,335	5,152 2 8
14. Drawing " "	12,779	11,225 2 10
15. Clerical Staff of Chief Valuer ...	8,553	7,607 5 9
16. Tribunal " "	1,131	1,287 3 2
17. Temporary Establishment of Chief Valuer	2,000	2,293 3 6
18. Menial Establishment of Chief Valuer ...	6,072	5,863 8 7
Total of Chief Valuer's Establishment	1,17,898	92,389 7 5
19. Salary and allowance of Chief Engineer	21,565	21,515 0 0
20. " " Deputy Engineer	10,200	8,061 4 7
21. " " Assistant Engineers ...	7,940	4,019 5 4
22. Clerical Establishment of Chief Engineer	8,410	6,607 5 2
23. Drawing " "	12,049	9,113 13 4
24. Store " "	1,766	2,095 3 2
25. Out-door " "	14,632	10,435 9 6
26. Road Roller " "	3,840	805 12 10
27. Temporary " "	400	.....
28. Menial " "	4,505	3,546 2 11
Total of Chief Engineer's Establishment	85,307	66,199 8 10
29. Leave allowances...	12,000	7,451 9 9
30. Acting "	6,000	6,702 7 0
31. Grain compensation allowance ...	1,000	1,228 11 3
32. Contribution for leave and pension allowance	1,000	759 14 7
Additional Establishment charges ...	20,000	16,142 10 7
Total Establishment charges ...	3,46,723	2,95,312 1 1
33. (*a*) Lawyers' fees—Legal advice ...	5,000	1,543 14 0
(*b*) " Litigation ...	20,000	19,026 14 7
(*c*) " Land Acquisition ...	15,000	18,274 0 0
(*d*) " Legal Expenses of the Tribunal ...	1,000	737 4 9
	41,000	39,582 1 4
***Under Section 120 (1) (e)*—**		
34. Cost of Tribunal	85,000	82,276 7 4

Revenue Account—(Expenditure—*contd.*)

Expenditure.	Budget for 1916-17.	Actuals for 1916-17.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Under Section 121(1)(f)—				
35. Rent of offices	15,453	15,453	0	0
36. Office fixtures	1,000	809	2	0
37. „ furniture	2,000	1,861	7	0
38. Electric fittings	500	580	8	0
39. „ current	1,500	1,430	13	6
40. Telephone	1,500	1,256	8	9
41. Printing	4,000	4,681	12	6
42. Photography	5,000	5,073	4	0
43. Magazines and newspapers	200	166	11	0
44. Books	1,000	268	12	0
45. Bookbinding	100	53	6	0
46. Stationery	3,000	3,619	9	1
47. Office contingencies	2,000	1,722	10	11
48. Postage and telegrams	500	297	8	6
49. Peons' badges and uniforms	1,500	2,149	1	0
50. Cheque books	100	102	9	0
51. Receipt stamps	300	108	9	6
52. Drawing requisites	4,000	4,379	12	0
	43,653	44,015	0	9
E. Under Section 125(g)—				
1. Mathematical and other instruments ...	2,000	2,580	0	0
2. Advertisement	1,500	1,161	1	0
3. Travelling allowances outside Calcutta ...	1,000	116	0	0
4. „ „ in Calcutta ...	1,500	1,629	8	9
5 Audit of terminal tax accounts ..	.....	.....		
6. Fees to experts	5,000	.....		
7. Collection of statistical and other informations	500	.....		
8. Traffic Census	150	.....		
9. Maps	1,000	1,053	6	0
10. Expenses connected with selection of officers	500	182	0	0
11. Fire Insurance	200	162	8	0
14. Stamp duty	10,000	5,771	10	0
15. Exhibition of town planning ...	.....	238	2	0
16. Interest to Provident Fund ...	1,000	1,083	7	4
17. Maintenance of maps of Calcutta ...	2,000			
18. „ „ Suburban areas ..	3,000			
Total ...	29,350	13,977	11	1
F. Expenses connected with the Management of Property—				
1. Minor repairs	1,500	553	3	3
2. Repairs to model dwellings	1,000	1,340	9	9
3. Menial staff of model dwellings ...	336	334	0	0
4. Contingencies	100	.....		
Total ...	2,936	2,227	13	0

Revenue Account—(Expenditure—*concld.*).

Expenditure	Budget for 1916-17.	Actuals for 1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
G. Under Section 63—		
Cost of publishing Proposed Public Streets—		
1. No. I.—Central Avenue—Beadon Street to Shambazar.	.....	218 12 0
2. ,, II.—Dhurrumtollah Street Extension.	.....	66 7 3
3. ,, III.—Gobra Main Road ...	.....	83 0 9
4. ,, IV.—Roman Catholic Cathedral to Chitpore Road.	.....	94 1 0
5. ,, V.—New Chinabazar Street to Circular Road.	.....	291 5 3
6. ,, VI.—Nimtollah Ghat Street to Chitpore Road.	.....	211 14 0
7. ,, VII.—North and South Road. Ward No. II.	.....	347 2 0
8. ,, VIII.—Aheritolla Street Widening.	.....	157 8 6
9. ,, IX.—Central Avenue—Shambazar Street to Galliff Street.	.....	119 8 0
11. ,, XI.—Mangoe Lane Extension...	.....	218 5 0
12 ,, XII.—Ballygunge Main Road ...	.....	217 13 3
13. ,, XIII.—Central Avenue to Juggannath Ghat.	.....	335 12 6
14. ,, XIV.—North and South Road. Ward No. V.	.....	223 3 6
15. ,, XV.—Darmahatta Street Widening.	.....	230 1 3
16. ,, XVI.—Amherst Street to London Street.	.....	289 5 0
17. ,, XVII.—Kyd Street—Marquis Street from Chowringhee to Wellesley.	.....	132 4 3
18. ,, XVIII.—Wellesley Street to Circular Road.	.....	139 4 6
19. ,, XIX.—Diagonal from Munshi Alimuddin Street to Dhurrumtollah.	.....	195 13 6
20. ,, XX.—Shambazar to Central Avenue.	.....	236 1 6
21 ,, XXI.—Chitpore Road to Central Avenue.	.....	147 1 9
22. ,, XXII.—Central Avenue to River Bank.	.....	123 10 0
	.....	4,078 6 9
Total Expenditure ...	5,48,662	4,81,469 9 4
Depreciation on Investments at 28th February 1917.	.....	8,09,812 8 0
Surplus on Revenue Account ...	1,09,66,938	1,08,29,204 9 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,15,15,600	1,21,20,486 10 4

Sundry Debtors	Balance on 31st March 1916.		During 1916-17.		Total to 31st March 1917.		Balance on 31st March 1917.	
	Credits.	Debits.	Credits.	Debits.	Credits.	Debits.	Credits.	Debits.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Advances to Land Acquisition Collector.	.....	2,73,113 2 11	33,81,908 9 3	33,41,622 4 8	33,81,908 9 3	36,14,736 7 2	.....	2,32,828 7 4
2. Advances for Government Survey	.....	96,579 10 8	26 10 9	194 1 4	26 10 8	96,773 12 0	.....	96,747 1 4
3. Advances to Corporation ...	.....	98,029 13 1	2,877 4 0	57,104 4 9	2,877 4 0	1,55,134 1 10	.....	1,52,256 13 10
4. Advances for Counsel fees, etc.	.....	4,299 4 10	15,464 4 10	19,162 0 0	15,464 4 10	23,411 4 10	.....	7,947 0 0
5. Advances for purchase of Motor Cars.	.....	850 0 0	1,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	3,850 0 0	.....	2,350 0 0
6. Advances for Employee's Insurance.	.....	56 4 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	131 4 0	.....	56 4 0
7. Petty Cash Imprests ...	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
8. Bank Commission	.....	4 4 0	22 0 0	43 12 0	22 0 0	48 0 0	.....	26 0 0
9. Advances to Capital Engineering Co.	.....	.....	1,156 4 0	2,312 8 0	1,156 4 0	2,312 8 0	.....	1,156 4 0
10. Outstanding Dues	.....	80,760 15 3	81,261 0 9	17,459 3 0	81,261 0 9	98,220 3 3	.....	16,959 1 6
Total ...	...	5,54,123 6 9	34,84,300 8 6	33,41,054 1 9	34,84,300 8 6	33,75,177 8 6	.....	3,06,877 0 0

Sundry Creditors.	Balance on 31st March 1916.		During 1916-17.		Total to 31st March 1917.		Balance on 31st March 1917.	
	Debits	Credits.	Debits.	Credits.	Debits	Credits.	Debits.	Credits
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Deposits of Contractors—								
(a) On Contracts	.....	12,774 0 0	8,704 0 0	6,563 0 0	8,704 0 0	19,337 0 0	.....	10,633 0 0
(b) " Tenders	.....	.	41,265 0 0	44,215 0 0	41,265 0 0	44,215 0 0	.....	2,950 0 0
(c) " Retention Money ...	.....	35,752 0 9	89,280 3 10	94,101 8 4	89,260 3 10	1,29,853 9 1	...	40,593 5 3
Total ...	.....	48,526 0 9	1,39,229 3 10	1,44,879 8 4	1,39,229 3 10	1,93,405 9 1	.....	54,176 5 3
II. Provident Fund Depositors' Account	.....	21,901 14 9	328 3 3	11,296 2 1	328 3 3	33,598 0 10	.....	33,269 13 7
III. Tribunal Provident Fund ...	.....	207 4 6	.	253 9 6	.....	460 14 0	.....	460 14 0
IV. (a) Income Tax	...	.....	10,802 14 9	12,223 13 11	10,802 14 9	12,223 13 11	...	1,420 15 2
(b) Unpaid Bills	.....	6,628 10 7	6,628 14 9	70,880 0 1	6,628 14 9	77,518 10 8	... ...	70,889 11 11
(c) Undisbursed Salaries ...	.....	81 13 6	46 5 7	188 15 8	46 5 7	187 13 2	.....	141 7 7
(d) Interest on Contractors' Securities	... ..	1 11 2	962 0 7	1,086 3 5	962 0 7	1,087 14 7	... ..	125 14 0
(e) Interest on Employees' Securities	....	...	162 8 9	175 5 9	162 8 9	175 5 9	... ..	12 13 0
(f) Deposit for Stamp Duty, etc.	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
(g) Deposit against Court Attachment	... ..	.	5,514 5 5	5,514 5 5	5,514 5 5	5,514 5 5	...	.....
Total ...	.....	6,772 3 5	24,107 1 10	89,985 12 3	24,107 1 10	96,757 15 8	.....	72,650 13 8
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	76,207 7 3	1,63,664 8 11	2,46,415 0 2	1,63,664 8 11	3,23,322 7 5	.....	1,59,567 14 6

LIABILITIES.

Deposits of contractors

		Rs. A. P.
On Contract		10,633 0 0
On Tender		2,950 0 0
Retention Money		40,593 5 3
		54,176 5 3
Sundry Creditors		72,650 13 8
	Rs. A. P.	
Provident Fund Depositors' Account	32,269 13 7	
Provident Fund (Tribunal)	460 14 0	
		32,730 11 7
Surplus on Revenue Account		1,03,29,904 9 0
Total		1,03,32,762 7 6

ASSETS.

Securities—

		Rs. A. P.
3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes at 68 per cent.		20,36,500 0 0
4 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust Debenture at 99 per cent		1,35,000 0 0
4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture at 99 per cent.		48,000 0 0
		22,19,500 0 0
	Rs. A. P.	
On Fixed Deposits	23,50,000 0 0	
On Floating Deposits	15,000 0 0	
		23,65,000 0 0
Sundry Advances		2,90,377 0 0
Petty Cash Imprests	500 0 0	
Cash in hand	3,886 2 0	
On Current Account with Bank of Bengal	1,19,206 3 6	
		1,23,570 5 5
Deficit on Capital Account		48,38,815 2 1
Total ...		1,03,32,762 7 6

A. J. SMAIL, *Chief Accountant.*

C. H. BOSWAS, *Chairman.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE AND SALT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 19Exc.—The 20th September 1918.—Mr. Godfrey Jnanendra Nath Adhikary, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Bankura, is allowed leave for two months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd October 1918.

A. N. MOBERLY, *Commissioner.*

Statement showing the quantity of salt in Bonded Warehouses and afloat on the river Hooghly on the 15th day of September 1918, and transactions during the half-month from the 1st to the 15th September 1918.

Description of Salt.	In Sulkea Government golas.	Quantity afloat.	Total.	TRANSACTIONS DURING HALF-MONTH FROM THE 1ST TO THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1918, INCLUSIVE. Quantity on which duty has been paid.	Manifested quantity arrived in the port of Calcutta.	Deliveries from ship-board for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.	Deliveries from bonded warehouses for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
United Kingdom—							
Liverpool and other Panga salt	279,170	...	279,170	2,400	101,720	...	...
Other European countries—							
Spanish salt ...	4,824	...	4,824	...	...	...	...
Hamburg and Bremen salt.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Ditto ditto rock salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Said salt ...	559,698	94,389	654,087	313,504	316,775	35,400	119,452
Aden and Red Sea—							
Aden salt ...	442,189	...	442,189	184,500	86,652	56,760	80,228
Salif salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salif rock salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawayah salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massawah salt ...	64,832	16,689	81,521	103,250	143,744	29,502	12,100
Muscat and Persian Gulf—							
Muscat, Lingah and Hanjam salt.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Ditto ditto rock salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
British India—							
Bombay salt ...	12,250	...	12,250	...	...	...	1,850
Madras salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Vizagapatam salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,362,963	111,078	1,474,041	603,654	648,891	121,660	213,630

Written off during the half-month—

	Mds.
Wastage in Sulkea golas	5,888
Abandoned and destroyed	40

In transit—

	Mds.
Port Said salt	18,120
Massawah salt	29,500

S. C. SATYAWADI,
Asst. Collector of Customs for Imports.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 21st September 1918.*

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following Notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th September 1918, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Simla, the 4th September 1918.

No. 874.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption made by entry (13) of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty shall cease to extend to William Stewart of Mandalay.

S. R. HIGNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.

The following Notifications issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th September 1918, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 12th September 1918.

No. 1114.—In supersession of the notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 2252, dated the 21st August 1888, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated the 19th May 1898, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules under which certificates of

age and qualification under Regulation 2 (*i*) will be issued to natives of India who are candidates for the examinations for the Indian Civil Service held in England.

The Regulation in question runs as follows :—

"2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners—

(*i*) (A) That save as hereinafter provided he is a British subject.

(B) That if he (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance then at the time of his birth his father was a British subject or the subject of a State in India, and that such father still is or continued to be until his death a British subject or the subject of such State in India :

Provided that a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96-A, of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, may be considered eligible."

General Rules applicable to all Candidates.

I. A candidate for admission to compete in England for the Indian Civil Service is required before leaving India to obtain a certificate of age and qualification under Regulation 2 (*i*) signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides; or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.

Note.—In the case of a candidate who has proceeded to England without obtaining a certificate, the certificate may be granted to his father or guardian provided that the latter produces the requisite evidence, and when making the application states when the candidate went to England, and where he has been residing during his stay in that country.

II. In order to obtain a certificate a candidate is required, if resident in British India, to prove the date and place of his birth and his qualification under Regulation 2 (*i*) before the Magistrate of the District in which his family resides, or, if resident in a Native State, before the Political Officer of the State in which his family resides.

III. A candidate must, if resident in British India, signify to the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division in which his family resides, his desire to compete, not less than three months before the date on which he proposes to go to England. If resident within a Native State, he must signify his desire in like manner to the highest Political Officer accredited to the State within which his family resides. The officer to whom the application is made shall forward it for the purpose of inquiry to the Magistrate of the District or Political Officer of the State in which the applicant's family resides.

IV. The Magistrate or Political Officer to whom such application has been forwarded shall call upon the candidate to appear and give evidence of the date and place of his birth and of his qualification under Regulation 2 (*i*) within one month. He will carefully examine into the value of the evidence given, and forward a summary of it, with certified copies of all documents tendered, and his comments and opinion, to the officer who forwarded the application to him for inquiry.

V. The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce comprises :—

(*a*) The horoscope.
(*b*) Family books.
(*c*) Tradesmen's account books showing entries relating to the birth.
(*d*) The record of admission in the registers of the school in which the candidate was educated, and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations.
(*e*) If the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar in Form A

Oral testimony of persons acquainted with the candidate's family or otherwise able to give relevant evidence will also be taken; and the candidate is required to comply, to the best of his power, with any requisition the Magistrate or Political Officer, as the case may be, may make in order to clear up any doubt as to the purport of the documentary proof.

VI. Any declaration of age made after the application of these rules on the occasion of seeking admission to any University examination, educational institution, or Government Office, or otherwise recorded in a formal and deliberate manner, will be taken as conclusive evidence in disproof of the subsequent assertion by the same person that he is of different age to that so declared or recorded.

Rules to apply to candidates born in His Majesty's Dominions.

VII. Where the date and place of birth have been formally registered in a register kept by any public officer in British India, an extract from the register duly certified by the proper official shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the date and place of birth.

VIII. *In the case of a candidate who, and whose father and mother were born in His Majesty's Dominions—*

If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, is satisfied by the papers submitted, he will issue a certificate in the following form setting out the nature of the evidence produced by the candidate :—

I hereby certify that..... who is a candidate for the Indian Civil Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below* and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the..... day of.....19 , at..... ..... a place within His Majesty's Dominions.

Neither his father nor his mother was born outside His Majesty's Dominions.

* (Here enter details.)

IX. *In the case of a candidate who, or whose father or mother, was not born within His Majesty's Dominions (excluding candidates who are subjects of Native States)—*

If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, is satisfied by the papers submitted, he will issue a certificate in the following form setting out the nature of the evidence produced by the candidate :—

I hereby certify that..... who is a candidate for the Indian Civil Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below† and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the.....day of.....19 , and further, having ascertained that he/his father/his mother was born outside His Majesty's Dominions, I hereby certify that his father was at the time of his (the candidate's) birth a British subject§/a subject of.....State in India and that such father still is a British subject§§/continued to be till his death a subject of such State in India.

‡Strike out as required.

§Strike out as required.

**Strike out as required

(†Here enter details.)

X. If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, finds reason to believe that the evidence brought forward is not such as to justify the grant of a certificate in the form set out in Rule VIII or Rule IX above, the certificate will be refused and the candidate will be unable to obtain admission to the Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service.

XI. *In the case of a candidate who is a subject of a Native State—*

If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, is satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth and nationality correctly, he will forward the papers with his observations including any as to the nationality of the candidate's father and mother, to the Government of India who will consider whether a declaration of eligibility shall, with the approval of the Secretary of State, be issued under section 96-A of the Government of India Act, 1915.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th September 1918.

No. 815.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 2nd September 1918 :—

Mr. M. Smither, I.C.S. | Mr. A. H. Cuming, I.C.S.
Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S.

S. R. HIGNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following Notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th September 1918, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE—WAR.

Simla, the 14th September 1918.

No. 9603.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that "Consortium des Industriels Belges en Extrême Orient, Tientsin," shall be added to the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 27th April 1918, as subsequently amended.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 14th September 1918.

No. 9496.—Mr. G. N. Bower, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Madras to Bengal, with effect from the 4th September 1918.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 14th September 1918.

No. 9710.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 3075, dated the 11th May 1918, as subsequently amended :—

For the existing entry—

"(D) to all destinations in European and Asiatic Russia and in other Foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal".

Substitute the following :—

"(D) to all destinations in European and Asiatic Russia and in other Foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, and Portugal".

INTERNAL TRADE.

The 14th September 1918.

No. 9646.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to

direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, namely :—

In sub-rule (2) (b) of rule 11-J. of the said rules after the words "including the maximum price at which)" the following words shall be inserted, within the brackets, namely, "and the persons by whom".

No. 9647.—In pursuance of Rule 11-J. of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that it is necessary for the purpose of securing the public safety to control the supply of cotton cloth and cotton piece-goods throughout the Presidency of Bengal.

POST OFFICE.

The 14th September 1918.

No. 9690.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 (*1*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

(1) In rule 3 of the said rules, the note below the entries of the rates of postage for letters shall be deleted.

(2) At the end of the same rule the following note shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Note.*—When the original and the duplicate of a letter, or a packet of printed papers or business papers are presented together at the post office for despatch by the Foreign post under special arrangement, the rules and conditions relating to which shall from time to time be notified by the Director-General in the Post Office Guide, a special fee of 4 annas shall be chargeable on each duplicate letter or packet in addition to the ordinary postage, for the service to be rendered by the Post Office".

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following order issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th September 1918, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Simla, the 13th September 1918.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

12th Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion.

No. 2111.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

* * * * * * *

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Charles Stuart Ritchie. } Dated 26th June 1918.
Robert William Taylor. }

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st September 1918, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 14th September 1918.

No. 2490-F.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow funds for the public service by the issue of Treasury Bills in the following manner :—

On and after Tuesday, the 17th day of September 1918, Treasury Bills will be issued at the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras in denominations of Rs. 5 000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs, and Rs. 10 lakhs, and for terms of six months, nine months and twelve months to be reckoned from the date of issue of the bills. The rates payable for the bills will be notified from time to time. The rates in the first instance will be—

For six months' bills—Rs. 97 annas 12 per cent.

For nine months' bills—Rs. 96 annas 6 per cent.

For twelve months' bills—Rs. 95 annas 2 per cent.

2. The Governor-General in Council reserves the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of bills, to fix a limit to the amount of bills to be issued in any week, or to discontinue issues of any class or classes of bills.

3. The bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Bank of issue.

4. The bills will be in the following form :—

"This Treasury Bill entitles or order to the payment of Rs. at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the day of 1919."

If the name of the payee be not filled in, the bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or to his order.

5. Treasury Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, as the case may be, on payment of the necessary amount by cheque, cash or otherwise.

6. Arrangements have also been made for the issue and repayment at maturity of these bills at the branches of the Presidency Banks at the marginally noted centres.*

*Cawnpore, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon and Karachi

7. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. on applications for Treasury Bills bearing a recognized broker's stamp. No brokerage will be paid in the case of bills taken up direct by Banks.

8. Income-tax will not be deducted from the yield of Treasury Bills at the time of their payment, but the yield will be assessable to income-tax, and must be included by an assessee in any return of income or profits submitted by him for income-tax purposes.

H. F. HOWARD,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st September 1918, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE—WAR.

Simla, the 21st September 1918.

No. 10026.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R. I.

Whereas by section fourty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by certain Proclamations entitled Prohibition of Import Proclamations the importation of certain goods has been prohibited accordingly :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain other goods should be prohibited :

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the date hereof, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following articles is hereby prohibited, viz. :—

Canes of all descriptions, unmanufactured or manufactured, not otherwise prohibited.
Crabs, prawns, shrimps and oysters, canned.
Red prussiate of potash.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 26) Proclamation, 1918.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Second day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the Ninth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 10035.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 2043, dated the 27th April 1918, as subsequently amended, viz :—

Additions.

Burn, S. J. (representing Susmann and Company, Paul, Manchester), Swatow.
Ching Lan Drug Store, Canton.
Great Union Dispensary, Shanghai.
Japan, China Oil Refining Company, Hankow.

Nia Tang Dispensary (new style for Jin Ann Dispensary), Swatow.
Stewart and Company Limited, Mackenzie. (Manchester).
Susmann and Company, Paul (Manchester) (Burn, S. J. representative). Swatow.

Removals.

Coghlan, H. H., Shanghai.
Jin Ann Dispensary, Swatow.
Lowe, F. H., Shanghai.

Alterations.

Cawasjee Pallanjee, Shanghai
should read
Cawasjee Pallanjee and Company, Shanghai
Dowler Forbes and Company, Shanghai
should read
Dowler Forbes and Company (China) Limited, Shanghai.
Mactavish and Lehmann Limited, Shanghai
should read
Mactavish and Company Limited.
Mitsu Bishi Shoji Kaisha (Mitsu Bishi Trading Company Limited), Canton
should read
Mitsu Bishi Shoji Kaisha Limited (Mitsu Bishi Trading Company Limited), Canton.
Moksey, H. J. (A. B. Svenska Kullager Fabriken)
should read
Moysey, H. J. (A B. Sveirska Kullager Fabriken).
Shanghai Electrical Construction Company
should read
Shanghai Electric Construction Company Limited.
Svenska Kullager Fabriken A.-B. (Moksey, H. J.)
should read
Svenska Kullager Fabriken, A. B. (Moysey, H. J.)
Tuckwo Egg Factory
should read
Tuckow Egg Factory, Yin Cheng.
Westphal, King and Ramsay Limited
should read
Harrisons, King and Irwin Limited.
White-Cooper, Oppe and Master, Shanghai
should read
White-Cooper and Master.

No. 10038.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of rice from any port in Burma to Calcutta.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 21st September 1918.

No. 10084.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "of all cereals to Mesopotamia and Mohammerah and" shall be inserted after the words "British India" in the preamble to this Department Notification No. 3075, dated the 11th May 1918, as subsequently amended.

C. E. Low,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st September 1918, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 20th September 1918.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 2157.—Second-Lieutenant David Clarke Patterson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while employed as Postal Censor, Calcutta. Dated 31st August 1918.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 2165.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

* * * * * * *

Captains to be Majors.

* * * * * * *

Walter Lidwell Harnett, M.B., F.R.C.S.
John Drummond Sandes, M.B. } Dated 2nd August 1918.

* * * * * * *

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

37th Calcutta Presidency Battalion.

No. 2179.—Second-Lieutenant Robert Henry Pearsall resigns his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated 1st May 1918.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 2184.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Rivers Steele Anderson, M.B., I.M.S., Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service on account of ill-health, with effect from the 1st August 1918.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Indian Munitions Board, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st September 1918, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th September 1918.

No. E.-261.—Mr. G. H. W. Davies, I.C.S., is appointed Deputy Controller (Home Indents and Priority), with effect from the 4th September 1918.

No. H.-524.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, namely :—

After rule 11-EE of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to prohibit the transport by railway of raw cow-hides to any place in Madras or Bombay except under a license.

11-EEE.—In any local area to which the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India* declare the provisions of this rule to apply no person shall despatch by railway nor shall any railway transport or accept for transport to any place in the Madras or Bombay Presidencies raw cow-hides, arsenicated or dry-salted or wet-salted except in accordance with the terms of a license issued by the Governor-General in Council or by an officer of Government authorized by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf.

No. H.-524.—In pursuace of rule 11-EEE of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(1) to declare that the provisions of the said rule shall apply to the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Province of Delhi.

(2) to authorize the Controller (Hides), Indian Munitions Board, and the Deputy Controllers (Hides), Calcutta and Bombay, to grant licenses under the said rule.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.

No. 2314M.—The 20th September 1918.—The following amendments, made by the General Committee of the Corporation of Calcutta under clause *(26)* of section 559 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), in the by-laws published under Notification No. 1396M., dated the 10th December 1910, at pages 201-203 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st idem, have been confirmed by the Corporation and sanctioned by the Governor in Council in accordance with the provisions of section 566 of that Act, and are published for general information, in accordance with section 570 of the said Act :—

Amendments.

1. *For* By-laws 1 to 9 in Part I of the said by-laws *substitute* the following by-laws :—

1. *(1)* Every stable, cattle-shed and cow-house constructed after these by-laws come into force must conform to the standard type-plans annexed hereto.

(2) Copies of the said type-plans shall be supplied at the Municipal Office to any applicant on payment of one rupee for each copy.

2. Every stable, cattle-shed and cow-house must be paved with artificial stone or some other suitable impervious material approved by the Chairman.

3. *(1)* The floor of every stable, cattle-shed and cow-house must incline to a channel or gutter, sloping towards and draining directly into a *gully*-pit communicating with a sewer situated immediately outside the stable, shed or house :

Provided that, in the unsewered area,—

(a) such channel or gutter must drain directly into a cess-pool similarly situated, the contents whereof shall be removable, and

(b) such cesspool must be constructed of bricks set in cement and cement-plastered, or of some other suitable impervious material approved by the Chairman and must be so constructed as not to admit rain-water.

(2) The slope of the floor must be made so as to incline away from the heads of animals, and, in the case of floors of stables, sheds or houses hereafter constructed and accommodating two rows of animals must be made so as to incline outwards.

4. Every stable, cattle-shed and cow-house must have, for purposes of light and ventilation,—

(*a*) an opening, of not less than 18 inches in width, on all sides, below the junction of the eaves and the walls of the buildings, as shown in the annexed type-plans, and

(*b*) such other openings as may be required by the Chairman.

5. Every stable, cattle-shed and cow-house must have one storey only, and there shall be no construction, arrangement or fixture permitting of any lofts or sleeping places, either over the roof or, within the interior, over the stalls for horses or cattle:

Provided that—

(*a*) the Chairman may sanction the erection of an upper storey if the floor thereof be constructed of impervious material to his satisfaction, and

(*b*) an appeal shall lie to the General Committee in any case in which the Chairman refuses such sanction.

6. (*1*) The internal arrangements of every stable, cattle-shed and cow-house must be so constructed and placed as to leave—

(*a*) in the case of a stable—

(*i*) a clear superficial floor space of at least 40 square feet (excluding the space occupied by the trough and drain), and

(*ii*) a clear lateral space of at least 5 feet for each animal; and

(*b*) in the case of a cattle-shed or cow-house,—

(*i*) a floor space of at least 10 feet in width for each row of animals, and

(*ii*) a lateral space of 3½ feet for each animal, allowing a clear standing space of at least 22½ square feet for each animal and being railed off to a distance of 3 feet from the manger for every two animals.

(*2*) Such additional accommodation must be provided for calves as may be approved by the Health Officer.

7. The walls of every stable, cattle-shed or cow-house must be at least 8 feet in height from the level of the floor up to the junction of the eaves with the walls.

8. (*1*) No cattle-shed or cow-house shall be so constructed as to provide for the storage of milk or milk-vessels therein.

(*2*) For every cattle-shed or cow-house in which milch-cows or milch-buffaloes are kept there shall be provided a separate shed or place for the temporary storage of milk and milk-vessels.

(*3*) Such shed or place shall not communicate directly with any stable, cattle-shed or cow-house, and shall not, without the special permission of the Chairman, be placed within a distance of 15 feet from any connected privy or 25 feet from any service-privy or urinal.

9. (*1*) Every stable, cattle-shed and cow-house on a new site must have a minimum open space of 10 feet on all sides:

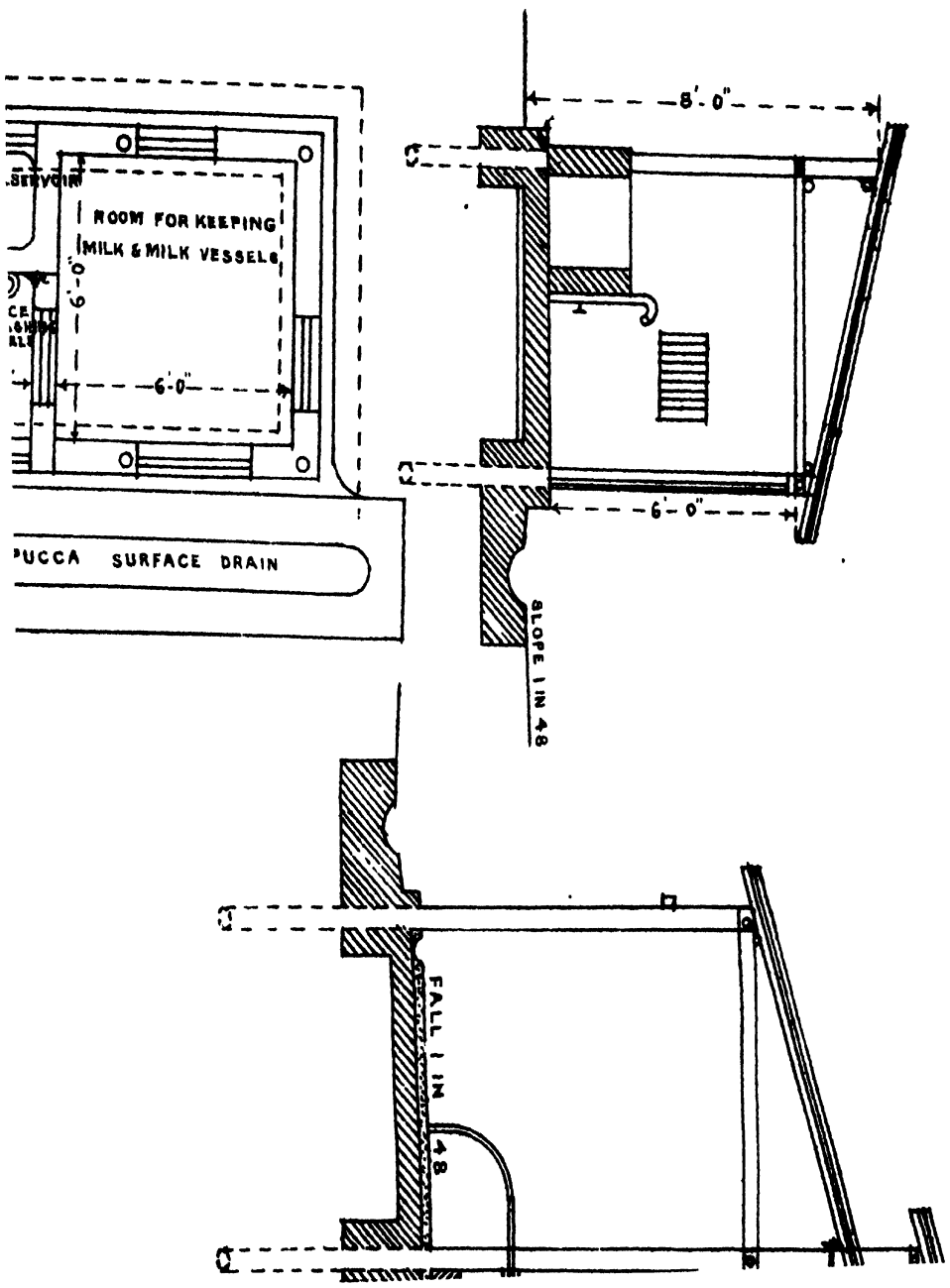
Provided that, if any side of any stable, cattle-shed or cow-house abuts on a street, square or any other open place dedicated to public use and not likely to be built upon, the width of such street, square or open place shall be taken into account in calculating the necessary 10 feet space on that side.

(*2*) On and after the 1st day of April 1919, the site of a proposed stable, cattle-shed or cow-house shall, for the purpose of this by-law, be deemed to be a new site unless it has been occupied by a licensed stable, cattle-shed or cow-house within a period of twelve calendar months from the date when the erection of such stable, cattle-shed or cow-house is commenced.

10. By-laws 1, 4, 8 and 9 shall apply only to stables, cattle-sheds and cow-houses in which animals are kept for sale or hire, for sale of the produce thereof, or for any other purposes of gain or profit.

II. *Renumber* by-law 10 as by-law 11 and *alter* the numberings of all the subsequent by-laws in accordance.

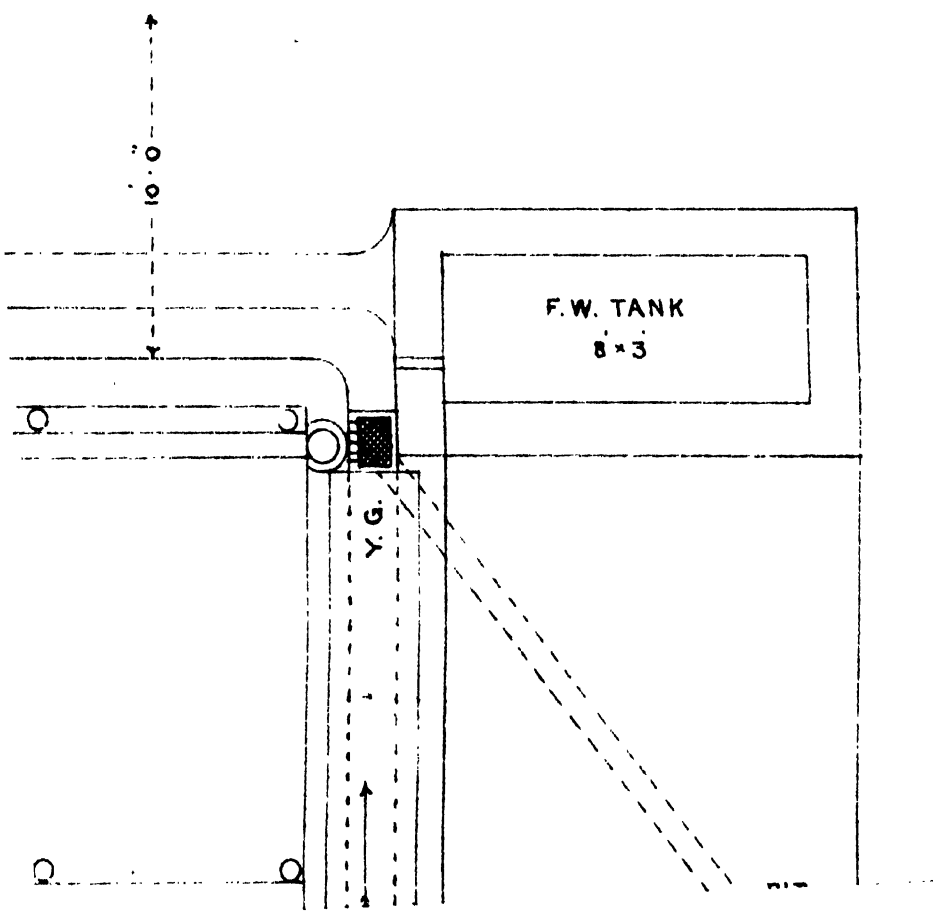
JUSES


8'-0"
6'-0"
SLOPE 1 IN 48
FALL 1 IN 48
ROOM FOR KEEPING
MILK & MILK VESSELS
6'-0"
9'-0"
PUCCA SURFACE DRAIN

'ORATION OF CALCUTTA.

TANDARD PLAN FOR STABLES

SCALE 4 FEET = 1 INCH



No. 2239M.—The 14th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Purna Chandra Mitra to be a Commissioner of the Tollygunge Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Rai Benoy Krishna Basu Bahadur, deceased.

24-Parganas.

No. 2243M.—The 14th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the by-laws framed by the Commissioners of the Uttarpara Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, and published for information with Notification No. 289T.—M., dated the 18th May 1918.

Hooghly.

No. 2267M.—The 14th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Rishra-Konnagar Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, under section 27 of that Act, electing Babu Purna Chandra Daw to be Chairman of that Municipality, *vice* Mr. E. Hayward, on leave.

Hooghly.

No. 2289M.—The 18th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Ghatal Municipality in the district of Midnapore, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Kirtibas Mandal to be the Chairman of that Municipality.

Midnapore.

No. 2291M.—The 18th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Meherpur Municipality in the district of Nadia:—

Babu Rati Kanta Biswas, B.L.
Maulvi Abdul Majid Khan.
Munshi Nannoojan Mia.

Nadia.

No. 2293M.—The 18th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Baduria Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas:—

Mahammad Soleman.
Shaikh Mahammad Yakub.
Babu Khagendra Chandra Bose.
,, Ashutosh Dutt.

24-Parganas.

No. 2297M.—The 18th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Azimganj Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad:—

Raja Bejoy Singh Dudhoria.
Qazi Vilayat Hussain.
Babu Hari Das Ghosh.
Munshi Imdad Hussain.
Babu Jangli Shah.

Murshidabad.

No. 2299M.—The 18th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Bazitpur Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh :—

Mymensingh.

Rai Chandra Kishore Kar Bahadur.
Maulvi Koram Nowaj.
Babu Kripa Sankar Barman Roy.

No. 2351M.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Berhampore Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, namely :—

Murshidabad.

The Civil Surgeon, Murshidabad ... } *Ex officio.*
The Superintendent of Police, Murshidabad } *Ex officio.*
The District Engineer, Murshidabad .. } *Ex officio.*
Maulvi Abdas Samad.
" Abdul Aziz.
" Habibar Rahman.
Babu Kshetra Nath Pal.
" Tarak Mohan Sen.

2. Under section 16 of the Act the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Ahmad Hossain Mia as a Commissioner of the said Municipality.

No. 2393M.—The 24th September 1918.—The following rules for the submission of applications under sub-section (*8*) to section 63 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), as amended by the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1915 (Bengal Act III of 1915), made by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta, under sub-section (*1*) to section 138 of the said Act, have been sanctioned by the Governor in Council under section 140 of the Act and are hereby published as required by section 141 thereof :—

RULES.

Rule 1.—Every application, made under sub-section (*8*) of section 63 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, for permission to erect, re-erect, or add to, any wall or building shall contain the following particulars :—

(1) Number of the site in the Municipal Assessment Book.
(2) Description and class of the proposed building (in the case of an erection or re-erection of or addition to a building).
(3) Height of storeys (in the case of a building)—

1st
2nd
3rd
4th

(4) The materials to be used and method of construction to be adopted.

Rule 2.—Every such application shall be accompanied by the following plans in triplicate :—

(*a*) A site plan.
(*b*) A plan of the wall or building which it is proposed to erect, re-erect, or add to.

Rule 3.—The site plan must be drawn to a scale of not less than 50 feet to the inch and must show the boundaries of the site, the position of the site in relation to the neighbouring streets, and the position of the wall or building which the owner proposes to erect, re-erect, or add to.

Rule 4.—The plan of the wall or building must be neatly and accurately drawn to a scale of not less than 1-8th of an inch to a foot, and must contain elevations and sections in sufficient detail to give a clear idea of the building which it is proposed to erect or re-erect.

Rule 5.—No application which does not comply with the foregoing rules shall be deemed to be a valid application under sub-section (*8*) of section 63 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.

No. 2357M.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Bhatpara Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, under section 23 of that Act, electing Mr. James Bookless to be Chairman of that Municipality.

24-Parganas.

No. 2359M.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Krishnagar Municipality, in the district of Nadia :—

Nadia.

The Civil Surgeon, Nadia ... ... } *Ex officio.*
The District Engineer, Nadia ... ... } *Ex officio.*
The Resident Chaplain, Krishnagar ... } *Ex officio.*
Rai Biswambhar Ray Bahadur.
Babu Basanta Kumar Chaudhuri.
Munshi Amiruddin Panjabi.
.. Sheikh Muhammad Akbaruddin.

No. 648T.—M.—The 17th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Jalpaiguri Municipality, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Prasanna Deb Raikat to be their Chairman.

Jalpaiguri.

No. 665T.M.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas, C.S.I., I.C.S., privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 21st October 1918.

No. 669T.M.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Woodhead, I.C.S., to act as Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas, C.S.I., I.C.S., on leave.

Calcutta.

No. 2320L.S.-G.—The 20th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Balla Union, in the district of Dacca, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union

Dacca.

No. 2320A—L.S.-G.—The 20th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Moheshpur Union, in the district of Dacca, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Dacca.

No. 2320B—L.S.-G.—The 20th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Dhamrai Union, in the district of Dacca, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Dacca.

No. 2322L.S.-G.—The 20th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Balla Union, in the district of Dacca, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Dacca.

No. 2322A—L.S.-G.—The 20th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Moheshpur Union, in the district of Dacca, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Dacca.

No. 2322B—L.S.-G.—The 20th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Dhamrai Union, in the district of Dacca, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapers II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Jessore.

No. 2316L.S.-G.—The 20th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Jhikargacha, in the district of Jessore, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.	
Jessore ...	Ganganandapur.	9	Benga	... 1	North—	
			Mantah	... 2	River Kopotakshi.	
			Gunbakpur	... 3		
			Srichandrapur	... 4	East—	
			Duttapara	... 5	River Kopotakshi.	
			Gohalhati	... 6		
			Rajnagar	... 7	South—	
			Ganganandapur	... 8	Jamalpur	... 20
			Biswahari	... 9	Gangadharpur	... 19
			Balia	... 10	Uttar Rajapur	... 18
			Kagmari	... 12	Jalkar Sardal	... 16
			Jiuligachi	... 13		
			Nabagram	... 14	West—	
			Krishnachandrapur	... 15	Garsuti	... 11
					Sarsha thana.	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that three of the members of the said Ganganandapur Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

No. 2318L.S.-G.—The 20th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 318T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Ganganandapur Union, in the district of Jessore, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Jessore.

No. 2319L.S.-G.—The 20th September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Ganganandapur Union, in the district of Jessore, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Jessore.

No. 2328L.S.-G.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 1232T.—L.S.-G., dated the 1st November 1911, and in order to ensure the representation of all important interests in the Committee of the Union that two of the members of the Bangaon Union Committee, in the district of Jessore, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Jessore.

No. 2330L.S.-G.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 2540L.S.-G., dated the 13th October 1915, and in order to ensure the representation of all important interests in the Committee of the Union that three of the members of the Sadyapuskarini Union Committee, in the district of Rangpur, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Rangpur.

No. 2332L.S.-G.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 2547L.S.-G., dated the 13th November 1915, and in order to ensure the representation of all important interests in the Committee of the Union, that two of the members of the Gopalpur Union Committee, in the district of Rangpur, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and three of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Rangpur.

No. 2333L.S.-G.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 2546L.S.-G., dated the 13th November 1915, and in order to ensure the representation of all important interests in the Committee of the Union, that two of the members of the Gaibandha Union Committee, in the district of Rangpur, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Rangpur.

No. 2334L.S.-G.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 2548L.S.-G., dated the 13th November 1915, and in

order to ensure the representation of all important interests in the Committee of the Union, that three of the members of the Badarganj Union Committee, in the district of Rangpur, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Rangpur.

No. 2335L.S.-G.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 2550L.S.-G., dated the 13th November 1915, and in order to ensure the representation of all important interests in the Committee of the Union, that two of the members of the Bhotemari Union Committee, in the district of Rangpur, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and three of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Rangpur.

No. 2336L.S.-G.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 2544L.S.-G., dated the 13th November 1915, and in order to ensure the representation of all important interests in the Committee of the Union, that two of the members of the Haripur Union Committee, in the district of Rangpur, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Rangpur.

No. 2337L.S.-G.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 2543L.S.-G., dated the 13th November 1915, and in order to ensure the representation of all important interests in the Committee of the Union, that three of the members of the Mahimaganj Union Committee, in the district of Rangpur, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and five of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Rangpur.

No. 2338L.S.-G.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 2542L.S.-G., dated the 13th November 1915, and in order to ensure the representation of all important interests in the Committee of the Union, that three of the members of the Gobindaganj Union Committee, in the district of Rangpur, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Rangpur.

No. 2339L.S.-G.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 2545L.S.-G., dated the 13th November 1915, and in order to ensure the representation of all important interests in the Committee of the Union, that three of the members of the Chilmari Union Committee, in the district of Rangpur, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Rangpur.

No. 2340L.S.-G.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 2549 L.S.-G., dated the 13th November 1915, and in order to

ensure the representation of all important interests in the Committee of the Union, that three of the members of the Ulipur Union Committee, in the district of Rangpur, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Rangpur.

No. 2341L.S.-G.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 2552L.S.-G., dated the 13th November 1915, and in order to ensure the representation of all important interests in the Committee of the Union, that three of the members of the Dimla Union Committee, in the district of Rangpur, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Rangpur.

No. 2342L.S.-G.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 2553L.S.-G., dated the 13th November 1915, and in order to ensure the representation of all important interests in the Committee of the Union, that three of the members of the Domar Union Committee, in the district of Rangpur, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Rangpur.

No. 2343L.S.-G.—The 21st September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 2554L.S.-G., dated the 13th November 1915, and in order to ensure the representation of all important interests in the Committee of the Union, that three of the members of the Kishorganj Union Committee, in the district of Rangpur, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Murshidabad.

No. 2369L.S.-G.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Barwan, in the district of Murshidabad, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Murshidabad	Panchthupi.	9	Panchthupi ... 238 Janadhanpur *alias* Janardanpur. 236 Shibrambati ... 240 Achua ... 235 Muliadihi *urf* Manoti ... 237 Sankarpur or Tagra ... 234 Phupura ... 233 Belgram ... 232 Ballabpur ... 183 Satithara Digar ... 184 Ekgharia ... 178 Ujhara chak ... 177 Sabulpur *alias* Sabalpur ... 182 Dhaka ... 180 Bichkandi ... 179 Nandi Baleswar *alias* Nandi Baneswari 181 Pania *urf* Pania *alias* Pulia 239	North— Biswanathpur ... 111 Chakrabati ... 112 Srihatta ... 176 Thana Kandi. West— Gramsalika ... 175 Nima Bahadurpur ... 185 Dalalpur Hatsala ... 230 Mahlandi Digar ... 241 Part of Srihatta ... 176 South— Bharatpur. East— Thanas Kandi and Bharatpur.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that three of the members of the said Panchthupi Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

3. This cancels so much of Notification No. 148T.—M., dated the 15th June 1895, as relates to the Union of Panchthupi.

Murshidabad.

No. 2371L.S.-G.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Panchthupi Union, in the district of Murshidabad, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Murshidabad.

No. 2372L.S.-G.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 318T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Panchthupi Union, in the district of Murshidabad, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Rajshahi.

No. 2373L.S.-G.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Puthia, in the district of Rajshahi, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rajshahi ...	Puthia ...	9	Pala Para ... .. 159 Dhananjay Para ... 178 Ganda Gohali ... 177 Kathalberia ... 174 Ramjibanpur ... 173 Baruipara ... ... 172 Puthia ... ... 171 Krishnapur ... ... 170 Tarapur ... ... 168 Kandra ... ... 167 Gopalhati ... ... 169 Duipara 161	North— Kaipukharia ... 153 Fulberia ... ... 152 Dhopapara ... 179 East— Halhalia ... ... 176 Kanaipara ... ... 175 Jhalmalia ... ... 272 Thana Natore and River Masakhan. South— Thana Charghat. West— Thana Charghat. Fulkhanpara ... 166 Bhaura ... ... 165 Mahipara ... ... 164 Tonapara ... ... 162 Naopara ... ... 160 Chak Durlabhpur ... 158 Nandanpur ... 157

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that three of the members of the said Puthia Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

Rajshahi.

No. 2375L.S.-G.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Puthia Union, in the district of Rajshahi, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Rajshahi.

No. 2376L.S.-G.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1781), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Puthia Union, in the district of Rajshahi, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Rajshahi.

No. 2377L.S.-G.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Bagmara, in the district of Rajshahi, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.
Rajshahi ...	Taherpur	9	Jamgaon Chhota ...	233	
			Jamgaon ...	234	
			Chak Bishupara or Chanpara ...	235	North— River Baranai.
			Raghubati ...	236	
			Koalipara ...	237	
			Majidpur ...	238	
			Gopalpara or Bangalpara	239	
			Daudpur ...	240	
			Sripur ..	241	
			Chand Guhia ...	242	East— River Baranai.
			Jankita Alipur ...	243	
			Rainghpaia ...	388	
			Mathurapur Tarapara ...	392	
			Medipara ...	213	
			Mollapara ...	214	
			Dighalkandi ...	215	
			Ismailpur ...	216	South— Tahna Puthia.
			Goalkanda ...	217	
			Sadapara ...	218	
			Chainpara ...	219	
			Khaira Kismat ...	220	
			Gaidoha ...	221	
			Rasulpur ...	222	
			Paikpara ...	223	West— River Baranai.
			Durgapur or Dangapara ...	224	
			Bhubanpur ...	225	
			Sabrul ...	226	
			Chak Jagannathpur ...	227	
			Alugachhi ...	228	
			Bishupara ...	229	
			Tarapara ...	230	
			Sultanpur ...	231	
			Nurpur ...	232	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that three of the members of the said Taherpur Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

Rajshahi.

No. 2378L.S.-G.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1 (*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Taherpur Union, in the district of Rajshahi, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Rajshahi.

No. 2379L.S.-G.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Taherpur Union, in the district of Rajshahi, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

24-Parganas.

No. 2380L.S.-G.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Baduria, in the district of the 24-Parganas, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
24-Parganas	Jadurhati	9	Punji ... ... 85 Mamudpur ... ... 86 Pingaleswar ... ... 87 Dari Gobindapur ... 88 Sherpur ... ... 89 Mirzapur Uttar ... 90 Agapur ... ... 91 Khaspur ... ... 92 Sibpur ... ... 93 Jadurhati ... ... 94 Rajberia ... ... 95 Gokula or Gokua ... 96 Basudebpur ... ... 97 Molliarpur ... ... 98 Srirampur ... ... 99 Naturia 100	North— Mauzas Ramnagar or Jangalpur (84), Narayanpur (82) and Rudrapur (81). East— Mauzas Gurdaha (101), Iswargachha (105), Roghunathpur (106), Sukpukuria (107), and Ganpurkismat (108). South— Thana Basirhat. West— River Pudda.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that three of the members of the said Jadurhati Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

This cancels so much of Notification No. 147T.—M., dated the 15th June 1895, as relates to Jadurhati Union and Notification No. 480T.—M., dated the 12th May 1906.

No. 2382L.S.-G.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 318T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Jadurhati Union, in the district of the 24-Parganas, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

24-Parganas.

No. 2383L.S.-G.—The 23rd September 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Jadurhati Union, in the district of the 24-Parganas, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

24-Parganas.

No. 2391L.S.-G.—The 24th September 1918.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Bankura.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th November 1918, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Indus, in the district of Bankura, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mouzas which constitute the Union, with their number in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.	
Bankura ...	Rol ...	9	Gopalnagar	... 42	North—	
			Uttarkhara	... 43	Burdwan district.	
			Rol	... 44	Shaymsher ...	7
			Titinga	... 45	Kumla ...	9
			Kaktia	... 49		
			Chak Masjid	... 50	West—	
					Udaynagar ...	40
					Bhutura ...	37
					Brajanathpur ...	35
					Durgajal ...	51
					South—	
					Mirjapur ...	53
					Dibakarbati Gangabati	48
					Birsimul ...	46
					East—	
					Burdwan district.	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that three of the members of the said Rol Union shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the Act.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 2304L.S.-G.—The 18th September 1918.—In line 7 of Notification No. 1627L.S.-G., dated the 8th July 1918, published in Part IB, page 434, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th idem, *insert* the word "Itna" before the words "Union Committee."

This cancels Government Notification No. 1970L.S.-G., dated the 19th August 1918.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Committee having previously given notice of their intention to revise the general line of buildings on each side of the public street known as Paddapukur Road, at No. 61, in Ward No. 22, and no objection having been received within thirty days from the date of the publication of such notice, made an order, under section 350(4), of Act III B. C. of 1899, on the 12th day of September 1918, revising the said line in accordance with the plan approved by the General Committee on the 12th day of July 1918 (in supersession of the line defined by the General Committee on the 22nd day of December 1911).

C. F. PAYNE, *Chairman of the Corporation.*

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 18th September 1918.*

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

PART IC.

Educational Notices.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NAMES of Munshis qualified to teach Urdu can be had on application to the undersigned. A complete list is published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II.

O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA, *the 31st October 1916.*

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

THE session of the Bengal Land Surveying School, Comilla, begins on the 16th November 1918.

Applications for admission, together with a registration fee of Rs. 3 and the following certificates, will be received by the Principal of the School on or before the 15th September 1918.

The qualifications for admission to the first year's course are:—

(*a*) A sound knowledge of Elementary Arithmetic.
(*b*) Ability to write simple English and some vernacular.
(*c*) A certificate of fitness for arduous field-work signed by a qualified medical practitioner. The medical certificate must bear a date within one month of the date of application.
(*d*) A certificate of character from his last schoolmaster.

The applicants should be under 21 years of age and willing to reside at the School hostel.

Two Junior Scholarships, each of the value of five rupees per mensem, shall be awarded annually by the Director of Surveys upon the recommendations of the District Officers to regular students entering the first-year class.

DAMODAR RAO, *Personal Assistant,*
for *Offg. Director of Surveys, Bengal.*

NOTICE.

THE BIHAR AND ORISSA MEDICAL EXAMINATION BOARD.

Examinations under new Transitory Provision.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that, any person who has undergone a full course of training at any Medical School or College, which is not recognized by the Bihar and Orissa Council of Medical Registration, but has obtained from the head of such School or College a certificate to that effect, may, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, be granted a certificate enabling him to appear at the Final Examination for the Licentiateship of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board up to and in childing the examination to be held by the Board in November 1919. On his appearing at such examination and his satisfying the examiners, every such successful candidate shall be deemed eligible to be admitted as a Licentiate of the Board, which has been authorized under the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916, to issue medical licenses. This concession shall apply to only those practitioners who were employed or were in practice in the Province of Bihar and Orissa on the 15th July 1918.

2. The examinations of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board are held twice a year simultaneously at two centres only, namely, (1) the Temple Medical School at Bankipur and (2) the Orissa Medical School at Cuttack.

3. The Temple Medical School at Bankipur, shall be the centre for candidates from all the districts of the Patna, Tirhut and the Bhagalpur Divisions and for the districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Palamau of the Chota Nagpur Division. The Orissa Medical School at Cuttack shall be the centre for candidates from all the districts of the Orissa Division and from the districts of Manbhum and Singhbhum of the Chota Nagpur Division.

4. The Final Examination of the Board comprises the following subjects :—

(*a*) Medicine and Therapeutics.
(*b*) Surgery (including operative surgery).
(*c*) Midwifery and Gynæcology.
(*d*) Medical Jurisprudence and Lunacy.
(*e*) Hygiene and Vaccination.
(*f*) Pathology (general and special).

5. The examination shall be written, oral and practical in each subject. The scope of the examination shall be in accordance with the prescribed syllabus.

6. To pass the examination, every candidate must obtain 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks in each subject, provided that he has obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks in the oral and practical portions.

7. The full fee for each examination must be paid to the Secretary to the Board on or before such date prior to the examination as may be fixed by the Board and notified by the Secretary.

8. No candidate shall be entitled to claim a refund of the fee or any portion of it because he has failed to pass or because he has failed to present himself for examination.

9. Any candidate, who fails to pass, may be admitted to any subsequent examination up to and including that to be held in November 1919 on payment on each occasion of the full amount of the prescribed fee.

10. The fee payable for each examination shall be thirty rupees for each candidate appearing under the transitory provision.

11. A candidate, who fails in not more than two subjects, shall, on payment of a fee of ten rupees for each subject, be permitted to appear in such subject or subjects at a subsequent examination.

12. The ensuing examination of the Board will commence on Tuesday, the 26th November 1918, simultaneously at the two prescribed centres.

13. Applications, in the prescribed form appended to this notice, of intending candidates under the transitory provisions must reach the Secretary, Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board, at Ranchi Secretariat, not later than Saturday, the 9th November 1918. The prescribed fees must be remitted by postal money-order to the Secretary by the prescribed date.

14. The order of examination for the written portion shall be according to the following time table :—

Tuesday, 26th November 1918—

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Medicine. | 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.—Surgery.

Wednesday, 27th November 1918—

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Midwifery. | 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.—Medical Jurisprudence.

Thursday, 28th November 1918—

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Hygiene. | 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.—Pathology.

15. The oral and practical examinations will commence on Monday, the 2nd December 1918. The time table for the oral and practical examinations will be notified beforehand at each centre.

16. Copies of the complete Regulations and Rules of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board may be obtained on application to the Secretary. The price of each copy is a rupee. The fee for supplying the marks obtained by each candidate at an examination is two rupees.

RANCHI SECRETARIAT. I. H. ELIAS, *Secretary*,

The 26th August 1918. *Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board.*

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(FOR A CANDIDATE UNDER THE TRANSITORY PROVISION).

To

THE SECRETARY, BIHAR AND ORISSA MEDICAL EXAMINATION BOARD.

I request permission to appear at the ensuing Final Examination for the License of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board. The fee of thirty rupees has been remitted to you by postal money-order. My original diploma is attached to this application for inspection and return with your receipt for the examination fee. I hereby affirm that the subjoined particulars are true :—

Name in full of candidate .....

Name in full of candidate's father .....

Religion of candidate .....

Caste or race of candidate .....

Age of candidate on 1st December 1918

Native village or town of candidate .....

Native pargana or thana of candidate

Native district of candidate

Native Province of candidate

Name and place of medical school or college of candidate

Present employment or occupation of candidate

Present place of employment of residence of candidate

Full postal address of candidate

Name in full of candidate's employer

Signature of candidate's employer

Signature of a responsible authority if candidate not in employment .....

Date of application .....

Signature of candidate .....

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF 1919.

THE following rules for the guidance of private candidates for the Matriculation Examination are published for general information.

2. Private students are those who have not attended any recognized or unrecognized school for, at least, one year previous to the examination. The term "private students" includes *bonâ fide* school masters.

3. Private students must appear at the Test Examination of one of the following institutions on the dates mentioned against it :—

Name of School.	Dates of Examination.
(1) Comilla Zilla School	2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th and 7th December 1918.
(2) Noakhali Zilla School	
(3) Chittagong Collegiate School ...	
(4) Rangamati High English School ...	

Each private student will pay a fee of Rs. 3 to the head of the institution in which he appears for the Test Examination. No private student will be admitted to the Test Examination, unless he is accompanied for the purpose of identification by some person known to the Head Master of the institution at which he appears.

4. Application for permission to appear at the Test Examination must be sent in time to reach this office not later than the 6th November 1918. The information to be given and the documents to be appended, in original, are the following :—

(*a*) Name of the school in which the candidate last studied.

(*b*) Transfer Certificate, in original, granted to the candidate by the Head Master of the school in which he last studied ; or

(*c*) In the case of a candidate, who previously appeared at the Matriculation Examination, Registrar's receipt, in original, for the fee paid.

(*d*) Age of the candidate. No candidate, who has not completed the age of 16 years on the first day of the Matriculation Examination, will be allowed to appear at it.

(*e*) In the case of school masters, a certificate of good conduct from the Secretary of the school in which he is serving or from the Deputy Inspector of the district concerned.

(*f*) A certificate from a respectable gentleman to the effect that the candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study and has been subject to proper discipline and that he has not read in any school since the last Matriculation Examination.

(*g*) A statement by the candidate giving the following facts :—

(i) Residence.

(ii) Father's name.

(iii) Second language besides English.

(iv) Vernacular language for composition.

(v) Vernacular language from which translation is to be made into English in the first English paper.

(vi) Which of the following subjects he has taken up :—

(1) Additional Mathemathics.

(2) Additional paper in the classical language.

(3) History.

(4) Geography.

(5) Elementary Mechanics.

(vii) The name of the school at the Test Examination of which the candidate wishes to appear must be stated. Candidates of the plains districts will not be allowed to appear at the Test Examination of the Rangamati High English School.

5. The Inspector on being satisfied will countersign and return the application, which will then be the candidate's passport for admission to the Test Examination.

6. Every candidate must deposit his fee for the Test Examination with the Head Master of the institution in which he intends to appear, at least 15 days before the date of that examination. The Head Master will deposit

the amount realized by him into the local Treasury and forward a copy of the Treasury chalan to this office. He should also submit to this office an account of the charges incurred by him (including remuneration to examiners) for conducting the examination of private candidates, together with vouchers in support of the charges, on receipt of which the Director of Public Instruction will be moved to sanction the expenditure.

7. The Head Masters of the institutions named in paragraph 3 above should direct private students who satisfy the test to appear before them in due time with their applications for admission to the Matriculation Examination and to sign them in their presence. They will then grant the necessary certificates and forward the application to the Inspector for countersignature, after which they will be sent by the Inspector direct to the candidates.

8. In no circumstances should the fee for the Matriculation Examination be sent to the Inspector's office. It should be sent to the Registrar by the candidates themselves, together with the countersigned applications.

9. Private students must understand that the Test Examination of any school other than those named above will not be accepted by the Inspector.

10. The Matriculation Examination will be held on the 2nd March 1919, and following days.

11. Applications and fees for admission to the Matriculation Examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 18th January 1919.

ABDUL AZIZ,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.

CHITTAGONG, *the 5th September 1918.*

N.B.—A student, who failed to pass, or appear at, the annual examination for promotion to class X at the end of the session 1917 and then left the school can, under no circumstances, be allowed to appear at the Test Examination.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE INTERMEDIATE AND B. A. EXAMINATIONS, 1919.

Bona fide teachers of schools recognized by the University, or of any other schools approved for the purpose by the Syndicate, who have served as such for a full period of three academical years preceding the examination, will be admitted to the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations as non-collegiate students.

2. Applications for permission to appear at the abovementioned examinations must be submitted in the printed form prescribed by the University to the Inspector of Schools for signature, on or before the 10th January 1919, with the following papers :—

(1) Registrar's orders showing that the candidate's name has been registered as a University student.

(2) Permission of the Senate allowing the candidate to appear at the examination.

(3) F. A. certificates by candidates for B. A. Examination or Matriculation certificates by candidates for the Intermediate Examination, and also Registrar's receipts by candidates who were admitted to a former examination.

(4) Certificates of good character, length of service and diligent and regular study from Secretaries of the schools in which the candidates may be serving.

3. No candidate shall be admitted to the abovementioned examinations, who has been enrolled as a regular student of a college during the twelve months previous to the date of the examination at which he applies for permission to appear.

4. The Intermediate and B. A. Examinations of 1919 will be held on the 18th March and 3rd April 1919, respectively, and the following days.

5. Applications and fees for admission to the abovementioned examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 3rd and 19th February 1919, respectively.

ABDUL AZIZ,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.

CHITTAGONG, *the 5th September 1918.*

OFFICE MEMORANDUM BY THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BURDWAN DIVISION.

University Matriculation Examination, 1919.

PRIVATE STUDENTS.

1. Private students are those who have not attended any recognized or unrecognized High English schools for at least one year previous to the examination. The term "private students" includes school masters.

2. Private students must appear at the Test Examination to be held on Monday, the 2nd December 1918, and the following days at the Hooghly Branch School.

Each private student will have to pay a fee of Rs. 6, which should be remitted to the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, Chinsura, along with his application for admission to the Test Examination by the 9th November 1918, after which date a fine of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each week's delay. *Under no circumstances will the admission fee be refunded.* No private student will be admitted to the Test Examination unless he is accompanied, for the purpose of identification, by some person known in the office of the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, or to the staff of the Hooghly Branch School.

3. Applications must be submitted through the Head Master of the school in which the applicant last read. The Head Master, in forwarding the application to this office, should note whether he recommends the application or not. If he does not, his reasons should be stated. The application of no candidate is to be forwarded who did not leave school from the first class, or who had not been declared fit for promotion to that class. The information to be given and the documents to be appended (in original) are the following:—

(*a*) The name of the school in which the candidate last studied.

(*b*) The transfer certificate (in original) granted to the candidate by the Head Master of the school in which he last read; or

(*c*) In the case of a candidate who previously appeared at the Entrance Examination, the Registrar's receipt (in original) for the fee paid.

(*d*) The age of the candidate is not required in cases (*b*) and (*c*). No candidate who has not completed the age of sixteen years on the first day of the Matriculation Examination is eligible.

(*e*) In the case of school masters, a certificate of good conduct from the secretary or proprietor of the school in which the candidate is serving.

(*f*) A certificate from a respectable gentleman to the effect that the candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study and has been subject to proper discipline, and that he has not read in any school since the last Matriculation Examination held in April 1918. Detailed information is needed under this head. The person granting the certificate should state his social or professional position.

(*g*) The names of subjects in which the candidate wishes to be examined.

4. *The fee for the Matriculation Examination has NOT to be sent to this office.* It should be sent to the Registrar by the candidates themselves, together with the countersigned applications.

5. The address of each private student should be supplied to this office.

6. The Matriculation Examination in 1919 will be held on the 3rd March 1919 and following days. Applications and fees for admission must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 18th January 1919.

W. E. GRIFFITH,
Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

CHINSURA,
The 10th September 1918.

Intermediate and B. A. Examinations.

1. Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Sub-Inspectors of Schools and *bonâ fide* masters of English schools, who have served as such for the full period of three academical years preceding the examination, will be admitted to the abovementioned examinations.

2. Candidates for the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations must produce certificates of character and length of service from the secretaries of their respective schools. Candidates for the B. A. Examination must forward with their applications their F. A. certificates, and those for the Intermediate Examination their Entrance or Matriculation certificates. Those candidates who were admitted to a former examination must produce the Registrar's receipt in addition.

3. Under section 19 of the Indian Universities Act, candidates for the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations are informed that their applications for admission to these examinations will not be considered unless they enclose with their applications to this office the sanction of the Senate to appear at the said examinations. Candidates who have applied for or have obtained the special permission of the Senate for the purpose are required, under section 9, chapter XV of the Revised Regulations, dealing with the registration of University students, to apply at once to the Registrar for the registration of their names as University students. No person will be deemed a "University student" unless and until his name has been duly registered, and none but "University students" will be eligible for admission to any University examination other than the Matriculation

4. The printed form of application should be carefully and correctly filled in and submitted to this office on or before the 12th January 1919, together with other papers, as mentioned in rules 2 and 3, after which no application will be received.

5. The Intermediate Examination of 1919 will be held on the 18th March 1919 and following days. The B. A. Examination of 1919 will be held on the 3rd April 1919 and following days. The applications and fees for admission to the Intermediate Examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 3rd February 1919, and those for the B. A. Examination on or before the 19th February 1919.

W. E. GRIFFITH,
Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

CHINSURA,
The 10th September 1918.

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

(Office of the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.)

No. 29S.—The following scholarships are sanctioned under articles 107 and 108 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the period from 1st April 1918 to 28th February 1919.

This cancels the order contained in this office Notification No. 25S., dated 15th August 1918, awarding a scholarship of Rs. 8 a month to Chester Gladys of the Loreto Convent School, Asansol.

No.	Name of scholar.	Name of school.	Amount sanctioned for 1918-19.	Renewal or New.
			Rs.	
1	Collard, Margaret ...	Loreto Convent, Asansol ...	11	New.
2	Elliott, Myrtle ...	Ditto ...	11	Do.
3	,, Henrietta ..	Ditto ...	10	Do.

A. MERCER,
Offg. Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th September 1918.*

OFFICE MEMORANDUM BY THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BURDWAN DIVISION.

KRISHNA CHANDRA BANERJEE, son of late Babu Ram Chandra Banerjee, of Chopa, in the district of Hooghly, who appeared at the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination of 1917 from the Gurbari Upper Primary School, in the district of Hooghly, is awarded an Upper Primary Scholarship of Rs. 3 a month, tenable at the Chakdighi High English School, in the district of Burdwan, for the period from 1st March 1918 to 31st December 1919, in place of Satish Chandra Das, deceased.

W. E. GRIFFITH,
Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

CHINSURA, *the 18th September 1918.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

THE current year's (1918) graduate scholarships are awarded to the following students on the combined results of the last B.A. and B Sc. Degree Examinations of the Calcutta University:—

(The scholarships take effect from 1st June 1918.)

Serial No.	Names of scholars.	College from which graduated.
	Four scholarships of Rs. 30 a month each tenable for 2 years.	
1.	Praphulla Kumar Ghosh	Hooghly College.
2.	Gurudas Bhar	Ditto.
3.	A. F. Mujibor Rahman	Dacca College.
4.	Satyakinkar Mukhopadhyay	Wesleyan College.
	One scholarship of Rs. 30 a month tenable for 2 years.	
1.	Nanigopal Mazumdar	Sanskrit College.
	Two scholarships for Muhammadans of Rs. 25 a month each tenable for 2 years.	
1.	Abul Hossain	Presidency College, Calcutta.
2.	Golam Merajuddin	Ditto.
	One scholarship of Rs. 40 a month tenable for two years at the Dacca College.	
1.	Anukul Chandra Sen	Dacca College
	One special scholarship for a Muhammadan or a member of a "backward class" of Rs. 30 a month tenable for 2 years at the Dacca College.	
1.	Mahmud-ul-Ameen	Dacca College.
	One Durga Charan Laha scholarship of Rs. 25 a month.	
1.	Mahendra Kumar Desarkar	Jagannath College, Dacca.

J. W. GUNN,
Asstt. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Calcutta the 14th September 1918.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th September 1918.

ENDOWED GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1918.

THE following graduates are awarded the endowed scholarships on the results of B.A. and B. Sc. examinations of 1918 :—

(The scholarships are tenable for two years with effect from 1st June 1918.)

Serial No.	Names of scholars.	College from which graduated.	College where tenable.
	1 Dwarka Nath Tagore Scholarship of Rs. 50 a month.		
1	Chandiprasad Khaitan	Presidency College, Calcutta.	Presidency College, Calcutta.
	1 Ryan Scholarship of Rs. 40. a month.		
1	Suddhodan Ghosh ...	Presidency College, Calcutta.	Presidency College, Calcutta.
	3 Hindu College Foundation Scholarships.		
	1 of Rs. 40 a month.		
1	Sudhirkumar Mazumdar.	Presidency College, Calcutta.	Presidency College, Calcutta.
	1 of Rs. 30 a month.		
1	Nripendranath Mazumdar.	Presidency College, Calcutta.	Presidency College, Calcutta.
	1 of Rs. 25 a month.		
1	Kiranchandra De ...	Presidency College, Calcutta.	Presidency College, Calcutta.
	1 Durga Charan Laha Scholarship of Rs. 40 a month.		
1	Hirendralal Mitra ...	Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.	University Post graduate class, Calcutta.

J. W. GUNN,

Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA:

The 19th September 1918.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

THE undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the B.A. Examination held in 1918 :—

(Arranged alphabetically.)

1. T. V. Cherian ... ... Serampore College.
2. C. O. Elias ... ... Ditto.
3. N. K. Bala Ram Kurup ... ... Bangabasi College.

A. C. BOSE, *Controller.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 21st September 1918.*

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages, or Lines, thus Chapters I—IX, the reference is to be understood as inclusive.

L. T. EXAMINATION, 1921.

(1) The Theory and Practice of Teaching in relation to Mental and Moral Science, and

(2) Methods of Teaching Specific Subjects and School Management—

Books recommended.

Margerison	...	Psychology and Education.
Ditto	...	Ethics and Education.
G. D. Banerjee	...	A Few Thoughts on Education (S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta).
Barnett	...	Teaching and Organization.
James	...	Talks to Teachers on Psychology and to students on some of Life's Ideals.
Sully	...	The Teacher's Hand-book of Psychology, new edition, 1909 (Longmans, Green & Co.).
Michael West	...	Education and Psychology.
Welton	...	Principles of Teaching (University Tutorial Press).
Finadly	...	The School (Home University Library).

The suggestions for the consideration of teachers and others concerned in work of Public Elementary Schools. (Board of Education, London.)

(3) Selected Educational Classics—

Spencer	...	Education.
Stanley	...	Life of Arnold, Chapter III.

(4) English—

Dickens	...	Pickwick Papers.
Goldsmith	...	Traveller and Deserted Village.
Gray	...	Elegy and Progress of Poesy.

B. T. EXAMINATION, 1921.

(1) The Theory and Practice of Teaching in relation to Mental and Moral Science, and

(2) Methods of Teaching Specific Subjects and School Management—

Books recommended.

James	...	Talks to Teachers on Phychology and to students on some of Life's Ideals.
McDougall	...	Physiological Psychology (J. M. Dent & Co., London).
Sully	...	Teacher's Hand-book of Psychology, new edition, 1909 (Longmans, Green & Co.).
Michael West	...	Education and Psychology.
Warner	...	The Study of Children and their School Training.
Thorndyke	...	Elements of Psychology.
J. Adams	...	Exposition and Illustration in Teaching (Macmillan & Co.).
Adamson	...	The Practice of Instruction (National Society's Depository).
G. D. Banerjee	...	A few Thoughts on Education (S K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta).

Russell	...	An Introduction to Logic from the standpoint of Education (Macmillan).
Welton	...	Principles of Teaching (University Tutorial Press).
Barnett	...	Common Sense in Education.
Findlay	...	The School (Home University Library).

The suggestions for the consideration of teachers and others concerned in work of Public Elementary Schools. (Board of Education, London.)

(3) History of Educational Ideas and Methods—

Institutes of Manu	...	Chapter II.
Lalita-Vistara	...	Chapter X (Rajendralala Mitra's translation and notes.)
Saratchandra Das	...	Paper on Universities in Ancient India (*Hindustan Review*, March 1906.)
Amir Ali	...	Spirit of Islam, Chapter XVIII.
Macdonald	...	Moral Training of the Young Muslims (*International Journal of Ethics*, April 1905).
Munro	...	Outlines of the History of Education (Macmillan & Co.)
Quick	...	Educational Reformers.
James (H. R.)	...	Education and Statesmanship in India.
Sadler	..	Special Reports on Educational Subjects, Vol. IX—Education in Germany—

(*i*) The Unrest in Secondary Education in Germany and elsewhere.

(*ii*) Note on the Revised Curricula and Programmes of Work for Higher Schools for boys in Prussia, 1901.

(*iii*) The smaller Public Elementary Schools of Prussia and Saxony, with Notes on the Training and Position of Teachers.

(*iv*) On the Measurement of Mental Fatigue in Germany.

Special Reports on Educational Subjects, Vol. XI—Education in the United States of America—

(*i*) The Curricula of the American Secondary Schools.

(*ii*) Secondary Education in a Democratic Community.

(*iii*) A Comparison between English and American High Schools.

(*iv*) Some Notes on American Universities.

(*v*) A Contrast between German and American Ideals in Education.

Sharp	...	The Educational System of Japan (Government Central Press, Bombay.)

(4) Selected Educational Classics—

Spencer	...	Education.
Rousseau	...	Emile (International Education Series, if available; or any School edition).
Stanley	...	Life of Arnold (Chapter III).

K. L. DATTA, *Offg. Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 17th September 1918.*

List of students successful at the City and Guilds' of London Institute Special Technological Examinations in domestic subjects held in Calcutta and at Kurseong in March 1918.

Examination No.	Candidate's name.	Subjects.	Class.
16	Grahan, Mary A.	Dressmaking	2
19	Stephens, Olive	Ditto	1
4	McLean, Helen	Plain needlework	2
5	Angier, Winifrede L.	Ditto	1
6	Downing, Jessica	Ditto	2
11	Dean, Mary	Ditto	2
17	Eileen, Winifred Lloyd	Ditto	2
18	Grahan, Mary A.	Ditto	2
20	Stephens, Olive	Ditto	1
29	Moses, Irene F.	Ditto	1
31	Grahan, Coralie E. L.	Ditto	1
3	McLean, Helen	Plain cookery	2
7	Downing, Jessica	Ditto	2
23	Huston, Sybil	Ditto	2
25	Hennan, Louisa	Ditto	2
26	Grange, Leonora	Ditto	2
27	Fletcher, Eva	Ditto	2

The following prizes are awarded to the local candidates on the results of the above examination :—

Examination No.	Candidate's name.	Subjects	Amount of prize.
			Rs
19	Stephens, Olive	Dressmaking	10
5	Angier, Winifrede L.	Plain needlework	5
20	Stephens, Olive	Ditto	5
29	Moses, Irene F.	Ditto	5
31	Grahan Coralie E. L.	Ditto	5

W. H. EVERETT,

Offg. Superintendent of Industries and
Inspector of Technical and Industrial Institutions, Bengal,
and Secretary, Local Committee
for the City and Guilds' of London Institute Examinations.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1918.*

AMIN EXAMINATION BOARD.

Results of the Amin Examination, 1918.

[In order of Merit.]

First Division.

Names of Candidates.		Names of Institutions.
Krishna Kumar Sarkar	...	Pabna Technical School.
Hari Madhab Nandi	...	Rungpur Technical School.
Benoy Bhusan Dutta	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Satish Chandra Mandal	...	Rajshahi Technical School.
Muhammad Abdur Rahman (No. II)	...	Ditto.
Dwarka Nath Ganguli	...	Pabna Technical School.
Aghore Nath Sen	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Rohini Kumar Mukherji	...	Pabna Technical School.
Gour Gopal Maitra	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

Syed Ali Nawaz	...	Rungpur Technical School.
Ahibhusan Banerji	...	Rajshahi Technical School.
Rishi Bhusan Biswas	...	Pabna Technical School.
Muhammad Samsul Islam	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Bibhuti Bhusan Ghosh	...	Rajshahi Technical School.
Chaitanya Chandra Pal	...	Pabna Technical School.
Muhammad Abdur Rahman No. (I)	...	Rajshahi Technical School.
Jotish Chandra Mukherji	...	Pabna Technical School.
Abdul Salam	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Heramba Nath Bhattacharyya	...	Rungpur Technical School.
Mohim Chandra Sarkar	...	Ditto.
Monomohan Das	...	Rajshahi Technical School.
Bidhu Bhusan Sarkar	...	Pabna Technical School.
Keshab Chandra Misra	...	Rungpur Technical School.
Jyotish Chandra Ghosh	...	Ditto.
Manindra Bhusan Roy Choudhury	...	Rajshahi Technical School.
Santosh Kumar Roy	...	Dacca School of Engineering.

Third Division.

Helaluddin Motla	...	Pabna Technical School.
Samsuddin Malita	...	Ditto.
Mohini Mohan Ganguli	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Mahamed Ali Bepari	...	Rajshahi Technical School.
Pankajaksha Sircar	...	Ditto.
Satish Chandra Das	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Jagadish Chandra Ghosh	...	Pabna Technical School.
Suresh Chandra Ghosh	...	Rungpur Technical School.
Jatindra Chandra Malakar	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Phanindra Nath Ghosh	..	Rajshahi Technical School.
Miran Ali Meah	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Paresh Nath Chakravarty	...	Ditto.
Rasik Chandra Sircar	...	Ditto.
Hiran Chandra Chakravarty	...	Ditto.
Nishi Kanta Chakravarty	...	Ditto.
Dvipendra Kumar Das	...	Ditto.
Jadav Chandra Baishnab	...	Rungpur Technical School.
Shib Kanta Roy Gupta	...	Ditto.
Shirajal Haq Meah	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Durga Prosonna Chakravarty	...	Ditto.
Hem Chandra Nag	...	Ditto.
Sachi Lal Saha	...	Ditto.

W. H. EVERETT,
Secretary, Amin Examination Board.

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA, *the 24th September 1918.*

List of students successful at the City and Guilds' of London Institute Special Technological Examinations in domestic subjects held in Calcutta and at Kurseong in March 1918.

Examination No.	Candidate's name.	Subjects.	Class
16	Grahan, Mary A.	Dressmaking	2
19	Stephens, Olive	Ditto	1
4	McLean, Helen	Plain needlework	2
5	Angier, Winifrede L.	Ditto	1
6	Downing, Jessica	Ditto	2
11	Dean, Mary	Ditto	2
17	Eileen, Winifred Lloyd	Ditto	2
18	Grahan, Mary A.	Ditto	2
20	Stephens, Olive	Ditto	1
29	Moses, Irene F.	Ditto	1
31	Grahan, Coralie E. L.	Ditto	1
3	McLean, Helen	Plain cookery	2
7	Downing, Jessica	Ditto	2
23	Huston, Sybil	Ditto	2
25	Hennan, Louisa	Ditto	2
26	Grange, Leonora	Ditto	2
27	Fletcher, Eva	Ditto	2

The following prizes are awarded to the local candidates on the results of the above examination :—

Examination No.	Candidate's name.	Subjects.	Amount of prize
			Rs.
19	Stephens, Olive	Dressmaking	10
5	Angier, Winifrede L.	Plain needlework	5
20	Stephens, Olive	Ditto	5
29	Moses, Irene F.	Ditto	5
31	Grahan Coralie E. L.	Ditto	5

W. H. EVERETT.

Offg. Superintendent of Industries and
Inspector of Technical and Industrial Institutions, Bengal,
and Secretary, Local Committee
for the City and Guilds' of London Institute Examinations.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1918.*

AMIN EXAMINATION BOARD.

Results of the Amin Examination, 1918.

[In order of Merit.]

First Division.

Names of Candidates.		Names of Institutions.
Krishna Kumar Sarkar	...	Pabna Technical School.
Hari Madhab Nandi	...	Rungpur Technical School.
Benoy Bhusan Dutta	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Satish Chandra Mandal	...	Rajshahi Technical School.
Muhammad Abdur Rahman (No. II)	...	Ditto.
Dwarka Nath Ganguli	...	Pabna Technical School.
Aghore Nath Sen	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Rohini Kumar Mukherji	...	Pabna Technical School.
Gour Gopal Maitra	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

Syed Ali Nawaz	...	Rungpur Technical School.
Ahibhusan Banerji	...	Rajshahi Technical School.
Rishi Bhusan Biswas	...	Pabna Technical School.
Muhammad Samsul Islam	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Bibhuti Bhusan Ghosh	...	Rajshahi Technical School.
Chaitanya Chandra Pal	...	Pabna Technical School.
Muhammad Abdur Rahman No. (I)	...	Rajshahi Technical School.
Jotish Chandra Mukherji	...	Pabna Technical School.
Abdul Salam	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Heramba Nath Bhattacharyya	...	Rungpur Technical School.
Mohim Chandra Sarkar	...	Ditto.
Monomohan Das	...	Rajshahi Technical School.
Bidhu Bhusan Sarkar	...	Pabna Technical School.
Keshab Chandra Misra	...	Rungpur Technical School.
Jyotish Chandra Ghosh	...	Ditto.
Manindra Bhusan Roy Choudhury	...	Rajshahi Technical School.
Santosh Kumar Roy	...	Dacca School of Engineering.

Third Division.

Helaluddin Molla	...	Pabna Technical School.
Samsuddin Malita	...	Ditto.
Mohini Mohan Ganguli	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Mahamed Ali Bepari	...	Rajshahi Technical School.
Pankajaksha Sircar	...	Ditto.
Satish Chandra Das	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Jagadish Chandra Ghosh	...	Pabna Technical School.
Suresh Chandra Ghosh	...	Rungpur Technical School.
Jatindra Chandra Malakar	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Phanindra Nath Ghosh	..	Rajshahi Technical School.
Miran Ali Meah	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Paresh Nath Chakravarty	...	Ditto.
Rasik Chandra Sircar	...	Ditto.
Hiran Chandra Chakravarty	...	Ditto.
Nishi Kanta Chakravarty	...	Ditto.
Dvipendra Kumar Das	...	Ditto.
Jadav Chandra Baishnab	...	Rungpur Technical School.
Shib Kanta Roy Gupta	...	Ditto.
Shirajal Haq Meah	...	Dacca School of Engineering.
Durga Prosonna Chakravarty	...	Ditto.
Hem Chandra Nag	...	Ditto.
Sachi Lal Saha	...	Ditto.

W. H. EVERETT.
Secretary, Amin Examination Board.

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA, *the 24th September 1918.*

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

PART II.

Advertisements.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Faridpur, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 11 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share —

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadr jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs A. P				Rs A. P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P
[illegible]	Taluq char Panchar Hazari, pargana Bahajapur.	1,395 0 0	Whole		Durga Nath Roy Choudhury and others	...	32 3 6	.....
[illegible]	Sagindari Thakur Din and Ram Das Gawand, pargana Bahair.	42,638 7 4	No	Residuary share treated as separate account No. 2 to the extent of 6 annas share of the estate. The following shares are excluded from sale.— As. Separate account No. 1 ... 6 ,, ,, ,, 3 ... 2 ,, ,, ,, 4 . 2	Prosanna Nath Shaha Choudhury and others.	15,967 8 9		583 7 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] ...	41,633 7 4	No	Separate account No. 4 to the extent of 2 annas share. The following shares are excluded from the sale:— As. Separate account No. 1 ... 6 ,, ,, ,, 3 ... 2 Residuary share treated as separate account No. 2 ... ... [illegible]	Jogendra Nath Shaha Choudhury and others	5,329 2 11		198 8 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Whole ...	.....	Ray Chandra Kumar Dutta Bahadur and Brindaban Chandra Basak, Receiver to M. M. Das and P. M. D. Estate and others.		3 10 7	.....

SHADA TARAN CHATTERJI, Deputy Collector in charge.

Notification No. 8 of 1917-18

Ambari Falakata.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Jote, in the district of Jalpaiguri, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 5th October 1918, at 11 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands remaining unpaid on the 1st March 1918, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole Jote.	Whether the whole Jote is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole Jote is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
83-40	Ambari Falakata	657 5 10	Whole ...	.....	Bhabani Kanta Singh and others.	...	Rent— 500 8 0 Cess— 28 6 1 528 14 9	...

Jalpaiguri, the 2nd September 1918.

F. W. STRONG, Deputy Commissioner.

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of 24-Parganas, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of land revenue :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal or pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If any estate is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1-10	Kismat Chetla and others, pargana Magura.	5,419 10	.....	Names of mauzas— Chetla 3k. 2 g. 8t. Satgachia 1g. 1kg. 16t. Tongto a 1g. 2k. Barisa 1g. 2k. Hatiaghar 2g. 3kg. 5t. 2k. 1kg. 2t. 2k. 2kt. In each of the mauzas Bishnupore and Narainpur 3a. 4g. Noorsikdar 8a. Joyanpur 8a. In each of the mauzas Sreepur and Bagherghole 8a. 13g. 1k. 6t. 1k. 1kt.	Ramgopal Das and others.	808 7 1	.....	97 0 6
15 R.S.	Kismat Khariferia and others, pargana Magura.	4,040 5	.....	12a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. share	Kalishohai Roy Chaudhury and others.	3,112 4 11	.....	198 8 2½
385-14	Huda Rashkhali and others, pargana Azimabad.	19,410 10	.....	15 gandas share in each of the following 32 mauzas out of 33 mauzas— (1) Amratola, (2) Ajodhyanagar, (3) Akhilchandchak, (4) Kantakhali, (5) Kismat Jadabbati, (6) Karijgangulichak, (7) Gangarampore (8) Gourichak, (9) Gangulichak, (10) Ghaneshampore, (11) Chak Padu *alias* Guakhali, (12) Chak Madhumandal, (13) Jadabbati (14) Jaffarpore *alias* Borati, (15) Bud Besania, (16) Durgarampur, (17) Fingasauri, (18) Dakhrabaud, (19) Baramera, (20) Bashichak, (21) Brojochak, (22) Bireswarchak, (23) Bashudebchak, (24) Rameswarbati (25) Ramrampur, (26) Rashkali, (27) Rajapore, (28) Sherpur, (29) Sekendarpur, (30) Hoyalpur, (31) Hashimnagar, (32) Haroo Ghose Chak.	Anil Chandra Chatterji.	907 11 10	.....	96 1 0

Alipore, the 17th August 1918.

A. N. PAL CHAUDHURI, *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district, on the 26th September 1918, at 12 o'clock, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
195	Pargana Barai Chore, mauza Achchhut chak.	501 7 1	Entire ...	.....	Pria Nath Ghosh and 18 others.	.....	55 12 4 Mar. & June 1918.	
376	Pargana Bhunia Mutha, mauza Chaltan chak, *alias* Urari (Uttari).	2,131 11 6	Do ...	Residuary share excluding S. A. Nos. 6 and 7 only. The following shares of the mauzas will be sold— A. G. K. KR. Mauza Charabag ... 5 6 2 2 Chaltan chak ... 5 6 2 2 Katagechha ... 6 0 0 0 Mir chak ... 6 0 0 0 Tenguria ... 6 0 0 0 Tenguria naya ... 6 0 0 0 Urari ... 6 0 0 0 All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.	Nagendra Kumar Hazra and others and another.	761 9 8	.....	2 8 10 Jan. to June 1918.
1187	Pargana Kedar Kundu, mauza Chhuchyara.	961 12 0	...	Residuary share excluding S. A. No. 1 only. 10a. 13g. 1k. 1kr. share of the mahal will be sold, all other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Srimati Kiran Sashi Dasi, grandmother and guardian of Chaudhury Prafulla Kumar Malik.	641 2 8	.....	69 12 3
1466	Pargana Khandar, mahal Barbanshi.	19,085 0 0	.....	Residuary share excluding S. A. Nos. 1, 2, 5 to 20 and 22 to 38 only. The following shares of the mauzas will be sold :— A. G. K. Kr. Mauza Sateal ... 2 13 1 Sekhar chak ... ... 2 13 1 Subhadra chak ... 2 13 1 Sujanagar ... ... 2 13 1 Sanchar kist ... ... 0 13 1 Saula dakhin ... ... 2 13 1 Sham Bhunia chak ... 5 6 2 Tafrik ... ... 3 0 0 Taladiha ... ... 0 18 1 Tulsi chak ... ... 0 13 1 Teghari ... ... 3 0 0 0 Teghari Junebalida ... 5 0 0 0 Pithapur ... ... 5 6 2 2 Pithapurabar ... ... 5 6 2 2 Pithapura chak ... 5 6 2 2 Purbagerya ... ... 5 6 2 2 Putrangi ... ... 2 13 1 1 Prasadbar kist ... ... 5 0 0 0 Pratappur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Patan chak kist ... 5 0 0 0 Rampal chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Ditto ... ... 5 6 2 2 Sayed Bibi chak ... 5 6 2 2 Safachar chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Safi chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Sarfaraj chak ... ... 5 0 0 0 Saluka chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Sanchehara ... ... 1 6 2 2 Sansahara ... ... 0 13 1 Sah Newaipur ... ... 2 13 1 Saranga chak ... ... 2 13 1 Meca chak ... ... 3 15 2 Matkadpur ... ... 2 13 1 Matkadpur kist ... 2 13 1 Mirja chak ... ... 2 13 1 Nayan chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Nar ... ... 0 13 1 1 Nibra ... ... 5 6 2 2 Nibra chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Nur Muhammad chak 5 6 2 2 Nue kismat ... ... 5 6 2 2 Nedhua ... ... 1 6 2 2 Nedhua chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Nedhua kist ... ... 1 6 2 2 Paramananda chak kist ... ... 1 6 2 2 Paschim gera ... ... 5 6 2 2 Pathara chak ... ... 3 13 1 1 Patna chak ... ... 0 18 1 1 Pindragera ... ... 5 6 2 2 Lua hat ... ... 5 6 2 2 Mabarak chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Madhuban chak ... 2 13 1 1 Mohebat chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Mahammad Kasim chak... ... ... 5 6 2 2 Majafar chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Mougalpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Monohar chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Masagan ... ... 2 13 1 1 Madinabari chak ... 2 13 1 1 Madhabpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Mahammad Ali chak ... 0 13 1 1	Tarak Nath Maity and another and 14 others.	2,708 1 1	.....	1,590 6 6

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from t
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A. P.		A. G. K. KH.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.
				Malpari ... ... 1 6 2 2 Malpari chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Malikara ... ... 0 13 1 1 Mamudpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Mamdabuj ... ... 2 13 1 1 Monglai ... ... 5 6 2 2 Juned chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jotebar chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Jhilinga ... ... 10 13 1 1 Kalahar Sagar ... ... 10 13 1 1 Kalankai Bara ... ... 3 0 0 0 Kalagechha chak ... 5 6 2 2 Kanchanpur ... ... 5 6 2 2 Kapasgeria ... ... 5 6 2 2 Kapasgeria kist ... 5 6 2 2 Kunia chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Kaidana ... ... 0 13 1 1 Kalanda ... ... 5 6 2 2 Krishnagera ... ... 5 6 2 2 Kharika ... ... 0 13 1 1 Kharikabar .. ... 1 6 2 2 Kharika chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Khandarbheri ... ... 0 18 1 1 Kharan chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Lal chak... ... ... 0 13 1 1 Laudangri ... ... 5 6 2 2 Eral Dakhin ... ... 2 13 1 1 Eral kist ... ... 3 15 3 1 Eral Uttar ... ... 3 15 3 1 Fazil chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Gangadas Bar kist ... 2 13 1 1 Gangadas chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Ganak chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Gumara Bheri ... ... 0 18 1 1 Gomunda chak ... ... 0 18 1 1 Gopal chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Haribar ... ... 2 13 1 1 Harinath chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Hariram ... . 2 13 1 1 Hariram chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Hatpatha ... ... 5 6 2 2 Hossainpur ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jal chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Jadu chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jamini chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Jugalbar kist ... ... 2 13 1 1 Binode chak ... ... 3 15 3 1 Bishnu Pandit ... ... 1 6 2 2 Brindaban chak kist ... 5 6 2 2 Bharat chak ... ... 1 6 2 2 Bhim chak ... ... 5 0 0 0 Bhojeraj chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Chaturbhuj chak ... 1 6 2 2 Chanda Gobra kist ... 1 6 2 2 Chand Kuri ... ... 0 13 1 1 Chapasahara ... ... 0 13 1 1 Chenga ... ... 2 13 1 1 Daha Nandanchak ... 1 6 2 2 Darbra ... ... 0 13 1 1 Darara chak kist ... 0 13 1 1 Dwari Patna ... ... 2 13 1 1 Datarda chak ... ... 0 13 1 1 Duria ... ... 0 13 1 1 Duria chak ... ... 2 13 1 1 Eral chak ... ... 3 15 3 1 Asapura ... ... 0 13 1 1 Atmarambar ... ... 1 6 2 2 Atmarambar kist ... 2 13 1 1 Astidangar ... ... 2 13 1 1 Astidangar kist ... 2 13 1 1 Aima chak ... ... 0 18 1 1 Bakaveri ... ... 0 18 1 1 Ballavbar ... ... 5 6 2 2 Barachahara ... ... 1 6 2 2 Bagdigery San ... ... 5 6 2 2 Bagdipalasyee ... ... 5 6 2 2 Baga geria ... ... 5 6 2 2 Bagatchak ... ... 4 5 1 1 Baghadangar ... ... 1 6 2 2 Bakrabadpatna ... 2 13 1 1 Barbasi ... ... 5 6 2 2 Barua chak ... ... 5 6 2 2 Banspukhuria ... ... 4 5 1 1 Bil Kunia ... ... 5 6 2 2 All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.				
1526	Pargana Khandar, Mahal Dasagram.	1,600 0 0	.....	Residuary share excluding Nos. 2 and 3 only. The following shares of the mauzas will be sold— K. A. As. Mesa Abdulbarchak ... ... 16 Balarampur ... ... 16 Bagagaria ... ... 16 Balichatri ... ... 16 Bangal Damri ... ... 16 Chaitanya chak ... ... 16 Dege-chhabar ... ... 16 Koj chak ... ... 16 Gurkilla ... ... 16 Gawa ... ... 16 Jakharageria ... ... 16 Kanai Bar ... ... 16 Kunja Geria ... ... 16 Kharida chak ... ... 16 Madhugeria kist ... ... 16 Matharibar ... ... 16 Madhab Bar ... ... 16 Medini chak ... ... 16 Mirzapur 16	Srematya Durgamani Debya, guardian of Khetra Das Majumdar and others and 5 others.	886 0 0	.....	4 0 6

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				As. Oarda ... ... 16 Raghu chak ... ... 16 Rohim chak ... ... 16 Sartlakbar ... ... 16 All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.				
1550	Ph. Khandar, M. Gopalbar.	Land Revenue— 1,057 0 5 Paikan— 6 12 0 1,063 12 5	Entire ...	.....	Taru Bala Dasi and others.	...	3 6 0 (Paikan.)	...
1800	Ph. Moynashore, M. Mudibar.	627 11 1	Do. ...	.....	Chowdhury Prafulla Kumar Mallik, minor under the guardianship of his grandmother Kiran Sashi Dasi.	...	67 14 9	...
2051	Ph. Pratapbhan, M. Kotebar.	6,229 9 9	.....	Residuary share excluding S. A. Nos. 6 to 14 only. The following shares of mauzas will be sold—	Upendra Nath Jana and 10 others.	2,037 2 6	...	158 10 11 March and June 1918.
				A. G. G. Adam chak ... ... 4 14 [illegible] Alladi chak ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Anua ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Birshini chak ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Bighuibarh ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Beli chak ... ... 3 4 [illegible] Bhairab Dandi ... ... 4 14 [illegible] Farid chak ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Gangra ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Gobardhanpur ... ... 3 4 [illegible] Gobinda chak ... ... 3 4 [illegible] Gokulpur ... ... 2 4 [illegible] Gopal chak ... ... 3 4 [illegible] Gharasolya ... .. 6 4 [illegible] Husen chak ... .. 6 4 [illegible] Janabarh ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Juki chak ... ... 4 11 [illegible] Kankai ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Kalika chak ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Keshab chak ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Kotebarh ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Krishnapur ... ... 2 4 [illegible] Kharan ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Lachhibar ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Narasingapur ... ... 2 4 [illegible] Nayan Talya ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Oyad chak ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Oladpur chak ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Paschim sai ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Purusottampur ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Raghunathpur ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Rangi chak ... ... 6 4 [illegible] Rambar ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Raja chak ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Sat sanda ... ... 4 14 [illegible] Sultan chak ... ... 5 9 [illegible] Teghari ... ... 4 14 [illegible] Unuan ... ... 6 4 [illegible] All other shares than those specified will be excluded from the sale.				

Midnapore, the 21st August 1918. NIKHIL NATH RAY, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A.				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.
4088 Joint	Zemindari, pargana Sherpur.	5,387 14	No ...	The joint share only ...	Gopal Das Choudhury and others.	2,096 12	.....	24 7 3
6207	Char Deokandi, pargana Barodakhat.	1,496 0	Yes ...	.....	Narendra Kishore Roy Choudhury and others.	.....	284 3	.....
5122	Char Basur Algi, pargana Sherpur.	617 0	Do. ...	.....	Gopal Das Choudhury and others.	.....	73 1	.....

Mymensingh Collectorate, the 23rd August 1918. AMIN-UL-ISLAM, Additional Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Murshidabad, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1918, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	
33[illegible]	Taraf Bhagabatipur, pargana Sherpur.	3,233 10 3	Yes ...	.....	Asit Mohan Ghose Moulik and another.	...	Land revenue— 2 13 10 Cess— 154 8 6	...

Berhampore, the 13th September 1918.

S. F. DAS, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lots of land no longer required by Government, situated along the Bhairab-Tangi Branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway, in the district of Dacca, will be put up to sale at Dacca Collectorate, at 11 A.M., on 21st day of October 1918, corresponding with the 4th of Kartik 1325 B.S.

The purchasers of the several lots of land will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway land, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in case of original sale.

4th.—The lots of land will be sold to the highest bidders subject to the payment of usual rent to their immediate superior landlords.

5th.—The sale will become final on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioners confirming it and a regular conveyance will then be granted to the purchasers.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which side is situated.	Situated on which side of railway.	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acres. B. K. Ch.	A. R. P.	Remarks.
1	Dacca	Pargana Sarippur, mauza Ghorasal.	25	North ...	0 14 0	0 1 10	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests only are to be sold.
2	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 15 0	0 1 0	Ditto ditto.
3	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 2 0	0 1 18	Ditto ditto.
4	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 8 0	0 0 21	Sixteen annas interest is to be sold.
5	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 0 0	0 1 13	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests are to be sold.
6	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 0 10	0 1 14	Ditto ditto.
7	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 7 15	0 0 20	Proprietor's interest is only to be sold.
8	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 4 3	0 1 24	Ditto ditto.
9	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 10 10	0 0 27	Ditto ditto.
10	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 3 0	0 1 21	Ditto ditto.
11	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 11 15	0 2 4	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests are to be sold.
12	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 19 15	0 1 12	Proprietor's interest is to be sold.
13	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 3 0	0 1 21	Proprietor's and tenure-holder's interests are to be sold.
14	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 1 10	0 0 4	Sixteen annas interest is to be sold.
15	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 15 0	0 1 0	Proprietor's interest is to be sold.
16	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 16 5	0 1 1	Sixteen annas interest is to be sold.
17	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 11 5	0 2 2	Proprietor's interest only is to be sold.
18	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	2 0 15	0 2 36	Ditto ditto.
19	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 18 0	0 1 8	Ditto ditto.
20	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 12 0	0 0 32	Ditto ditto.
21	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 7 0	0 1 32	Ditto ditto.
22	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 0 18	0 0 2	Ditto ditto.
23	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	1 14 5	0 2 10	Tenure-holder's and tenant's interests are to be sold.
24	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 1 2	0 0 3	Ditto ditto.
25	Do.	Ditto ...	25	Do. ...	0 12 17	0 0 34	Tenure-holder's interest only is to be sold.

Dacca, the 19th August 1918.

S. G. HART, Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the Burdwan-Howrah Chord Railway, in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to sale at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 30th October 1918, corresponding with the 13th Kartic 1325 B. S., at Memari.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sale.

Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	Approximate area of lot in bighas and in acres.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. CH.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
1	Burdwan...	Pargana Nalahi, mauza Kalyanpur.	Mile No. 37	Situated on the south side of the railway.	17 5 1	5·71	.....	.....	...	*North*—By the lands of Kali Pada Ghosh, Lakshi Banerji, Etahar Malik, Muzafar Sarker and Abdul Jabbar. *East*—By the lands of Hem Mukerji, Jahari Mondal, Kali Mukerji, Baranashi Chatterji, Surendra Mukerji, Sukumar Bhattacharji, Kiran Sasi Dasi, Khirodamayi Debi, Prankrista Chatterji, Khudiram Sarker, Purna Mukerji and Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri and others. *South*—By the lands of Chhab Dal Mistry, Upendra Nath Ghosh, Adhar Mondal, Hem Mukerji and Jahari Mondal. *West*—By the lands of the East Indian Railway Company.
2	Ditto ...	Pargana Nalahi, mauza Durgachia.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0 5 6	0·09	.....	.....	...	*North, East and South*—By the lands of lot No. 1. *West*—By the lands of the East Indian Railway Company.
3	Ditto ...	Pargana Nalahi, mauza Gopalpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0 14 2	0·23	.....	.....	...	*North East, South and West*—By the lands of lot No. 1.
4	Ditto ...	Pargana Nalahi, mauza Balut.	Mile No. 44	Ditto ...	5 3 8	1·71	.....	.....	...	*North*—By the new Rasulpur-Palla road. *East*—By the lands of Abdul Sheikh, Beranga Nath Some and the old Rasulpur-Palla road. *South*—By the lands of Biranga Nath Some and Rakhal Das Ray. *West*—By the lands of the East Indian Railway Company.
5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mile No. 45	Ditto ...	23 2 13	7·65	.....	.....	...	*North*—By the lands of Gangadhar Gui, Jagu Kotal, Hemangini Dasi, Indra Nandi, Fakir Chowdhury, Pasupati Banerji, Jasimuddi Molla and by a *kutcha* road. *East*—By the old Rasulpur-Palla road and the lands of Bhusan Changa, Jahuri Changa, Biranga Nath Some, Rakhal Ray, Riku Shek, Jadu Mondal, Jadu Nandi and Gangadhar Gui. *South*—By the new Rasulpur-Palla road. *West*—By the East Indian Railway Company's land.

MOTHURA NATH BANERJEE, Collector, under Act I of 1894.

Burdwan, the 15th September 1918.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates, situate in the district of Nadia, will be put up to sale at the Nadia Collectorate, at noon, 6th November 1918, corresponding with 20th Kartic 1325 B. S., Wednesday.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of sale.

1st.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to the existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force ; and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the Revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and thana.	Apportionate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.			Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	
3626	Ulashi, police-station Hanskhali ...	7·18	7	13	6	
3627	Hariakhi, police-station Chakdah ...	4·38	4	12	9	
3628	Goalpara, police-station Jibannagar ...	3·43	4	8	0	
3629	Depara, police-station Kotowali ...	2·37	3	4	3	
3630	Durgapur, police-station Krishnaganj ...	8·09	11	12	6	

JATINDRA MOHAN SINHA, *for* Collector.

Krishnagar, the 13th September 1918.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th September 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 2,26,00,000 0 0				
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* ... ... „ 67,50,000 0 0		1,58,50,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments ...		67,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ... Rs. 7,51,88,279 2 2				
Ditto ditto at Branches „ 2,49,40,428 4 10		10,00,78,707	7	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		39,91,08,666	12	8
Bank Post Bills, etc		18,91,270	1	0
Sundries		19,02,894	10	1
		45,50,81,588	14	9

ASSETS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		6,88,94,062	0	0
Other authorized Investments		1,41,98,214	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		15,42,86,184	2	9
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ...		5,20,80,847	6	1
Bills discounted and purchased		2,23,25,620	1	9
Balances with other Banks		52,22,807	2	0
Bullion		.....		
Dead Stock		28,27,302	12	9
Stamps		12,083	4	2
Sundries		22,40,748	5	9
		32,25,82,818	8	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* ... Rs.	6,33,45,708 1 5			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† ... Rs.	6,92,03,017 10 1	13,25,48,720	11	6
		45,50,81,588	14	9

* Includes Sovs & ½ Sovs; value Rs. 3,77,325 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 5,36,910 0 0
Rs. 9,14,235 0 0

Rate for Demand Loans, 5 per cent.
Percentage 32·13.

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th September 1918.

H. FISHER,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(2479—1)

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES ENFACED FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST IN LONDON.

Under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th September 1918.

Particulars.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS—					
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	Total.
Balance of 31st August 1918	27,45,800	91,80,300	3,83,01,600	1,42,05,100	62,55,000	19,55,200	6,98,97,200
ADD—							
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to stock in London.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount issued in London by conversion under Notification No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th September 1918.	.....	.....	200	200	.....	300	700
Total ...	27,45,800	91,80,300	3,83,01,800	1,42,05,300	62,55,000	19,55,500	6,98,97,900
DEDUCT—							
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance on 31st August 1918	27,45,800	91,80,300	3,83,01,800	1,42,05,300	62,55,000	19,55,500	6,98,97,900

Particulars.	4 PER CENT.—		INDIAN WAR LOAN—			SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN—	Grand Total.
	Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-1947.	5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1922.	5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1928.	
Balance of 31st August 1918	4,700	100	7,77,000	5,400	5,800	2,50,000	7,36,86,000
ADD—							
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to stock in London.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount issued in London by conversion under Notification No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th September 1918.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
Total ...	4,700	100	7,77,000	5,400	5,800	2,50,000	7,36,86,700
DEDUCT—							
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance on 31st August 1918	4,700	100	7,77,000	5,400	5,800	2,50,000	7,36,86,700

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867	to 15th July	1918—Enfaced from India,	12,420 lakhs; re-transferred from London,	13,028 lakhs.
,, 16th July	1918 to 31st July	,, ,, ,, ,,	... ,, ,, ,,	8 lakhs.
,, 1st August	,, to 15th August	,, ,, ,, ,,	... ,, ,, ,,	...
,, 16th ,,	,, to 31st ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	2 lakhs; ,, ,, ,,	...
,, 1st September	,, to 15th September	,, ,, ,, ,,	... ,, ,, ,,	...
			13,422 lakhs.	13,036 lakhs.

T. A. VOICE,
Superintendent.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 20th September 1918.

INSOLVENT ESTATES (OLD ACTS).

HALF-YEARLY STATEMENT MADE UP TO 31ST JANUARY 1917.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividends paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
A								
Alexander & Co. ...	2,91,087 1 9	2,32,428 3 10	48,899 13 8	9,759 0 3	8,954 5 1	.....	804 11 2	Nothing further recoverable.
Adam, Scott & Co. ...	1,31,609 5 4	1,06,547 4 0	23,086 5 1	1,975 12 3	1,109 15 0	.....	865 13 3	Ditto.
Asiatic Marine Insurance Office ...	8,40,361 11 1	6,92,443 5 11	1,38,990 12 9	8,927 8 5	4,061 4 0	.....	4,866 4 5	Ditto.
Anstruthers & Co. ...	17,005 3 3	7,366 11 6	3,747 4 1	5,891 3 8	5,496 3 11	.....	394 15 9	Ditto.
Arrakiel, J. G. ...	1,024 5 6	52 6 1	394 15 9	576 15 8	129 2 7	.....	447 13 1	Ditto.
Alexander Wallace & Co. ...	24,142 11 7	16,356 2 7	6,404 3 1	1,382 5 11	545 4 8	.....	837 1 3	Ditto.
Anderson, George ...	1,806 12 6	.....	953 9 3	853 3 3	733 0 2	.....	120 3 1	Ditto.
Atkinson & Co, W. L. ...	17,234 12 9	5,630 9 6	8,863 2 11	2,741 0 4	2,058 0 4	.....	683 0 0	Ditto.
Adhur Chunder Shaw ...	19,013 9 11	8,134 4 9	8,242 15 4	2,636 5 10	1,207 3 3	.....	1,429 2 7	Ditto.
Andrews, J. ...	2,037 0 5	950 10 0	348 5 8	738 0 9	142 11 3	.....	595 5 6	Ditto.
Anderson, G. (2nd) ...	4,963 9 4	2,787 14 2	1,560 1 9	615 9 5	264 8 2	.....	351 1 3	Ditto.
Albertini, Cæsar (F. Acerboni & Co.)	20,143 7 1	15,348 8 6	2,086 13 1	2,708 1 6	147 3 9	.....	2,560 13 9	Ditto.
Ayacoob Hadjee Abdool Rohomon	11,461 10 3	8,028 15 6	2,088 9 11	1,344 0 10	1,229 10 10	.....	114 6 0	Ditto.
Ashutosh Mookerjee ...	29,301 1 11	3,885 14 4	17,419 13 2	7,995 6 5	115 11 9	7,879 10 8	.....	Ditto.
Anund Mohun Dutt and another...	3,739 2 3	530 1 1	2,540 9 5	668 7 9	668 7 9	.....	.....	Ditto.
Adam Ahmed ...	7,545 1 7	5,330 4 5	1,296 2 3	918 10 11	918 10 11	.....	.....	Ditto.
Abdool Gunny ...	19,111 4 0	12,597 6 7	5,151 6 7	1,362 6 10	1,341 4 8	.....	21 2 2	Ditto.
Akhoy Kumar Chuckerbutty ...	2,501 3 9	.....	936 0 8	1,565 3 1	.....	1,565 3 1	.....	Ditto.
Arthur, Allan (Ewing & Co.) ...	2,46,891 14 0	1,70,060 10 4	50,486 5 4	26,344 14 4	23,385 13 10	2,959 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Adhur Chunder Hazra (Adhur Chunder Hazra and Sachinundun Holder).	532 12 3	.....	30 0 0	502 12 3	.....	502 12 3	.....	Ditto.
Abdul Karim Omar ...	4,059 2 5	2,727 10 4	180 14 3	1,150 9 10	318 4 11	270 11 0	561 9 11	Ditto.
Akhoy Kumar Mookerjee ...	7,911 13 9	2,737 15 7	3,384 11 9	1,789 2 5	130 1 8	1,659 0 9	.....	Ditto.
Adalto Churn Dhur and others ...	6,084 15 1	1,093 14 0	404 10 5	4,586 6 8	4,571 11 6	14 11 2	.....	Ditto.
Arthur Allan (P. account) ...	588 14 10	62 13 11	.....	526 0 11	195 12 1	330 4 10	.....	Ditto.
B								
Balfour & Co. ...	5,61,316 3 6	3,04,469 3 4	2,55,188 14 1	1,665 2 1	713 10 2	.....	951 7 11	Nothing further recoverable.
Boyd & Co. ...	30,673 14 3	10,773 10 4	13,425 1 11	6,475 2 0	1,953 3 11	.....	4,521 14 1	Ditto.
Brunet, Saliz and Latapie ...	15,235 0 0	8,047 9 5	5,625 0 5	1,562 6 2	1,445 10 8	.....	116 11 6	Ditto.
Bodry, John (1st) ...	1,705 7 1	79 1 11	547 6 0	1,078 15 2	582 1 8	.....	496 13 6	Ditto.
Bluett, James ...	873 0 0	40 0 11	222 14 2	610 0 11	610 0 11	.....	.....	Ditto.

Bagot, W. N. ...	4,149 4 9	49 3 7	3,498 4 2	601 13 0	392 4 5	.....	209 8 7	Ditto.
Bodry, Joan (3rd) ...	4,425 4 6	1,112 3 5	2,384 6 10	928 10 3	642 13 0	.....	285 13 3	Ditto.
Babu Lall Shaw and another ...	1,35,530 2 7	89,288 14 9	30,736 10 9	15,504 9 1	15,257 1 1	.....	247 8 0	Ditto.
Buldeo Das (Chuttoorbhooj Buldeo Das).	3,802 3 1	.661 0 3	991 0 10	1,150 2 0	1,150 2 0	.....	.....	Ditto.
Bhoremull Gandaka ...	16,319 3 6	11,211 1 1	3,226 1 6	1,882 0 11	1,752 4 0	.....	129 12 11	Ditto.
Bungsheedhur Khettry and others (Nanoomull Khettry).	1,04,279 10 2	79,244 7 1	16,555 1 2	8,480 1 11	7,998 10 3	.....	481 7 8	Ditto.
Belletty, M. ...	6,180 0 0	1,024 13 10	116 13 10	528 4 4	370 9 10	.....	167 10 6	Ditto.
Bhoobun Mohun Bancrjee and another	1,58,927 12 8	36,824 1 11	1,16,279 15 3	5,823 11 6	5,823 11 6	.....	.....	Ditto.
Bhola Nath Das ...	3,100 0 0	29 11 2	2,449 11 7	620 9 3	524 5 11	.....	96 3 4	Ditto.
Baker, F. W. (separate account) ...	2,337 15 3	1,010 14 10	123 9 0	1,203 7 5	1,157 11 6	.....	45 8 11	Ditto.
Bheekum Chand Ratty ...	1,452 6 4	857 10 8	74 6 5	520 5 3	286 10 5	.....	233 10 10	Ditto.
Bhujendro Bhusan Chatterjee ...	3,580 10 3	893 4 8	629 15 10	2,057 5 9	725 5 5	.....	1,332 0 4	Ditto.
Beer Nursing Dutt ...	92,826 10 5	8,548 3 7	79,427 13 6	4,850 9 4	1,960 3 8	.....	2,890 5 8	Ditto.
Bhubun Mohun Das ...	1,698 0 0	491 8 1	71 2 9	1,135 5 2	669 7 7	.....	465 13 7	Ditto.
Briggs, W. M. ...	1,360 13 0	312 7 2	37 1 11	1,011 3 11	167 7 10	.....	843 12 1	Ditto.
Barrow, C. F. ...	6,794 3 8	3,307 7 0	293 10 0	3,193 2 8	2,040 2 2	.....	1,153 0 6	Ditto.
Beer Chand Coondoo and another	2,201 8 3	642 5 2	968 9 6	590 9 7	590 9 7	.....	.....	Ditto.
Bal Chand Khosal Chand and others	8,653 7 11	3,581 4 9	2,853 2 6	2,219 0 8	1,777 14 5	.....	441 2 3	Ditto.
Baroda Kanto Pramanick ...	8,699 10 0	6,015 5 10	2,089 4 9	594 15 5	594 15 5	.....	.....	Ditto.
Brojo Gopal Chatterjee ...	1,029 2 0	.....	125 0 6	904 1 6	.....	904 1 6	.....	Ditto.
Bhimraj Sakhtiya and another (Sobharam Bhimraj).	27,052 1 10	19,687 7 6	6,186 15 1	1,177 11 3	1,095 2 4	.....	82 8 11	Ditto.
Bissessur Lall ...	530 1 9	.....	10 4 0	519 13 9	.....	519 13 9	.....	Ditto.
Basanta Lall ...	730 0 0	.....	.....	730 0 0	.....	730 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Bungsheedhur Singhania (Kriparam Sookdoyal).	2,849 2 6	505 2 11	1,661 8 10	682 6 9	589 4 11	.....	93 1 10	Ditto.
Brij Mohun Dobey ...	35,599 1 11	3,211 8 9	25,023 8 1	7,364 1 1	4,695 4 0	2,668 13 1	.....	Ditto.
Bal Chand Neem Chand ...	3,894 9 0	521 2 9	2,209 2 9	1,164 3 6	1,164 3 6	.....	.....	Ditto.
Bissessur Lall and others (Radha Kissen Kotary).	8,648 8 3	3,612 6 5	4,415 9 2	620 8 8	526 14 11	.....	93 9 9	Ditto.
Bucktwar Chand and Balkissen ...	46,985 12 3	34,529 2 4	11,441 4 0	1,015 5 11	947 15 5	.....	67 6 6	Ditto.
Bal Chand Soorana ...	1,575 0 0	733 4 1	177 6 2	664 5 9	664 5 9	.....	.....	Ditto.
Bhairodan Jawar and another ...	8,551 4 6	5,494 9 1	781 7 5	2,275 4 0	1,466 12 6	808 7 6	.....	Ditto.
Bhugwan Das and others ...	4,089 5 9	2,004 5 4	330 1 4	1,754 15 1	1,206 7 7	548 7 6	.....	Ditto
Babu Lall and others (Hurnund Roy Babulall).	57,722 12 6 D. C. of 1st D.A. transferred to E.—908-9-7	34,095 4 6	5,953 8 3	17,673 15 9	17,585 6 5	88 9 4	.....	Ditto.
C								
Colvin & Co. ...	1,84,427 8 8	1,36,470 10 10	31,296 10 8	16,660 3 2	8,755 3 0	.....	7,905 0 2	Nothing further recoverable.
Cruttenden, Mackillap & Co. ...	99,959 11 1	72,895 6 5	20,263 11 4	6,800 9 4	5,080 1 9	.....	1,720 7 7	Ditto.
Cannyram Choonee Lall ...	9,623 9 3	5,676 2 8	2,212 5 4	1,735 1 3	1,523 9 7	.....	211 7 8	Ditto.
Cany Lall Bural and another ...	21,208 5 11	17,472 10 1	2,990 11 5	745 0 5	632 14 3	.....	112 2 2	Ditto.
Crompton, G. F. ...	5,413 5 4	2,747 14 3	2,124 12 6	540 10 7	487 13 3	.....	52 13 4	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividends paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 18 7of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probab'e outturn of the dependencies.
G	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Charles Nephew & Co. ...	5,15,390 11 10	4,05,052 2 6	98,146 12 8	12,191 12 8	10,246 11 8	.....	1,945 1 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Castello, M. G. ...	3,201 7 9	2,227 5 6	264 10 2	709 8 1	372 14 3	.....	336 9 10	Ditto.
Carr, Robert ...	11,349 3 8	9,779 11 7	966 1 8	603 6 5	603 6 5	.....	.....	Ditto.
Cantopher, Robert ...	907 10 6	196 15 8	167 15 9	542 11 1	542 11 1	.....	.....	Ditto.
Child, W. C. ...	22,090 10 0	16,599 6 0	4,704 11 10	786 8 2	691 4 8	.....	95 3 6	Ditto.
Cole, George (Perry & Co.) ...	3,018 10 4	1,310 12 1	937 1 11	770 12 4	770 12 4	.....	.....	Ditto.
Colville, Gilmore & Co. ...	1,77,543 10 8	14,326 12 10	88,649 4 8	74,567 9 2	65,716 2 11	.....	8,851 6 3	Ditto.
Chota Lall Sew Prosad ...	44,733 11 0	19,348 5 2	19,610 14 10	5,774 7 0	5,632 1 11	.....	142 5 1	Ditto.
Conti, G. A. ...	3,567 10 8	849 7 7	1,092 4 4	1,625 14 9	383 3 11	.....	1,242 10 10	Ditto.
Cohen, S. E., and E. E. Cohen ...	1,806 3 0	280 1 10	1,012 9 4	513 7 10	317 12 5	.....	195 11 5	Ditto.
Chunder Kanto Shaw ...	43,972 1 6	6,315 7 7	36,831 6 6	825 3 5	825 3 5	.....	.....	Ditto.
Coleman, C. ...	1,716 8 0	986 7 5	119 3 2	610 13 5	610 13 5	.....	.....	Ditto.
Coverjee Bomanjee ...	985 6 6	157 11 7	59 6 8	768 4 3	690 2 6	.....	78 1 9	Ditto.
Cohen, J. A. (2nd) ...	2,303 6 7	.....	1,374 11 7	1,228 11 0	1,160 3 1	.....	68 7 11	Ditto.
Chogemull Chotay Lall ...	3,237 12 6	693 14 0	1,493 3 4	1,050 11 2	241 11 6	.....	808 15 8	Ditto.
Chandmull Jorwarmull ...	9,658 11 6	6,356 3 4	2,699 14 2	603 10 0	421 15 10	.....	181 10 2	Ditto.
Clark, A. M. (J. H. Fergusson & Co.)	23,193 8 2	12,913 0 9	7,606 9 11	2,678 13 6	1,482 12 5	.....	1,196 1 1	Ditto.
Cowie, David, and another (Colvin, Cowie & Co.).	1,63,753 2 9	91,447 1 7	64,423 11 4	7,882 5 10	6,904 4 0	978 1 10	.....	Ditto.
Cohen, A. A. ...	1,732 2 0	.....	.....	1,732 2 0	.....	1,732 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Charu Chunder Bose ...	1,603 7 0	146 3 1	662 15 11	794 4 0	794 4 0	.....	.....	Ditto.
Cotton, W. G. L. ...	1,769 1 5	1,089 3 10	119 12 10	560 0 9	560 0 9	.....	.....	Ditto.
Cohen, E. A. ...	32,286 1 3	.....	20,190 0 0	12,096 1 3	.....	12,096 1 3	.....	Ditto.
Cameron, C. A. ...	2,400 0 0	1,577 5 8	139 1 11	683 8 5	680 1 3	.....	3 7 2	Ditto.
Chiranjee Lall and others (Ram Narain Chattoorbhooj).	5,842 8 8	1,029 12 6	1,537 11 3	3,275 0 11	1,080 4 7	2,194 12 4	.....	Ditto.
C. R. Das ...	67,840 0 0	58,655 9 5	13 12 0	9,170 10 7	9,084 4 7	.....	86 6 0	Ditto.
Chairam Mehra ...	2,165 2 0	593 4 0	880 2 3	691 11 9	675 6 10	.....	16 4 11	Ditto.
Cobbold, H. R. (Mitchell, Bardsley & Co.)	51,562 3 11	27,418 1 1	7,438 2 4	16,706 0 6	13,889 8 6	2,816 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Chooney Lall Oswal and others (Chooney Lall Bhimraj).	16,341 4 4	10,853 7 1	3,786 11 4	1,701 1 11	954 15 3	.....	746 2 8	Ditto.
Chooney Lall Doodhooria and another (Luchiram and Thanmall).	1,990 12 3	1,004 8 0	149 10 9	836 9 6	507 6 0	.....	329 3 6	Ditto.
Chooni Lall and others (Panna Chand and Chuni Lall.)	2,04,379 15 1 Represents— S. P. of G. P. N. 18,800-0-10	78,205 7 6	88,025 7 5 P. of G. P. N. 14,796-13 4	38,149 0 2	20,550 2 0 G. P. I. 1,530-2 0	17,598 14 2	.....	Ditto.

Chooni Lall Boid and another (Chogemull Maloom Chand.)	6,620 14 3	4,332 1 2	1,736 2 0	552 11 1	299 10 5	.....	253 0 8	Ditto.
D								
Dove, J. M. ...	12,991 0 0	10,202 12 8	2,214 0 8	574 2 8	316 11 4	.....	257 7 4	Nothing further recoverable.
DeSilva, John Emanuel ...	15,089 13 2	11,131 11 5	1,023 11 3	2,934 6 6	2,909 8 8	.....	24 13 10	Ditto.
Dickson, William ...	1,843 0 2	1,039 2 3	297 0 3	506 13 8	506 13 8	.....	.....	Ditto.
Dorsett Brothers ...	2,164 9 6	34 7 9	1,470 1 6	660 0 5	660 0 5	.....	.....	Ditto.
Duff, David ...	2,137 12 9	1,041 8 5	489 15 9	606 4 7	483 9 4	.....	122 11 3	Ditto.
Dwarka Nath Mitter ...	5,938 12 0	731 10 10	4,641 13 5	565 3 9	447 8 9	.....	117 11 0	Ditto.
Deno Nath Dey ...	12,218 11 11	7.804 8 7	2,315 6 4	2,098 13 0	1,631 1 4	.....	467 11 8	Ditto.
DeBruner, Julius ...	65,912 4 7	58.106 7 4	7,188 1 7	617 11 8	326 13 7	.....	290 14 1	Ditto.
Dawood Khan Esabhoy ...	1.797 8 9	31 11 4	1,238 4 7	527 8 10	190 5 0	.....	337 3 10	Ditto.
Deb Narain Bysack and another ...	5,691 14 6	3,385 4 9	1,447 4 7	859 5 2	859 5 2	.....	.....	Ditto.
Dwarka Nath Daw and another ...	7,866 9 6	4,764 8 9	1,980 12 10	1,121 3 11	876 9 3	.....	244 10 8	Ditto.
DeSanto, R. J. ...	2,050 7 2	795 0 0	649 1 5	606 5 9	3 11 8	.....	602 10 1	Ditto.
Dharam Chand (Golam Chand Dharam Chand).	22,408 9 8	18,677 5 5	3,270 7 6	460 12 9	419 12 3	.....	41 0 6	Ditto.
Dhattry Coomar Shaw ...	8,307 9 7	5,844 6 6	1,848 15 6	614 3 7	614 3 7	.....	.....	Ditto.
Durrant, W. E. ...	3,903 3 9	1,010 13 0	1,307 14 11	1,584 7 10	1,584 7 10	.....	.....	Ditto.
Debendra Nath Chunder and another (C. D. Mangos & Co.)	8,988 8 2	6,035 15 2	2,169 6 7	783 2 5	749 4 4	.....	33 14 1	Ditto.
Dykes & Co., J. A. ...	11,227 8 1	4,349 5 2	5,866 9 2	1.011 9 9	312 12 7	698 13 2	.....	Ditto.
Deb Chand Banganee (Jesraj Sobhagmull).	10,243 0 9	6,217 10 1	1,835 0 10	2,190 5 10	320 7 2	1.869 14 8	.....	Ditto.
Das Brothers (Sambhoo Nath Das)	20,350 4 4	11,967 1 1	2,926 2 1	5,457 1 2	4.617 15 11	839 1 3	.....	Ditto.
Durnford, A. H. E. ...	2,569 14 3	.....	11 0 0	2,558 14 3	.....	2,558 14 3	.....	Ditto.
Damodar Das ...	4,018 15 9	2,159 2 7	999 14 6	859 14 8	716 12 1	.....	143 2 7	Ditto.
Durlov Chunder Coondu ...	27,373 6 6 Represents transfer from M. D. account 48-4-9.	11,951 14 6	13,688 2 6	1,733 5 6	1,732 5 6	1 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Durga Dutt Bajoria (Assaram Bajoria).	60,375 8 3	47,081 10 8	8,882 13 8	4,410 15 11	2,957 2 7	1,453 13 4	.....	Ditto.
E								
Eagleton, F. A. ...	3,653 3 6	72 11 2	2,841 4 4	739 4 0	446 0 1	.....	293 3 11	Nothing further recoverable.
Espino, Manuel Del ...	3,800 1 3	1,667 15 11	1,298 6 11	833 10 5	687 8 7	.....	146 1 10	Ditto.
Emmett, C. H., and J. H. Chambers (Emmett and Chambers).	23,491 8 3	8,799 11 3	13,109 13 1	1.581 15 11	1,581 15 11	.....	.....	Ditto.
F								
Ferguson & Co.	1,96,005 7 4	1,48,653 6 2	33,097 7 10	14,254 9 4	11,828 3 11	.....	2,426 5 5	Nothing further recoverable.
Ferguson Brothers	1,47,924 5 4	68,637 12 4	75,113 15 2	4,172 9 10	3,761 0 8	.....	411 9 2	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfer to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
		Dividends paid.	Other payments.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Ferris, G. R.	2,650 0 0	67 7 6	813 2 3	1,769 6 3	1,292 1 6	.....	477 4 9	Nothing further recoverable.
Fanshaw, R. F.	876 0 10	176 8 6	96 15 1	602 9 3	425 4 7	.....	177 4 8	Ditto.
Fornaro, C. (Fornaro and Huni) ...	27,288 4 3	17,381 1 4	9,001 15 7	905 3 4	453 12 4	.....	451 7 0	Ditto.
Forbes, H. T.	3,000 0 0	497 8 0	1,248 15 7	1,253 8 5	21 8 0	.....	1,232 0 5	Ditto.
Floyd, E. M.	614 0 9	27 8 0	50 10 11	535 13 10	535 13 10	.....	.....	Ditto
Fool Chand Rajgarhya (Bhagiruth Das Fool Chand).	18,321 1 1	12,210 3 9	1,787 8 2	4,323 5 2	4,137 4 1	.....	186 1 1	Ditto.
G								
Gordon, Stuart & Co. ...	78,183 10 4	39,924 6 8	35,568 12 4	2,690 7 4	2,632 0 10	.....	58 6 6	Nothing further recoverable.
Goberdhone Mullick ...	2,880 14 9	1,371 10 5	963 12 4	545 8 0	473 12 3	.....	71 11 9	Ditto.
Gabbay, A. J. ...	9,055 7 0	6,088 9 2	2,075 4 0	891 9 10	215 5 11	.....	676 3 11	Ditto.
Golam Hossain Virjee ...	1,26,756 14 4	40,928 6 8	85,314 2 4	514 5 4	318 1 0	.....	196 4 4	Ditto.
Ghaseeram ...	38,350 5 10	10,535 5 6	25,967 15 3	1,847 1 1	1,231 11 2	.....	615 5 11	Ditto.
Ghose, R. G., & Co ...	29,911 1 2	21,218 2 4	7,954 3 8	738 11 2	536 2 0	.....	202 9 2	Ditto.
Gregory, M. ...	17,186 2 5	12,174 13 6	4,154 14 4	856 6 7	717 5 5	.....	139 1 2	Ditto.
Gasper, N. M. ...	7,010 0 9	4,872 0 8	607 12 0	1,480 4 1	1,188 9 1	.....	291 11 0	Ditto.
Gabbay, E. S. ...	53,783 3 0	17,176 15 8	36,070 3 1	536 0 3	432 14 9	.....	103 1 6	Ditto.
Greedhary Lall Kannya Lall ...	26,621 12 4	19,836 1 4	3,418 3 4	3,367 7 8	3,367 7 8	.....	.....	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Bose ...	3,891 0 0	2,267 1 4	876 10 0	747 4 8	535 8 6	.....	211 12 2	Ditto.
Gobin Chand Doogur (Nunsee Inder Chand).	1,07,816 2 7	59,601 10 5	41,217 9 11	6,996 14 3	6,996 14 3	.....	.....	Ditto.
Gray, Walter, and another (Robert and Charrial).	3,14,768 4 0	2,09,594 14 1	48,148 3 10	63,025 2 1	54,570 0 10	.....	8,455 1 3	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Marrick and others (Grish Chunder and Bhooth Nath Ghose).	13,956 0 5	5,860 13 8	5,534 9 8	2,560 9 1	2,541 10 0	.....	18 15 1	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Rage ...	2,834 15 3	1,516 0 3	813 12 3	505 2 9	505 2 9	.....	.....	Ditto.
Greedhary Lall Sadkhan and Kally Churn Sadkhan.	6,246 6 0	400 9 6	4,991 13 2	853 15 4	374 1 3	.....	479 14 1	Ditto.
Gosto Behary Seal ...	34,539 14 3	13,983 14 10	19,941 2 7	614 12 10	500 4 11	.....	114 7 11	Ditto.
Gobind Das and another (Goberdhone Das Ram Gopal).	2,152 8 8	361 14 9	1,270 14 1	519 11 10	273 7 0	.....	246 4 10	Ditto.
Gouree Dutt and Moorally Dhur ...	3,617 6 9	.....	1,995 8 6	1,621 14 3	.....	1,621 14 3	.....	Ditto.
Gungaram Domany ...	2,210 1 3	283 1 2	1,256 5 8	670 10 5	225 11 1	444 15 4	.....	Ditto.
Gobind Das Domany (Gobind Das Pryag Das).	14,410 1 2	1,461 4 3	12,383 12 4	565 0 7	88 12 9	.....	476 3 10	Ditto.
Griffiths, O. B. (W. Moran & Co.)	7,95,754 8 7	4,29,718 11 6	3,58,828 13 11	7,206 15 2	6,970 6 1	.....	236 9 1	Ditto.
Girindro Nath Das	17,117 1 8	3,667 13 6	12,545 1 10	904 2 4	796 11 3	.....	107 7 1	Ditto.
Georgiadi, (2nd) G. A. ...	3,380 9 7	2,176 10 7	170 7 11	1,033 7 1	970 11 9	.....	62 11 4	Ditto.

Georgocopulo, J. G. (F. Melachrino & Co.)	7,528 12 11	5,692 7 3	665 9 5	1,170 12 3	404 7 9	766 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Green, W. B.	1,397 3 0	.....	.....	1,397 3 0	.....	1,397 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Golab Rai Agarwalla and another	13,975 10 11	9,085 10 4	3,102 8 0	1,787 8 7	1,591 0 1	.....	196 8 6	Ditto.
Ganesh Prosad Khettry ...	17,686 9 8	11,557 10 6	2,768 10 1	3,360 5 1	2,334 0 6	1,026 4 7	.....	Ditto.
Ghunesham Das Chandgotia and others (Juggernath Sirdarmall).	25,064 12 5	18,871 9 6	4,254 5 7	1,938 13 4	1,757 14 9	180 15 4	.....	Ditto.
Gobindram and another ...	7,414 13 3	4,903 11 9	1,957 10 11	553 6 7	553 6 7	.....	.....	Ditto.
Gopi Chand Das ...	5,160 2 2	2,972 13 4	475 11 3	1,711 9 7	1,263 2 9	448 6 10	.....	Ditto.
Ganga Churn Shaw and another ...	4,730 5 3	1,416 13 3	1,311 1 6	2,002 6 6	1,957 5 1	.....	45 1 5	Ditto.
Ganga Prosad and another (Kalika Prosad Ganga Prosad).	11,173 1 7	5,044 3 9	1,908 10 5	4,220 3 5	4,120 0 2	100 3 3	.....	Ditto
Ganesh Prosad Kali Prosad (Mohabir Prasad Ganesh Prosad).	19,957 7 6	8,536 12 3	8,506 7 4	2,914 3 11	2,865 12 11	48 7 0	.....	Ditto.
H								
(Hurdeo Das Gurdial) Ganesh Das and others.	37,298 14 11	24,781 3 9	8,578 14 0	3,938 13 2	3,768 12 1	.....	170 1 1	Nothing further recoverable.
Hoffman & Co. ...	25,170 12 5	6,933 13 3	17,650 8 0	586 7 2	356 3 4	.....	230 3 10	Ditto.
Heera Lall Munna Lall ...	19,704 0 3	8,519 10 5	7,122 11 3	4,061 10 7	4,061 10 7	.....	.....	Ditto.
Hughesdon Brothers ...	2,44,226 5 7	39,290 4 8	2,04,268 13 9	687 3 2	542 5 9	.....	144 13 5	Ditto.
Hoppe, William ...	1,346 8 6	2 0 0	672 1 1	672 7 5	613 3 1	.....	59 4 4	Ditto.
Huffnagle & Co., Charles ...	1,320 4 7	74 9 3	342 4 1	903 7 3	821 11 2	.....	81 12 1	Ditto.
Hudson, Nathaniel ...	2,225 11 3	655 5 6	461 2 6	1,109 3 8	936 15 2	.....	172 4 6	Ditto.
Holloway, William ...	1,055 11 11	76 8 8	324 8 7	654 10 8	614 10 6	.....	40 0 2	Ditto.
Hanlon, E. ...	2,069 9 0	152 2 2	1,191 9 4	725 13 6	725 13 6	.....	.....	Ditto.
Howard Brothers ...	10,421 9 10	6,168 12 7	3,394 13 6	857 15 9	630 5 0	.....	227 10 9	Ditto.
Hill, James (Barham, Hill & Co.)	32,114 9 9	17,374 4 0	10,861 5 8	3,879 0 1	3,489 8 4	.....	389 7 9	Ditto.
Hurry Narain Khettry ...	10,178 5 9	4,533 5 3	3,808 13 1	1,836 3 5	1,771 8 6	.....	64 10 11	Ditto.
Huckting & Co., B. H. ...	4,872 5 3	2,018 15 3	1,846 12 9	1,006 9 3	939 13 7	.....	66 11 8	Ditto.
Hutchison & Co., J. H. (L. W. Toolmin & Co.). ...	4,326 0 3	2,036 15 8	507 9 0	1,781 7 7	1,442 7 11	.....	388 15 8	Ditto.
Heera Lall Doodhooria ...	2,965 14 3	1,498 4 4	357 4 10	1,110 5 1	395 1 10	715 3 3	.....	Ditto.
Heera Nund (Buddermull Heera Nund).	1,212 15 3	607 15 1	88 2 1	516 14 1	442 3 11	.....	74 10 2	Ditto.
Hubbard, C. E. ...	4,154 2 8	2,265 9 3	698 0 2	1,190 9 3	1,190 9 3	.....	.....	Ditto.
Hurro Nath Mozoomdar and others	7,700 0 0	3,516 2 0	2,306 7 5	1,877 6 7	1,877 6 7	.....	.....	Ditto.
Hurruck Chand Johoorymull (Kannoy Lall Hurruck Chand).	12,671 6 0	11,277 7 0	753 15 4	639 15 0	162 4 4	.....	477 11 4	Ditto.
Heins, G. W. (C. Gould & Co.) ...	12,502 2 11	8,061 15 0	3,726 2 0	714 1 11	579 14 4	.....	134 3 7	Ditto.
Heera Lall Auddy ...	12,217 5 10	7,231 6 7	1,156 5 2	3,829 10 1	3,684 12 10	.....	144 13 3	Ditto.
Hurro Nath Shaw ...	20,937 0 9	14,593 8 11	5,819 5 7	524 2 3	524 2 3	.....	.....	Ditto.
Hogg, Thomas (Beak & Co.) ...	1,282 8 6	.....	6 12 0	1,275 12 6	.....	1,275 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Hudjee Sallay Mahomed Ellias ...	2,341 4 1	1,534 10 11	128 12 3	677 12 11	515 12 4	.....	162 0 7	Ditto.
Hadjee Hidiatoollah and others ...	1,25,835 9 8	1,02,214 5 8	17,809 4 8	5,811 15 4	5,769 11 1	.....	42 4 3	Ditto.
Hazareemull ...	1,811 1 6	758 10 2	160 6 6	892 0 10	892 0 10	.....	.....	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements. Dividends paid.	Whole disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfer to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Ferris, G. R.	2,650 0 0	67 7 6	813 2 3	1,769 6 3	1,292 1 6	.....	477 4 9	Nothing further recoverable.
Fanshaw, R. F.	876 0 10	176 8 6	96 15 1	602 9 3	425 4 7	.....	177 4 8	Ditto.
Fornaro, C. (Fornaro and Huni) ...	27,288 4 3	17,381 1 4	9,001 15 7	905 3 4	453 12 4	.....	451 7 0	Ditto.
Forbes, H. T.	3,000 0 0	497 8 0	1,248 15 7	1,253 8 5	21 8 0	.....	1,232 0 5	Ditto.
Floyd, E. M.	614 0 9	27 8 0	50 10 11	535 13 10	535 13 10	.....	.....	Ditto
Fool Chand Rajgarhya (Bhagirath Das Fool Chand).	18,321 1 1	12,210 3 9	1,787 8 2	4,323 5 2	4,137 4 1	.....	186 1 1	Ditto.
Gordon, Stuart & Co. ...	78,183 10 4	39,924 6 8	35,568 12 4	2,690 7 4	2,632 0 10	.....	58 6 6	Nothing further recoverable.
Goberdhone Mullick ...	2,880 14 9	1,371 10 5	963 12 4	545 8 0	473 12 3	.....	71 11 9	Ditto.
Gubbay, A. J. ...	9,055 7 0	6,088 9 2	2,075 4 0	891 9 10	215 5 11	.....	676 3 11	Ditto.
Golam Hossein Virjee ...	1,26,756 14 4	40,928 6 8	85,314 2 4	514 5 4	318 1 0	.....	196 4 4	Ditto.
Ghaseeram ...	38,350 5 10	10,535 5 6	25,967 15 3	1,847 1 1	1,231 11 2	.....	615 5 11	Ditto.
Ghose, R. G., & Co ...	29,911 1 2	21,218 2 4	7,954 3 8	738 11 2	536 2 0	.....	202 9 2	Ditto.
Gregory, M. ...	17,186 2 5	12,174 13 6	4,154 14 4	856 6 7	717 5 5	.....	139 1 2	Ditto.
Gasper, N. M. ...	7,010 0 9	4,872 0 8	607 12 0	1,480 4 1	1,188 9 1	.....	291 11 0	Ditto.
Gubbay, E. S. ...	53,783 3 0	17,176 15 8	36,070 3 1	536 0 3	432 14 9	.....	103 1 6	Ditto.
Gnadhary Lall Kannya Lall ...	26,621 12 4	19,836 1 4	3,418 3 4	3,367 7 8	3,367 7 8	.....	.....	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Bose ...	3,891 0 0	2,267 1 4	876 10 0	747 4 8	535 8 6	.....	211 12 2	Ditto.
Gobin Chand Doogur (Nunsee Inder Chand).	1,07,816 2 7	59,601 10 5	41,217 9 11	6,996 14 3	6,996 14 3	.....	.....	Ditto.
Gray, Walter, and another (Robert and Charrial).	3,14,768 4 0	2,09,594 14 1	48,148 3 10	63,025 2 1	54,570 0 10	.....	8,455 1 3	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Marrick and others (Grish Chunder and Bhooth Nath Ghose).	13,956 0 5	5,860 13 8	5,534 9 8	2,560 9 1	2,541 10 0	.....	18 15 1	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Rage ...	2,834 15 3	1,516 0 3	813 12 3	505 2 9	505 2 9	.....	.....	Ditto.
Gnadhary Lall Sadkhan and Kally Charra Sadkhan.	6,246 6 0	400 9 6	4,991 13 2	853 15 4	374 1 3	.....	479 14 1	Ditto.
Gosto Behary Seal ...	34,539 14 3	13,983 14 10	19,941 2 7	614 12 10	500 4 11	.....	114 7 11	Ditto.
Gobind Das and another (Goberdhone Das Ram Gopal).	2,152 8 8	361 14 9	1,270 14 1	519 11 10	273 7 0	.....	246 4 10	Ditto.
Gouree Dutt and Moorally Dhur ...	3,617 6 9	.....	1,995 8 6	1,621 14 3	.....	1,621 14 3	.....	Ditto.
Gungaram Domany ...	2,210 1 3	283 1 2	1,256 5 8	670 10 5	225 11 1	444 15 4	.....	Ditto.
Gobind Das Domany (Gobind Das Pryag Das).	14,410 1 2	1,461 4 3	12,383 12 4	565 0 7	88 12 9	.....	476 3 10	Ditto.
Griffiths, O. B. (W. Moran & Co.)	7,95,754 8 7	4,29,718 11 6	3,58,828 13 11	7,206 15 2	6,970 6 1	.....	236 9 1	Ditto.
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Georgocopulo, J. G. (F. Melachrino & Co.)	7,528 12 11	5,692 7 3	665 9 5	1,170 12 3	404 7 9	766 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Green, W. B.	1,397 3 0	.....	.....	1,397 3 0	.....	1,397 3 0	.....	Ditto.
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Ghunesham Das Chandgotia and others (Juggernath Sirdarmall).	25,064 12 5	18,871 9 6	4,254 5 7	1,938 13 4	1,757 14 0	180 15 4	.....	Ditto.
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Ganga Prosad and another (Kalika Prosad Ganga Prosad).	11,173 1 7	5,044 3 9	1,908 10 5	4,220 3 5	4,120 0 2	100 3 3	.....	Ditto.
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H								
(Hurdeo Das Gurdial) Ganesh Das and others.	37,298 14 11	24,781 3 9	8,578 14 0	3,938 13 2	3,768 12 1	.....	170 1 1	Nothing further recoverable.
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Hughesdon Brothers ...	2,44,226 5 7	39,290 4 8	2,04,268 13 9	687 3 2	542 5 9	.....	144 13 5	Ditto.
Hoppe, William ...	1,346 8 6	2 0 0	672 1 1	672 7 5	613 3 1	.....	59 4 4	Ditto.
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Hudson, Nathaniel ...	2,225 11 3	655 5 6	461 2 6	1,109 3 8	936 15 2	.....	172 4 6	Ditto.
Holloway, William ...	1,055 11 11	76 8 8	324 8 7	654 10 8	614 10 6	.....	40 0 2	Ditto.
Hanlon, E. ...	2,069 9 0	152 2 2	1,191 9 4	725 13 6	725 13 6	.....	.....	Ditto.
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Heera Nund (Buddermull Heera Nund).	1,212 15 3	607 15 1	88 2 1	516 14 1	442 3 11	.....	74 10 2	Ditto.
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Hurro Nath Shaw ...	20,937 0 9	14,593 8 11	5,819 5 7	524 2 3	524 2 3	.....	.....	Ditto.
Hogg, Thomas (Beak & Co.) ...	1,282 8 6	.....	6 12 0	1,275 12 6	.....	1,275 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Hudjee Sallay Mahomed Ellias ...	2,341 4 1	1,534 10 11	128 12 3	677 12 11	515 12 4	.....	162 0 7	Ditto.
Hadjee Hidiatoollah and others ...	1,25,835 9 8	1,02,214 5 8	17,809 4 8	5,811 15 4	5,769 11 1	.....	42 4 3	Ditto.
Hazareemull ...	1,811 1 6	758 10 2	160 6 6	892 0 10	892 0 10	.....	.....	Ditto.

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	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Heera Lall Hari Har Prosad (Moti Ram Heera Lall).	12,649 11 0	6,599 4 2	3,487 6 4	2,563 0 6	1,648 2 0	914 14 6	.....	Nothing further recoverable.
Hurdhone Das and another ...	1,876 4 0	131 12 5	1,087 0 7	657 7 0	651 2 4	.....	6 4 8	Ditto.
Hurry Lall and another (Hari Lall Gulzari Lall).	2,588 8 9	1,381 8 2	498 5 5	708 11 2	695 6 0	.....	13 5 2	Ditto.
Hem Chunder Bose ...	10,155 8 0	8,052 1 9	1,786 13 8	314 8 7	204 9 7	.....	109 15 0	Ditto.
Hatem Ali Khan ...	842 9 0	.....	71 6 0	771 3 0	.....	771 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Hadjee Noor Mahomed Jackeria ...	1,70,006 13 10	1,10,320 10 4	51,196 8 8	8,489 10 10	3,167 13 3	5,621 13 7	.....	Ditto.
Hurry Bux and another (Ram Gopal Hurnarain). ...	18,436 2 9	13,484 11 2	4,131 11 3	819 12 4	791 4 11	28 7 5	.....	Ditto.
Hadjee Abdool Rohoman and Hadjee Ahmed Patel ...	77,375 5 10	54,731 3 9	7,661 1 1	14,983 1 0	14,111 10 8	871 6 4	.....	Ditto.
Hurruck Chand and others (Hurruck Chand Tunsook Das). ...	5,297 5 3	3,334 7 8	1,151 3 0	811 10 7	12 9 6	799 1 1	.....	Ditto.
Hafiz Enamulla ...	928 1 6	.....	154 10 3	773 7 3	764 2 2	9 5 1	.....	Ditto.
I								
Issur Chunder Mill ...	8,548 1 6	506 12 3	6,175 1 7	1,864 3 8	1,864 3 8	.....	.....	Nothing further recoverable
Issur Das Juggarnath ...	75,999 2 6	63,866 5 4	11,248 1 0	884 12 2	880 7 8	.....	4 4 6	Ditto.
Isbory Prosad and others ...	664 7 0	.....	7 10 6	656 12 6	.....	656 12 6	.....	Ditto.
J								
Jansen & Co. ...	20,002 10 9	139 11 5	15,872 5 0	3,990 10 4	3,766 5 1	.....	224 5 3	Nothing further recoverable.
Jeebun Kumaree Bibee (Jesroop Meher Chand).	1,46,826 1 5	1,13,601 8 1	29,902 2 1	3,322 7 3	3,249 9 3	.....	72 14 0	Ditto.
Juggeesur Laha ...	34,388 4 1	16,701 4 2	16,519 2 4	2,167 13 7	1,851 6 1	.....	316 7 6	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Seal ...	2,094 6 7	374 1 10	907 2 9	813 2 0	580 12 8	.....	232 5 4	Ditto.
Jordon, J. S. ...	5,376 8 0	3,582 9 6	984 15 5	808 15 1	545 0 7	.....	263 14 6	Ditto.
Jacob, Charles ...	933 8 0	.....	415 13 4	517 10 8	454 6 7	.....	63 4 1	Ditto.
Judah, S. E. ...	2,186 15 0	.....	1,450 4 7	736 10 5	643 2 11	.....	93 7 6	Ditto.
Johur Lall Mookeem ...	1,656 0 0	648 15 0	262 4 7	744 12 5	373 13 9	.....	370 14 8	Ditto.
Joakim, M. C. ...	7,754 15 3	4,223 8 11	2,422 12 5	1,108 9 11	838 9 7	.....	270 0 4	Ditto.
Jogindra Nath Kowar ...	5,958 0 0	1,445 5 8	3,577 14 3	934 12 1	752 10 4	.....	182 1 9	Ditto.
Joogul Kissore Sew Lall and Futteh Chand.	9,544 8 6	5,950 3 1	2,262 11 9	1,331 9 8	1,051 7 2	.....	280 2 6	Ditto
Jurewdunnull Begamy and another	918 15 6	.....	71 8 0	847 7 6	.....	847 7 6	.....	Ditto.

Jaitroop and Choonee Lall ...	7 2	5,566 5 4	2,081 8 11	644 8 11	644 8 11	.....	.....	Ditto.
Jogendra Sri Ghosha ...	3 0	.....	.....	940 3 0	.....	940 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Jadab Chunder Sikdar ...	0 0	11,402 6 2	4,371 3 3	1,941 6 7	1,907 15 2	.....	33 7 5	Ditto.
Joy Gopal Pal, 1st Insolvency ...	0 0	.....	.....	650 0 0	.....	650 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Jobarmall Mohun Lall ...	3, 2 8	1,088 2 4	2,000 3 8	693 12 9	142 9 2	551 3 7	.....	Ditto.
Johnury Lall Pal and another ...	88, 15 8	50,783 10 4	33,572 5 7	3,710 15 9	3,021 2 5	689 13 4	.....	Ditto.
Juggernath and others (Gunanund Luchminarain Juggernath Chuny Lall).	18, 0 9	12,315 5 5	2,329 3 8	3,623 7 8	1,448 15 5	2,174 8 3	.....	Ditto.
Johindra Narain Dey and others ...	10,135 7 9	.....	6,572 0 9	3,563 7 0	.....	3,563 7 0	.....	Ditto.
K								
Khan Mahomed Dhurrumsee ...	55,247 9 1	33,008 1 8	11,149 7 7	11,089 15 10	1,312 7 6	.....	9,777 8 4	Nothing furt coverable.
Kally Das Das and others ...	73,719 13 5	22,069 12 6	46,591 2 0	5,058 14 11	2,359 4 2	2,699 10 9	.....	Ditto.
Kullianjee Soonderjee (Soonderjee Walljee & Co.)	12,444 6 0	2,362 11 3	6,936 8 0	3,144 2 9	3,081 5 10	.....	62 12 11	Ditto.
Khetter Nath Chatterj	2,371 8 9	429 10 9	1,282 2 8	668 11 4	668 11 4	.....	.....	Ditto.
Kelly, H.	6,800 9 3	4,090 4 11	2,136 11 5	573 8 11	495 2 4	.....	78 6 7	Ditto.
Kyser Mahomed Sahet	5,925 0 0	4,687 12 10	574 14 2	662 5 0	662 5 0	.....	.....	Ditto.
Kissory Mohan Chunder ...	3,300 0 0	2,025 2 4	269 4 2	1,005 9 6	590 11 9	414 13 9	.....	Ditto.
Kissen Chand Galeecha (Ockhoy Ram Kissen Chand).	2,43,271 1 11	,38,446 8 4	96,486 11 0	8,337 14 7	5,641 11 10	.....	2,696 2 9	Ditto.
Koylash Chunder Sreemany ...	43,215 8 5	12,468 6 4	29,651 8 7	1,095 9 6	783 8 0	.....	312 1 6	Ditto.
Kally Churn Ghose ...	9,432 9 3	5,142 14 4	3,120 12 9	1,168 14 2	600 0 0	568 14 2	.....	Ditto.
King, Lorraine ...	8,268 1 11	6,728 6 3	777 3 6	762 8 2	596 6 11	.....	166 1 3	Ditto.
Kreig & Co. ...	4,858 9 2	2,190 2 9	1,186 9 8	1,481 12 9	308 5 7	1,173 7 2	.....	Ditto.
Kissory Chand Sheremull ...	5,756 10 5	2,136 0 10	2,180 1 7	1,440 8 0	1,090 5 0	.....	350 3 0	Ditto.
Kapp, F. ...	952 11 1	.....	428 14 0	523 13 1	.....	523 13 1	.....	Ditto.
Kulada Prosanno Ghose ...	2,647 11 9	685	1,259 5 5	703 4 6	689 3 2	.....	14 1 4	Ditto.
Khoda Bux Mullick ...	8,311 10 0	3,615	3,727 8 7	968 5 8	424 13 10	543 7 10	.....	Ditto.
Kusum Kumar Mitter ...	3,794 7 3	2,028	286 14 5	1,478 9 10	1,366 11 11	.....	111 13 11	Ditto.
Kalooram Hirawat (2nd) ...	814 6 0		47 2 9	767 3 3	.....	767 3 3	.....	Ditto.
Kedar Nath Pal ...	573 1 6		.....	573 1 6	.....	573 1 6	.....	Ditto.
Kally Prasanno Dey ...	1,473 2 0		429 14 9	1,043 3 3	.....	1,043 3 3	.....	Ditto.
Kristo Kishore Dutt ..	1,978 1 1	573	72 7 4	1,331 15 2	1,029 15 8	301 15 6	.....	Ditto.
Kalooram Hirawat and others (Heera Lall Sohun Lall).	2,32,834 2 9	,05,020	27,083 2 10	730 4 5	612 7 5	.....	117 13 0	Ditto.
Kashi Prosad Luchminarain ...	19,565 4 6	11,978	3,369 4 9	4,217 0 5	3,791 8 1	421 8 0	4 0 4	Ditto.
Kanjee Jessa and others ...	32,153 11 9	15,715	8,661 10 7	7,776 10 3	7,776 10 3	.....	.....	Ditto.
	Amount transferred from U. D. account 8 as.							
Kadermull Onkarmull ...	8,469 0 8	776	1,239 6 2	1,452 13 4	833 7 4	619 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Kalagurla Surjanarain ...	3,401 9 6	54	1,986 7 11	1,361 1 7	1,329 10 10	3 4 0	34 10 9	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements. Dividends paid.	Whole disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act I of 1909	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
L								
Lyall, Matheson & Co ...	3,68,485 13 8	2,81,882 10 8	84,883 12 0	1,719 7 0	1,285 5 1	.....	434 1 11	Nothing further recoverable.
Le Tourneaux, Labadie & Co. ...	7,483 10 3	1,098 13 8	5,463 14 7	920 14 0	538 7 3	.....	382 6 9	Ditto.
Latapie, E. D. (2nd) ...	3,982 6 1	12 0 2	3,979 2 10	891 3 1	795 10 4	.....	95 8 9	Ditto.
Luke, Hamill & Co. ...	6,527 12 4	595 0 8	2,343 0 4	3,589 11 4	3,244 15 2	.....	344 12 2	Ditto.
Lantleman, J. V. ...	1,008 10 5	234 3 6	243 15 10	530 7 1	480 12 4	.....	49 10 9	Ditto.
Ledlie, A. H. (2nd) ...	1,654 8 7	180 6 6	658 12 11	815 5 2	52 8 2	.....	762 13 0	Ditto.
Lutchmi Narain Khettry ...	1,726 9 9	429 2 0	617 3 6	680 4 3	411 14 8	.....	268 5 7	Ditto.
Latapie & Co., E. D. ...	2,444 10 6	286 6 6	487 6 0	1,670 14 0	1,557 12 4	.....	113 1 8	Ditto.
Leisk, A. H. S. ...	885 8 11	143 0 0	69 0 4	673 8 7	200 0 0	.....	473 8 7	Ditto.
Loke Nath Shaw ...	8,323 8 6	5,175 6 2	2,494 13 6	653 4 10	653 4 10	.....	.....	Ditto.
Lyall, R. A., and another (Lyall, Benni & Co.)	3,60,219 2 3	3,06,074 15 5	50,755 7 1	3,388 11 9	2,712 7 11	.....	676 3 10	Ditto.
Leitch, J. K. (Kerr, Leitch & Co.)	1,853 3 0	588 2 9	520 14 6	744 1 9	51 13 3	.....	692 4 6	Ditto.
Lehzen, E. F. W. (Marquardt, Lehzen & Co.)	17,282 10 0	12,483 10 5	3,369 13 3	1,429 2 4	312 10 3	.....	1,116 8 1	Ditto.
Leozander & Co. ...	37,331 4 11	30,200 7 9	5,639 10 3	1,491 2 11	905 15 4	.....	585 3 7	Ditto.
Linjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy ...	4,781 8 5	2,836 15 7	992 9 8	951 15 2	951 15 2	.....	.....	Ditto.
LeFranc, E. A. (3rd) ...	960 0 0	254 14 6	91 3 2	613 14 4	613 14 4	.....	.....	Ditto.
Lalljee Makhunjee ...	6,999 8 9	5,248 7 2	887 7 5	863 10 2	180 4 5	683 5 9	.....	Ditto.
Lumsden, R. S. ...	875 13 9	32 6 10	44 13 1	798 9 10	601 7 3	.....	197 2 7	Ditto.
Lekram Buldeo Das ...	14,468 5 3	10,185 5 0	3,788 13 1	494 3 2	494 3 2	.....	.....	Ditto.
Lolit Mohun Pal Chowdry ...	43,107 4 3	12,742 5 8	20,784 9 4	9,580 5 3	2,120 10 11	7,459 10 4	.....	Ditto.
Lakshmi Narain Dutt ...	58,141 3 6	51,319 6 2	3,582 10 8	3,239 2 8	2,643 0 4	596 2 4	.....	Ditto.
M								
Mackintosh & Co. ...	2,28,494 11 11	1,24,788 3 2	77,432 6 5	26,274 2 4	24,413 1 2	.....	1,861 1 2	Nothing further recoverable.
Mohabharat Roy ...	10,914 8 0	.....	4,062 1 0	6,852 7 0	.....	6,852 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Macleod, Fagan & Co. ...	17,631 7 7	6,841 8 1	10,248 13 1	541 2 5	8 6 7	.....	532 11 10	Ditto.
Maclean, L. A. ...	885 4 9	18 8 8	342 2 8	524 9 5	430 15 10	.....	93 9 7	Ditto.
Melville, William ...	1,868 8 8	.....	359 4 6	1,509 4 2	1,339 13 7	.....	169 6 7	Ditto.
Murdoch, Mackenzie & Co. ...	5,598 2 8	17 10 1	5,037 6 4	543 2 3	458 0 8	.....	85 1 7	Ditto
Macdonald, Daniel ...	1,691 14 2	247 8 0	589 13 2	854 9 0	609 11 3	.....	244 13 9	Ditto.
Martin, William ...	2,106 11 8	75 0 0	552 6 2	1,479 5 6	1,425 0 0	.....	54 5 6	Ditto.
Maddicott, J. H. P. ...	1,911 14 6	111 7 11	98 14 5	801 8 2	579 6 5	.....	222 1 9	Ditto.
Meer Dawood Ally ...	3,044 0 2	1,459 3 0	229 14 5	1,354 14 9	1,191 12 2	.....	163 2 7	Ditto.
Muddunjee Dhurrumsee ...	880 0 2	.....	68 9 6	811 6 8	472 10 8	.....	338 12 0	Ditto.
Morgan, C. ...	1,978 6 3	685 1 2	200 1 11	1,093 3 2	813 3 5	.....	279 15 9	
Mugneeram ...	4,227 6 6	1,405 6 1	2,040 11 0	781 5 5	695 14 0	.....	85 7 5	Ditto.
Murray, James (Black and Murray)	14,162 15 2	9,637 3 3	2,598 4 3	1,927 7 8	1,927 7 8	.....	.....	Ditto.
	16,074 5 7	10,017 10 7	1,496 13 0	4,559 14 0	712 8 0	.....	3,847 6 0	Ditto.

Martin, J. C. ...	2,327 4 4	840 6 5	159 13 4	1,327 0 7	1,239 1 1	.....	87 15 6	Ditto.
Modhoosoodun Dutt (No. 2) ...	8,150 7 5	6,026 15 11	1,226 14 3	896 9 3	896 9 3	.....	.....	Ditto.
Muddun Mohun Dey and another...	40,990 4 2	34,781 7 11	5,687 12 8	520 15 7	437 6 4	.....	83 9 3	Ditto.
Mangos, U. D. ...	13,687 12 10	4,643 6 11	8,055 1 1	989 4 10	858 0 9	.....	131 4 1	Ditto.
Mahomed Baker Aga ...	2,098 2 9	1,032 11 3	432 2 10	633 4 8	534 8 1	.....	98 12 7	Ditto.
Marshall, F. H. (Marshall Bros.) ...	12,811 4 11	6,749 8 9	4,650 2 9	1,411 10 2	1,294 8 4	.....	117 1 10	Ditto.
Megraj Borah and Chogemull Kotary (Megraj Chogemull).	11,487 2 8	7,919 4 4	2,352 5 0	1,215 9 4	1,099 10 1	.....	115 15 3	Ditto.
McKay, W. R. ...	864 6 6	122 7 4	23 14 6	718 0 8	146 1 6	.....	571 15 2	Ditto.
McArthur, James ...	1,119 15 6	.....	62 14 8	1,057 0 10	965 14 3	.....	91 2 7	Ditto.
Mohendro Nath Bose ...	3,094 3 9	.....	2,421 8 5	672 11 4	.....	672 11 4	.....	Ditto.
Makhum Lall Sett ...	3,120 11 5	.....	1,681 10 7	1,439 0 10	.....	1,439 0 10	.....	Ditto
Mohendro Nath Mullick ...	9,662 3 3	5,021 3 6	4,084 5 7	556 10 2	268 13 1	.....	287 13 1	Ditto.
Mahomed Bhoy ...	3,774 9 10	1,522 12 9	1,533 8 1	718 5 0	567 1 8	.....	151 3 4	Ditto.
Mool Chand and Jesraj ...	7,691 13 11	4,613 9 7	2,290 12 5	787 7 11	293 10 1	493 13 10	.....	Ditto.
Mahomed Moosajee Atia ...	3,432 14 7	198 4 1	2,638 9 4	596 1 2	365 6 7	.....	230 10 7	Ditto.
Muddun Mohun Khettry ...	1,740 0 3	.....	294 15 0	1,445 1 3	.....	1,445 1 3	.....	Ditto.
Mahaliram and Muddun Gopal ...	7,868 3 10	3,057 15 6	4,029 3 7	781 0 9	781 0 9	.....	.....	Ditto.
McJohn, J. ...	505 12 10	.....	.....	505 12 10	.....	505 12 10	.....	Ditto.
Merwan, K. P., and another ...	4,846 5 9	2,750 0 5	1,200 15 9	895 5 7	867 1 7	.....	28 4 0	Ditto.
Mutty Ram Sett and sons ...	4,676 9 3	1,942 7 8	1,048 15 1	1,685 2 6	1,287 14 4	397 4 2	.....	Ditto.
Mohendro Nath Sadkhan and another.	4,534 0 0	2,040 1 4	866 4 1	1,627 10 7	891 10 10	735 15 9	.....	Ditto.
Miller, J. R. (John Miller & Co) ...	48,762 3 9	30,443 6 5	10,564 12 2	7,754 1 2	6,734 8 4	1,019 8 10	.....	Ditto.
Masson, Michael Peter ...	5,766 8 2	1,586 0 0	3,656 15 8	523 8 6	399 8 0	.....	124 0 6	Ditto.
Masson, Peter Petros ...	791 1 2	.....	.....	791 1 2	.....	791 1 2	.....	Ditto.
Moorally Dhur Bunsee Lall ...	10,977 9 11	5,905 9 2	4,453 11 6	618 5 3	508 10 4	.....	109 10 11	Ditto.
Madhubindro Ray Chowdry ...	15,004 3 9	8,202 6 5	3,685 0 3	3,116 13 1	2,325 6 6	791 6 7	...	Ditto.
Michael, J. C (3rd) ...	10,566 0 4	7,099 4 9	1,573 10 10	1,893 0 9	1,406 12 10	486 3 11	.....	Ditto.
Mulji Jumna Das ...	15,985 14 2	3,202 7 2	995 7 8	11,787 15 4	11,519 6 7	268 8 9	.....	Ditto.
N								
Nobin Chunder Daw and others ...	535 12 0	.....	20 0 0	515 12 0	.....	515 12 0	310 10 6	Nothing further recoverable.
Nilkanta Das Sil ...	623 0 0	.....	.....	623 0 0	.....	623 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Nemy Churn Bysack ...	1,210 13 0	.....	428 5 4	782 7 8	696 8 1	.....	85 15 7	Ditto.
Nobin Kristo Ghose ...	2,450 0 0	617 3 1	536 10 3	1,296 2 8	1,063 3 1	.....	232 15 7	Ditto.
Narain Sing & Co. ...	32,007 6 11	18,805 8 7	9,718 1 2	3,483 13 2	3,424 11 7	.....	59 1 7	Ditto.
Nicol, J. Dyce ...	23,409 1 11	9,527 9 10	5,556 0 4	8,325 7 9	1,549 5 8	.....	6,776 2 1	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Dey ...	1,375 1 7	542 8 0	247 1 10	585 7 9	585 7 9	.....	.....	Ditto.
Nicholls and others (W. Nicholls & Co.).	18,841 1 4	13,331 1 10	4,261 1 2	1,248 14 4	912 15 7	.....	335 14 9	Ditto.
Nicholas, J. D., and another (Kelly & Co.)	12,300 9 5	6,386 14 5	2,418 1 10	3,495 9 0	3,340 3 0	.....	155 6 0	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Dutt and another	1,407 7 0	.....	800 0 0	607 7 0	.....	607 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Nogendro Narain Dutt (separate account).	7,364 8 9	2,826 4 4	2,530 0 5	2,008 4 0	1,977 13 8	.....	30 6 4	Ditto.
Nicachie, P. ...	2,530 6 8	1,679 15 5	229 5 9	621 1 6	561 0 8	.....	60 0 10	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1905.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
		Dividends paid.	Other payments.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Nogendro Nath Banerjee and another.	947 1 6	.....	300 14 2	646 3 4	.....	646 3 4	.....	Nothing further recoverable.
Nuddia Chand Sannyasi and others	6,790 1 0	1,263 11 3	3,160 7 7	2,365 14 2	1,264 15 5	1,100 14 9	.....	Ditto.
Netai Churn Sen ...	900 0 0	.....	.....	900 0 0	.....	900 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Neil, C. L. ...	1,491 9 0	.....	5 7 0	1,486 2 0	.....	1,486 2 0	.....	Ditto.
O								
Owen, Allhusen & Co. ..	29,891 0 9	794 12 2	25,800 15 4	3,295 4 8	3,163 15 10	.....	131 4 10	Nothing further recoverable.
Ord, William (Murdock & Co.) ...	3,515 2 3	.....	2,944 14 7	570 3 8	511 1 0	.....	59 2 8	Ditto.
Ord, W. K ...	679 8 4	57 7 10	53 4 9	568 11 9	503 11 10	.....	64 15 11	Ditto.
Oneil, Thomas ..	1,510 13 8	.....	671 3 1	839 10 7	465 9 6	.....	374 1 1	Ditto.
Onirao Singh ...	2,747 15 11	1,845 11 8	391 9 2	510 11 1	352 14 1	.....	157 13 0	Ditto.
Obhoy Churn Dutt ..	1,127 0 6	487 9 9	137 0 0	502 6 9	.....	502 6 9	.....	Ditto.
Osman Hajee Ebrahim ...	3,994 4 2	2,012 15 1	375 1 8	1,606 3 5	1,212 6 5	393 13 0	.....	Ditto.
P								
Palmer, John ...	7,707 7 [illegible]	6,152 6 4	1,013 0 10	542 0 9	542 0 9	393 13 0	.....	Nothing further recoverable.
Pew, P. L. ...	52,965 13 1	34,068 0 5	12,875 1 11	6,022 10 9	2,167 15 2	.....	3,854 11 7	Ditto.
Posner, J. ...	7,075 8 6	2,972 1 0	3,003 4 3	1,100 3 3	806 10 9	.....	293 8 6	Ditto.
Parry, John ...	4,996 8 11	1,744 7 6	1,616 0 2	1,636 1 3	1,549 15 9	.....	86 1 6	Ditto.
Price, Henry ...	15,380 1 3	.....	14,642 1 8	737 15 7	660 5 9	.....	77 9 10	Ditto.
Payne & Co. (Walter Newton & Co.) (Bombay firm).	8,025 0 0	6,125 3 10	1,367 15 6	531 12 8	531 12 8	.....	.....	Ditto.
Phillips, John ...	4,156 0 0	10 11 8	248 10 5	3,896 9 11	1,501 10 4	.....	2,394 15 7	Ditto.
Phillips, G. W. DeRhee ...	1,260 0 0	538 14 4	98 9 5	622 8 3	562 4 3	.....	60 4 0	Ditto.
Protap Chunder Chatterjee ...	748 11 7	37 12 5	75 8 9	635 6 5	635 6 5	.....	.....	Ditto.
Poolin Chunder Mitter ...	672 9 7	.....	2 8 0	670 1 7	.....	670 1 7	.....	Ditto.
Prosun Chand Galeecha (Dhurrum Chand Pootum Chand).	96,847 4 1	42,486 15 0	33,592 7 0	20,767 14 1	19,827 8 11	.....	940 5 2	Ditto.
Purmessur Khan and others (Purmessur Khan, Debendro Nath Khan, Purmessur Khan & Co.).	3,129 9 9	1,109 0 8	1,364 2 4	656 6 9	656 6 9	.....	.....	Ditto
Palmer, R. G. & Co. ...	35,446 13 0	15,125 3 8	11,148 4 1	9,173 5 3	241 5 0	8,932 0 3	.....	Ditto.
Panna Lall Auddy ...	7,955 6 10	4,277 3 8	556 4 9	3,121 14 5	2,828 15 10	.....	292 14 7	Ditto.

Pran Nath Pal ...	3,223 10 11	1,409 7 3	1,229 1 6	515 2 2	515 2 2	.....	.....	Ditto.
Pasumarti Jagappa ...	9,184 7 10	4,123 0 1	3,727 13 7	1,333 10 2	177 13 1	1,155 13 1	.....	Ditto.
Parno Chunder Nundy ...	1,716 2 3	581 1 7	93 10 7	1,041 6 1	1,029 11 1	.....	11 11 0	Ditto.
Puschaun Das and Mungle Chand (Hattee Sing Soorajmull and Mungle Chand).	6,183 14 3	3,008 0 0	3,175 7 4	0 6 1	.....	0 6 11	.....	Ditto.
Panch Cowrie Sen and another ...	5,240 2 11	3,603 13 11	589 3 2	1,047 1 10	733 13 3	313 4 7	.....	Ditto
Parsuttum Lall ...	18,295 6 11	4,859 13 1	10.068 9 1	3,367 0 9	3,098 3 2	.....	268 13 7	Ditto.
R								
Russel, C D. ...	8,785 14 2	7,162 15 2	1,059 0 9	563 14 3	20 15 2	.....	542 15 1	Ditto.
Roghu Nath Bose ...	1,778 13 4	702 13 10	444 4 0	631 12 6	591 11 0	.....	40 1 6	Ditto.
Ram Dhone Mitter ...	838 5 4	52 4 5	217 8 2	568 8 9	453 1 6	.....	115 7 3	Ditto.
Rustomjee Cowasjee & Co. ...	11,032 15 0	3,373 5 8	6,015 1 6	1.644 7 10	1,285 10 3	.....	358 13 7	Ditto.
Ramsabuck Misser and others (2nd)	1.23,206 9 4	76,538 6 6	29,912 4 9	16.755 14 1	16,382 14 4	.....	372 15 9	Ditto.
Ram Narain Sreemany ...	9,319 8 0	4,158 0 11	2,041 7 1	3,120 0 0	3,066 10 8	.....	53 5 4	Ditto.
Robinson, J. J. (Wallace & Co) ...	3,052 8 8	282 0 0	2,027 4 6	743 4 2	309 14 9	.....	433 5 5	Ditto.
Ritz, Alfred ...	1,139 0 0	.....	208 7 6	930 8 6	690 13 5	.....	239 11 1	Ditto.
Rakhal Chunder Banerjee (Jr.) ...	5,562 0 0	138 2 6	2,869 1 9	2,554 11 9	62 13 6	2,491 14 3	.....	Ditto.
Ram Gopal Pal ...	8,141 12 6	4,427 4 5	2,408 6 8	1,306 1 5	1.107 12 11	.....	198 4 6	Ditto.
Rushton, H. P. (Rushton Brothers)	83,759 12 6	52,608 8 4	26,996 12 2	4.154 8 0	4,020 8 3	.....	133 15 9	Ditto.
Rustomjee Cowasjee ...	3,796 13 7	1,637 9 1	425 11 10	1,733 8 8	1,537 12 2	.....	195 12 6	Ditto.
Ram Saran Lall ...	57,280 1 1	31.982 11 9	21.011 11 2	4,285 10 2	4,128 9 5	.....	157 0 9	Ditto.
Ram Kissen Kotary ...	7,527 14 3	5,005 2 4	1,842 6 5	680 5 6	680 5 6	.....	.....	Ditto.
Rushton, Edward ...	2,784 3 9	1,418 6 4	708 1 11	657 11 6	657 11 6	.....	.....	Ditto.
Ramsamull and Punna Lall ...	1,933 2 9	668 12 9	720 0 5	544 5 7	334 9 2	.....	209 12 5	Ditto.
Robertson, C. A. (1st) ...	1,500 0 0	477 2 10	81 12 9	941 0 5	726 4 9	.....	214 11 8	Ditto.
Reinhold, Henry (Reinhold & Co.)	13,795 10 0	10,443 11 5	2,663 9 1	688 5 6	505 15 5	.....	182 6 1	Ditto.
Reinhold, H. C., and another (Reinhold Brothers).	5,998 10 10	185 7 9	1,717 6 5	4,145 12 8	233 14 0	.....	3,911 14 8	Ditto.
Rash Behary Roy and Jalladhur Roy.	35,265 14 4	5,084 2 6	23,327 14 0	6,853 13 10	1,013 14 5	5,839 15 5	.....	Ditto.
Ritz, Reinhold and Feilman ...	13,333 5 0	10,502 0 10	1,073 3 9	1,758 0 5	216 13 6	1,541 2 11	.....	Ditto.
Raj Chunder Pakhira ...	1,363 0 6	422 10 2	233 9 4	706 13 0	446 9 8	.....	260 3 4	Ditto.
Ram Das Pal ...	1,545 8 3	506 2 6	475 10 9	563 11 0	421 3 0	.....	142 8 0	Ditto.
Ram Doyal Ghose (1st) ...	753 0 0	.....	45 8 3	707 7 9	647 14 2	.....	59 9 7	Ditto.
Radha Kishen Memany (Radha Kissen Jetmull) ...	4,358 15 6	1,864 2 2	1,915 9 9	579 3 7	579 3 7	.....	.....	Ditto.
Ram Lall Bhutter ...	5,064 0 4	.....	4,364 9 6	699 6 10	.....	699 6 10	.....	Ditto.
Ram Rick Kerwa and another (Kissen Lall Jainarain) ...	1,371 5 3	496 11 0	142 10 3	732 0 0	732 0 0	.....	.....	Ditto.
Ram Doyal Chobay ...	1,764 2 3	.....	15 8 6	1,748 9 9	.....	1,748 9 9	.....	Ditto.
Rajendro Nath Ghose and another (Ghose, Sinha & Co.) ...	84,181 7 1	66,773 3 8	15,981 6 4	1,426 13 1	1,426 13 1	.....	.....	Ditto.
Ramjee Das Khettry and another (Ramjee Das Gopal Das) ...	1,630 12 0	493 15 0	581 5 1	555 7 11	262 8 3	.....	292 15 8	Ditto.

Estate.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements. Dividends paid.	Whole disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1892.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Ram Gopal Soogun Chand ...	525 2 0	.....	.....	525 2 0	.....	525 2 0	.....	Nothing further recoverable.
Robinson, J. H. (2nd Insolvency)	830 0 0	.....	41 4 11	788 11 1	563 10 9	.....	225 0 4	Ditto.
Ram Rick Pal ...	613 3 3	.....	53 14 10	559 4 5	474 3 1	.....	85 1 4	Ditto.
Ram Coomar Chewdhury ...	16,994 15 10	9,683 6 0	6,839 7 10	472 2 0	471 2 6	0 15 6	.....	Ditto.
Runchore Das Dhunjee ...	26,104 7 3	13,010 14 1	10,408 6 2	2,685 3 0	2,685 3 0	.....	.....	Ditto.
Ram Lall and others (Bhugwan Das Bunna Chand).	5,889 0 9	2,966 1 2	551 1 0	2,371 14 7	2,352 11 9	.....	19 2 10	Ditto.
Rekhab Das Bagree and others ...	8,184 15 8	1,569 13 10	5,290 5 4	1,324 12 6	1,261 8 0	.....	63 4 6	Ditto.
Ramrick Das and Nundram (Sirdarmull Rum Rick).	11,036 10 6	7,649 6 0	1,849 2 6	1,538 2 0	1,538 2 0	.....	.....	Ditto.
Ram Protap and others (Ram Protap Joynarain).	6,371 12 6	2,236 9 5	1,709 11 11	2,425 7 2	2,078 6 2	.....	347 1 0	Ditto.
Boghunath Das Mudden Gopal ...	73,481 6 2	37,671 5 7	28,753 6 0	7,056 10 7	6,704 15 2	.....	351 11 5	Ditto.
Boghunath Rai Sureka ...	7,572 7 6	1,224 13 7	1,947 6 1	4,400 3 10	1,853 13 8	2,546 6 2	.....	Ditto.
S								
Stewart, W. C. & Co. ...	8,040 4 10	2,515 5 5	1,414 11 0	4,110 4 5	3,953 12 5	.....	156 8 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Sopais, W. DeMonti ...	2,514 11 7	.....	912 2 6	1,602 9 1	1,533 5 10	.....	69 3 3	Ditto.
Stocqueler, J. H. ...	7,138 0 0	210 6 5	5,537 0 7	1,390 9 0	1,122 12 7	.....	267 12 5	Ditto.
Schlatter, Michael ...	20,294 14 10	16,357 13 1	2,433 0 9	1,504 1 0	669 0 9	.....	835 0 3	Ditto.
Smoult, W. H. ...	1,976 10 3	248 4 11	328 9 3	1,399 12 1	1,040 0 0	.....	359 12 1	Ditto.
Sheppard, G. A. ...	5,598 2 10	4,179 1 11	662 0 7	757 0 4	652 6 0	.....	104 10 4	Ditto.
Sarkies & Co., P. J. ...	52,610 10 9	6,473 9 2	45,380 2 2	756 15 5	602 12 10	.....	154 2 7	Ditto.
Sarkies, P. J. ...	10,227 7 7	6,170 7 7	3,097 5 4	959 10 8	787 6 3	.....	172 4 5	Ditto.
Sree Gopal Misser ...	1,951 0 0	55 14 4	678 6 8	1,216 11 0	1,093 0 11	.....	123 10 1	Ditto.
Stubb, W. V. G. ...	3,491 6 5	81 3 10	1,649 12 7	1,760 6 0	262 2 3	.....	1,498 3 9	Ditto.
Solomon, Moladina ...	64,041 6 10	43,579 4 11	17,498 10 0	2,963 7 11	2,682 12 0	.....	280 11 11	Ditto.
Shib Chunder Seal ...	13,555 3 9	3,239 6 10	9,479 3 3	836 9 8	836 9 8	.....	.....	Ditto.
Sew Nundun Panday ...	32,283 9 9	18,850 1 5	7,473 4 4	5,960 4 0	5,229 5 1	.....	730 14 11	Ditto.
Sreenath Mullick ...	17,782 7 7	13,851 5 6	3,389 12 10	541 5 3	431 12 6	.....	109 8 9	Ditto.
Smith, A. M. ...	2,800 10 7	244 1 6	801 15 7	1,754 9 6	1,371 10 8	.....	382 14 10	Ditto.
Solomon & Co., D. H. ...	16,053 12 9	9,548 4 5	4,711 4 9	1,794 3 7	1,606 0 1	.....	188 3 6	Ditto.
Schiller, F., and others (Borradaile, Schiller & Co.).	1,52,678 15 7	84,826 0 6	31,168 12 4	36,684 2 9	29,445 3 6	.....	7,238 15 3	Ditto.
Straw, F. T. ...	1,22,111 4 8	60,033 2 9	61,513 13 4	564 4 7	564 4 7	.....	.....	Ditto.
Smith, Thomas & Co. ...	66,941 4 3	8,918 11 0	56,288 9 2	1,734 0 1	1,078 12 0	.....	655 4 1	Ditto.
Sham Lall Khettry (Dewri Nundun Lalljee Mull.)	16,592 12 6	12,647 15 8	3,302 15 10	1,001 13 0	1,001 13 0	.....	.....	Ditto.

Soutendro Mohun Tagore ...	810 5 9	132 12 7	62 11 4	614 13 10	614 13 10	.....	.....	Ditto.
Stephen, A. J. (2nd Insolvency) ...	1,201 8 0	212 14 5	42 1 2	946 8 5	326 1 3	.....	620 7 2	Ditto.
Schiller, F. (separate account) ...	5,482 10 7	1,287 9 0	1,489 4 1	2,705 13 6	2,489 5 2	.....	216 8 4	Ditto.
Syed Ebrahim Hossen ...	7,910 1 3	.....	1,410 1 3	3,500 0 0	.....	3,500 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Sagoremull Setmull ...	1,151 1 0	.....	603 2 3	547 14 9	.....	547 14 9	.....	Ditto.
Siddeswur Das (1st) ...	2,748 4 0	290 0 0	674 15 1	1,783 4 11	1,772 10 2	.....	10 10 9	Ditto.
Sew Das Bibeswar Das ...	1,794 9 5	.....	685 9 7	1,108 15 10	.....	1,108 15 10	.....	Ditto.
Santosh Lall Dutt ..	1,371 8 0	.....	.....	1,371 8 0	.....	1,371 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Sheodanmull and another (Sheodanmull Chuggunmull).	8,847 1 4	7,292 5 6	876 10 3	678 1 7	678 1 7	.....	.....	Ditto.
Summers, A. (Watson and Summers).	12,397 8 8	5,529 15 0	5,901 15 9	965 9 11	358 9 7	.....	607 0 4	Ditto.
Soorjeemull Kadia (Sewnaraiu Soorjeemull).	2,442 15 10	931 13 4	990 15 11	520 2 7	520 2 7	.....	.....	Ditto.
Sykes, G. S. (Sykes & Co.) ...	22,408 15 9	16,189 4 0	4,609 14 6	1,609 13 3	1,587 3 3	.....	22 10 0	Ditto.
Shaik Ellahi Bux and another ...	3,255 6 9	1,965 14 10	550 11 2	738 12 9	738 12 9	.....	.....	Ditto.
Stewart, C. ...	60,695 15 8	41,866 6 7	17,736 14 6	1,092 10 7	1,092 10 7	.....	.....	Ditto.
Schollay & Co. ...	1,077 2 1	212 9 7	191 10 4	672 14 2	214 2 8	.....	458 11 6	Ditto.
Sarat Chunder Burman ...	5,465 14 9	.....	1,989 1 9	3,476 13 0	.....	3,476 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Soshee Bhusun Coondoo and others (Kala Chand Coondoo).	23,490 10 4	5,874 1 11	13,655 0 11	3,961 7 6	2,078 10 2	1,882 13 4	.....	Ditto.
Smith, E. A., and others (E. A. Smith & Co.).	9,567 12 2	6,062 5 11	2,965 14 10	539 7 5	403 8 7	.....	135 14 10	Ditto.
Shaik Omer Ally and another ...	10,213 2 0	4,943 10 8	1,329 14 8	3,939 8 8	2,212 5 6	1,727 3 2	.....	Ditto.
Sreenibash Patro ...	980 0 0	232 12 4	83 14 5	663 5 3	630 4 6	.....	33 0 9	Ditto.
Soshee Bhusan Mookerjee ...	2,273 2 0	1,333 4 10	91 11 0	848 2 2	238 0 6	610 1 8	.....	Ditto.
Sarat Chunder Gossain ...	1,200 0 0	593 10 0	69 2 11	537 3 1	527 8 6	.....	9 10 7	Ditto.
Smythe, C. V. ...	1,630 12 9	853 1 1	135 11 9	641 15 11	629 7 6	.....	12 8 5	Ditto.
Soondermull Sitaram ...	9,321 11 6	6,120 4 7	2,165 2 1	1,036 4 10	1,036 4 10	.....	.....	Ditto.
Surujmull (Udoyram Tansuk Das)	5,241 12 9	3,849 6 3	847 3 9	545 2 9	462 13 10	.....	82 4 11	Ditto.
Soogun Chand Gopeekissen ...	12,935 1 6	8,802 15 6	3,174 8 10	957 9 2	640 12 11	.....	316 12 3	Ditto.
Sew Narain Soorajmull and another (Gujanund Mahadeo).	5,248 6 6	2,576 5 4	680 2 9	1,991 14 5	1,225 4 5	766 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Sree Kissen Das Champa Lall (Gobin Lall and others.)	27,054 6 3	8,196 1 8	10,977 4 11	7,880 15 8	7,839 9 0	.....	41 6 8	Ditto.
Sham Lall and others ...	9,067 12 8	2,049 3 6	861 4 0	6,157 15 2	5,778 12 9	378 8 5	.....	Ditto.
Sreedam Chunder Seal, 2nd ...	541 10 1	.....	37 13 2	503 12 11	493 15 5	9 13 6	.....	Ditto.
T								
Tallah & Co. (1st) ...	1,21,167 0 7	68,615 10 0	50,626 7 9	1,924 14 10	1,139 10 6	.....	785 4 4	Nothing further recoverable.
Tallah & Co. (2nd)	19,223 10 2	8,961 4 4	9,684 15 7	577 6 3	411 1 3	.....	166 5 0	Ditto.

Estates	Whole amount of receipts *	Whole Disbursements. Dividends paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other payments	Balance	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
T	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Thomas & Co. ...	4,56,276 15 3	3,98,103 6 2	50,239 15 2	6,933 9 11	1,314 1 0	.....	5,619 8 11	Nothing further recoverable.
Turton, Sir T. E. M. ...	2,49,996 3 10	1,48,440 1 3	1,00,447 2 8	1,108 15 11	661 10 1	.....	447 5 10	Ditto.
Troylukho Noth Roy and another	26,576 11 0	18,630 12 6	7,142 7 5	803 7 1	712 2 11	.....	91 4 2	Ditto.
Thorndike, A., and another (Atkinson, Tilton & Co.).	48,581 15 8	19,772 1 0	25,210 0 8	3,599 14 0	2,681 9 4	.....	918 4 8	Ditto.
Tunsook Roy and Premsook Roy...	27,590 9 11	10,023 12 8	10,889 8 2	6,677 5 1	5,653 1 7	.....	1,024 3 6	Ditto.
Templeton, A. N. (2nd) ...	2,000 0 0	58 10 0	710 4 4	1,231 1 8	1,231 1 8	.....	.....	Ditto.
Turnbull, R. A. ...	18,183 9 3	2,771 3 3	14,076 13 11	1,335 8 1	107 3 8	.....	1,228 4 5	Ditto.
Tincowry Das ..	6,741 8 4	4,295 4 9	1,163 2 7	1,283 1 0	1,283 1 0	.....	.....	Ditto.
Tiruthram ...	1,445 3 9	519 12 6	226 0 7	699 6 8	207 4 5	.....	492 2 3	Ditto.
Tincowry Nundy ...	8,330 6 9	3,069 1 5	3,729 1 6	1,532 3 10	527 13 8	1,004 6 2	.....	Ditto.
Tolaram and another (Tolaram Champalall).	3,865 15 3	.....	3,212 10 9	653 4 6	.....	653 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Tara Prosanno Sircar ...	1,62,699 9 6	76,571 3 6	83,524 15 4	2,603 6 8	2,531 3 4	.....	72 3 4	Ditto.
Tincowri Sadkhan ...	8,969 13 11	5,405 7 0	2,356 1 3	1,208 5 8	565 7 0	642 14 8	.....	Ditto.
Tulsi Das Pal ...	10,360 2 7	3,355 10 10	2,748 2 11	4,256 4 10	1,276 7 11	2,979 12 11	.....	Ditto.
U								
Upendra Chander Singh (2nd) ...	14,627 10 3	9,073 8 0	4,079 15 5	1,474 2 10	42 12 3	1,431 6 7	.....	Nothing further recoverable.
V								
Vandenberg, (2nd) J. B. ...	5,740 4 3	4,036 0 7	468 7 9	1,235 11 11	1,235 11 11	.....	.....	Nothing further recoverable.
Voight	125 0 0	.....	.....	125 0 0	.....	125 0 0	.....	Ditto.
W								
Wallis, Joseph	1,20,346 2 7	88,227 7 6	29,932 12 8	2,165 14 5	1,398 0 5	.....	767 14 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Waring, E. S. S	3,066 8 8	1,784 1 7	529 5 2	753 1 11	647 4 3	.....	105 13 8	Ditto.

William, Stephen	20,504 1 5	17,453 13 10	2,207 14 7	842 5 0	474 9 9	.....	367 11 3	Ditto.
Watson & Co. (Gibbon & Co.) ...	1,06,519 3 0	87,390 15 9	15,992 0 3	3,136 3 0	1,903 9 8	.....	1,232 9 4	Ditto.
Wood, H. W. J.	2,539 13 0	712 3 7	885 5 3	942 4 2	785 11 9	.....	156 8 5	Ditto.
Wood, David	1,414 3 0	56 7 3	809 0 3	548 11 6	548 11 6	.....	.....	Ditto.
Webb, John	4,457 8 3	2,391 0 8	1,103 4 5	963 3 2	354 14 4	.....	608 4 10	Ditto.
Wallis, C. B.	8,520 11 5	6,592 2 1	1,403 4 3	525 5 2	120 11 5	.....	404 9 8	Ditto.
Woodin, W. (G. F. Hodgekinson & Co.).	25,413 4 5	1,022 8 2	22,444 3 9	1,946 8 6	1,549 5 6	.....	397 3 0	Ditto.
Woomesh Chunder Banerjee ...	23,991 14 1	19,723 8 11	3,084 8 11	1,183 12 3	1,183 12 3	.....	.....	Ditto.
Woopendro Chunder Singhee and another.	9,243 6 3	3,473 13 2	2,635 2 1	3,134 7 0	1,732 15 1	.....	1,401 7 11	Ditto.
Woopendro Nath Dutt ...	2,148 11 8	.....	3 14 0	2,144 13 8	.....	2,144 13 8	.....	Ditto.
Z								
Zunini, A.	4,860 2 9	1,002 1 3	2,984 10 3	873 7 3	534 6 9	.....	339 0 6	Nothing further recoverable.

INSOLVENT ESTATES (NEW ACT).

HALF-YEARLY STATEMENT MADE UP TO 31ST JANUARY 1917.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements		Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
		Dividend paid.	Other payments.					
A	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Apcar Alexander, A., Jur. ...	50,589 10 11	45,452 4 11	3,423 10 5	1,713 11 7	.....	1,679 7 5	34 4 2	Outstanding in course of recovery.
							No. 2.	
Asharam ...	124 4 0	.....	23 10 4	100 9 8	.....	100 9 8	.....	Ditto.
Adya Nath Rukshitt ...	2,202 11 9	1,197 13 0	676 11 6	328 3 3	.....	.....	224 0 1	Ditto.
							104 3 2	
							No. 2.	
Adamjee Dawdbhoy ...	19,186 0 9	11,458 5 11	1,090 9 6	6,637 1 4	.....	299 8 7	6,313 4 4	Ditto.
							24 4 5	
							No. 2. D. C. of 1st dividend account transferred to E.	
Adam Ahmed ...	50 0 0	.....	23 14 0	26 2 0	.....	26 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Abdul Latiff Ahmed ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Atulya Prosad Ghose ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Aghore Kumar Mookerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	29 4 0	20 12 0	.....	20 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Agacy and another, A. J. ...	50 0 0	.....	29 2 6	20 13 6	.....	20 13 6	.....	Ditto.
Aghore Chunder Naug ...	473 5 7	120 0 0	109 10 11	243 10 8	.....	243 10 8	.....	Ditto.
Assaram and Balkissen ...	5,886 11 6	454 11 1	2,380 8 7	3,051 7 10	2,663 9 3	387 14 7	.....	Ditto.
Arun Chunder Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	10 13 6	39 2 6	.....	39 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Akhil Chunder Chatterjee ...	50 0 0	.....	25 3 0	24 13 0	.....	24 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Anil Krishna Shome ...	50 0 0	.....	6 8 0	43 8 0	.....	43 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Arun Chunder Sookul ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Akhil Chunder Dey ...	595 3 6	.....	594 6 6	0 13 0	.....	0 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Anath Chander Banerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	24 12 0	25 4 0	.....	25 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Anunda Prosad Banerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	22 11 6	27 4 6	.....	27 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Adamjee Kader Bhai ...	50 0 0	.....	5 11 6	44 4 6	.....	44 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Anunda Prosad Nag ...	3,479 3 11	.....	470 14 10	3,008 5 1	.....	3,008 5 1	.....	Ditto.
Anirudha Shaw ...	361 12 6	.....	166 5 4	195 7 2	.....	195 7 2	.....	Ditto.
Anunda Mohan Dey ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Abdul Bari ...	50 0 0	.....	26 6 0	23 10 0	.....	23 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Amulya Nath Roy ...	50 0 0	.....	6 7 6	43 8 6	.....	43 8 6	.....	Ditto.

Atul Chunder Das ...	50 0 0	.....	5 15 6	44 0 6	.....	44 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Anukul Chunder Gupta ...	639 12 2	.....	150 9 4	489 2 10	.....	489 2 10	.....	Ditto.
Ananto Churn Addy ...	276 0 6	.....	262 12 3	13 4 3	.....	13 4 3	.....	Ditto.
A. K. Ghose ...	410 14 9	.....	154 14 6	256 0 3	.....	256 0 3	.....	Ditto.
Abdul Mannan ...	50 0 0	.....	6 5 6	43 10 6	.....	43 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Akhoy Kumar Auddy and Pulin Behary Auddy.	3,893 8 10	.....	608 5 7	3,285 3 3	.....	3,285 3 3	.....	Ditto.
Abdul Hamid ...	2,150 0 0	1,398 5 2	595 10 1	156 0 9	.....	156 0 9	.....	Ditto.
Atul Krishna Sen ...	50 0 0	.....	18 7 0	31 9 0	.....	31 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Abdul Fazil Muhammad Azizul Huq (Effeudic).	211 5 0	.....	112 11 6	98 9 6	.....	98 9 6	.....	Ditto.
Ashutosh Ghose ...	50 0 0	.....	11 2 6	38 13 6	.....	38 13 6	.....	Ditto.
Abden Joseph Robin ...	50 0 0	.....	38 11 0	11 5 0	.....	11 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Abden Cader Joseph ...	50 0 0	.....	37 14 6	12 1 6	.....	12 1 6	.....	Ditto.
Abinash Chunder Sarkar and another.	549 3 0	.....	147 4 9	401 14 3	.....	401 14 3	.....	Ditto.
Ambica Charan Chuckerbutty and others.	6,739 13 6	120 0 0	450 15 2	6,159 14 4	.....	6,085 7 10	74 6 6	Ditto.
							No. 2.	
Amulya Charan Sircar ...	425 0 0	.....	221 15 6	203 0 6	.....	203 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Agacy, Edward Joseph ...	450 0 0	.....	48 5 6	401 10 6	.....	401 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Ajoodhia Prosad (Luchmi Narain Bungsheedhur).	75 4 9	.....	30 12 2	44 8 7	.....	44 8 7	.....	Ditto.
Abraham Joseph ...	782 15 0	.....	782 12 0	0 3 0	.....	0 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Aminuddin Haldar ...	205 8 9	.....	21 7 8	184 1 1	.....	184 1 1	.....	Ditto.
Abinash Chunder Sen ...	50 0 0	.....	15 8 6	34 7 6	.....	34 7 6	.....	Ditto.
Abinash Chunder Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	10 10 6	39 5 6	.....	39 5 6	.....	Ditto.
Ajoodhia Prosad Sing ...	784 9 9	.....	117 10 8	666 15 1	.....	666 15 1	.....	Ditto.
Augier Chande Charles ...	50 0 0	.....	15 3 0	34 13 0	.....	34 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Albini, Gustave ...	3,183 8 0	.....	324 11 3	2,858 12 9	.....	2,858 12 9	.....	Ditto.
Abdulla Hadjee Hamed ...	50 0 0	.....	9 5 6	40 10 6	.....	40 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Abdul Rosul ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Adaito Charan Khatooa and Gosto Behary Chuckerbutty.	11,087 9 6	4 11 9	10,911 4 7	171 9 2	4 11 0	166 14 2	.....	Ditto.
Azmat Ali ...	50 0 0	.....	5 10 0	44 6 0	.....	44 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Ahmuddin Sayed, Mahomed Amin Sayed and Mahamed Amin.	50 0 0	.....	13 10 0	36 6 0	.....	36 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Ashootosh Mullick	50 0 0	.....	9 5 6	40 10 6	.....	40 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Anee Chand and another (Anee Chand Narain Das).	12,766 15 0	3,171 3 8	1,441 2 2	8,154 9 2	7,035 2 3	1,119 6 5	.....	Ditto.
Abdul Aziz	50 0 0	.....	8 8 0	41 8 0	.....	41 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Abdul Sobhan	50 0 0	.....	12 5 0	37 11 0	.....	37 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Abdul Halim Ghuznavi ...	13,174 11 11	.....	1,697 10 2	11,477 1 9	.....	11,477 1 9	.....	Ditto.
Anundjee	50 0 0	.....	13 13 6	36 2 6	.....	36 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Aiya Kolai Nadir	50 0 0	.....	11 6 0	38 10 0	.....	38 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Ahmuddin Khoja Metha Momnal	50 0 0	.....	8 8 0	41 8 0	.....	41 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Apurba Krishna Moti Lall ...	50 0 0	.....	11 12 0	38 4 0	.....	38 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Annada Prosad Roy ...	57 8 0	.....	18 3 6	39 4 6	.....	39 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Achinp Chinaman ...	50 0 0	.....	8 11 0	41 5 0	.....	41 5 0	.....	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements. Dividend paid.	Whole disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfer to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. L. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
A								
Ashootosh Dutt & Co. (Hem Chunder Sen).	4,626 9 9	19 4 8	474 14 9	4,132 6 4	.....	4,132 6 4	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Abhoy Charan Das ...	155 2 0	.....	121 12 0	33 6 0	.....	33 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Alexander Walter Edward ...	257 13 0	.....	58 0 11	199 12 1	.....	199 12 1 G. P. N. 400 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Annada Prosad Sinha ...	50 0 0	.....	11 9 0	38 7 0	.....	38 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Abdul Quashim ...	50 0 0	.....	11 5 0	38 11 0	.....	38 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Amulya Prosad Ghose ...	186 12 9	.....	24 2 5	162 10 4	.....	162 10 4	.....	Ditto.
Abdul Wahed Abdulla ...	50 0 0	.....	34 8 0	15 8 0	.....	15 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Ashad Ali Khan ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Alpassie, Mitchel Edward ...	50 0 0	.....	33 9 0	16 7 0	.....	16 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Akshoy Kumar Dey ...	50 0 0	.....	18 9 0	31 7 0	.....	31 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Arathoon, Edward Adolphus ...	70 0 0	.....	14 12 0	55 4 0	.....	55 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Ashutosh Mitter ...	50 0 0	.....	19 14 0	30 2 0	.....	30 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Anderson, T. E. ...	50 0 0	.....	9 0 0	41 0 0	.....	41 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Annada Prosad Banerjee and Ramesh Chandra Banerjee.	50 0 0	.....	21 14 0	28 2 0	.....	28 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Amar Nath Bose ...	47 8 0	.....	40 8 0	7 0 0	.....	7 0 0	.....	Ditto.
B								
Bhujendra Nath Banerjee ...	655 0 0	87 0 0	160 13 6	407 2 6	46 0 0	.....	361 2 6	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Bejoy Kisto Dey ...	2,942 10 0	1,569 11 5	698 4 0	674 10 7	.....	86 6 1	588 4 6	Ditto.
Begraj Tularam ...	3,000 0 0	1,747 13 3	506 9 8	745 9 1	.....	745 9 1	No. 2	Ditto.
Balabi Chand ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Bunsidhar and others ...	350 0 0	.....	73 0 6	276 15 6	.....	276 15 6	.....	Ditto.
Benode Behary Sircar and others	1,497 2 8	.....	926 13 6	570 4 9	.....	570 4 9	.....	Ditto.
Bhola Nath Ash ...	70 0 0	.....	60 14 3	9 1 9	.....	9 1 9	.....	Ditto.
Brown, James Walter ...	117 6 6	.....	62 9 5	54 13 1	.....	54 13 1	.....	Ditto.
Banku Behary Das ...	137 1 6	.....	64 7 2	72 10 4	.....	72 10 4	.....	Ditto.
Basanta Kumar Das ...	50 0 0	.....	29 7 6	20 8 6	.....	20 8 6	.....	Ditto.
Buldeo Das, Periwal and others ...	45,746 8 7	14,544 13 10	20,007 2 8	11,194 8 1	.....	5,400 8 1	5,790 2 7	Ditto.
	14,189 15 5 S. P. of G. P. N.					1,020 1 4 G. P. I.	No. 2 3 13 5 D. C. of 1st D.-A. transferred to R.	

Bhola Nath Gangooly ...	5,153 0 2	2,557 12 1	1,765 14 0	829 6 1	.....	188 4 1	629 15 9	
							No. 2. D. C. of 1st transferred to E. 11 2 3	
Babu Lall Shaw ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Behary Lall Dutt	52 11 6	.....	24 2 2	28 9 4	.....	28 9 4	.....	Ditto.
Beimal Chunder Banerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	38 10 6	11 5 6	.....	11 5 6	.....	Ditto.
	56,889 12 9	26,396 12 4	24,764 5 3	5,728 11 2	.....	5,728 11 2	.....	Ditto
	18,241 12 0 S. P. of G. F. N.					2,210 3 3 G. P. I.		
Behary Lall, No. 5 of 1912 ...								
Babonau, Henry Patrick ...	300 0 0	.....	57 10 0	242 6 0	.....	242 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Bankim Chandra Ghose ...	650 0 0	72 1 0	73 12 6	504 2 6	495 1 7	9 0 11	.....	Ditto.
Bholanath and Kolyan Das ...	50 0 0	.....	25 7 0	24 9 0	.....	24 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Bankoo Behary Roy	50 0 0	.....	45 5 0	4 11 0	.....	4 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Belletty, George ...	50 0 0	.....	2 11 6	47 4 6	.....	47 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Budri Nath Khettry ...	50 0 0	.....	22 11 6	27 4 6	.....	27 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Bunkoo Behary Dey ...	50 0 0	.....	8 8 0	41 8 0	.....	41 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Baijnath ...	100 0 0	.....	18 0 0	82 0 0	.....	82 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Bibhuti Bhusan Bhattacharjee ...	50 0 0	.....	5 11 6	44 4 6	.....	44 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Bonnet, F.	50 0 0	.....	13 11 0	36 5 0	.....	36 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Bhagwan Das, Bachoo Das ...	50 0 0	.....	30 10 6	19 5 6	.....	19 5 6	.....	Ditto.
Benode Behary Pal ...	61 5 6	.....	4 5 6	57 0 0	.....	57 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Burke, Walter Charles ...	4,464 5 6	2,398 11 2	424 5 5	1,641 4 11	31 8 0	959 12 9	611 10 3	Ditto.
							No 2. D. C. of 1st D. A. transferred to E., account 38-5-11.	
Brojendra Nath Shaw ...	98 0 0	.....	54 4 0	43 12 0	.....	43 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Bipro Das Daw	594 9 6	.....	124 14 0	469 11 6	.....	469 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Boglioni, Louise	572 6 6	71 3 7	456 0 3	45 2 8	.....	45 2 8	.....	Ditto.
Bretton, Frederick George Augustus.	200 0 0	.....	39 7 0	160 9 0	.....	160 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Betts, C. C. and H. N. ...	856 2 0	.....	133 3 10	722 14 2	.....	722 14 2	.....	Ditto.
Brijoo Lall Chowdry ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Basanta Kumar Gangooly ...	330 0 0	.....	296 12 0	33 4 0	.....	33 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Bal Kissen Sonar ...	50 0 0	.....	46 3 0	3 13 0	.....	3 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Beepin Behary Mullick ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Behary Lall Dey and Surendra Nath Roy.	50 0 0	.....	6 15 6	43 0 6	.....	43 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Barclay, Charles ...	50 0 0	.....	5 15 6	44 0 6	.....	44 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Bal Kissen Jhawar (Bal Kissen Sree Kissen and Saligram, Ganga Shai Bal Kissen).	4,998 13 6	.....	2,468 5 4	2,530 8 2	2,447 12 5	82 11 9	.....	Ditto.
Barber, Frederick ...	505 6 0	.....	127 7 7	377 14 5	.....	377 14 5	.....	Ditto.
Bissessur Lall and others (Bissessur Lall Sagarmull).	50 0 0	.....	31 10 6	18 5 6	.....	18 5 6	.....	Ditto.
Basanta Nath Nundy, Notobor Nundy and Baikuntha Nath Nundy.	50 0 0	.....	5 1 6	44 14 6	.....	44 14 6	.....	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements. Dividend paid.	Whole disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1908.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Beepin Behary Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Bissessur Shah ...	50 0 0	.....	6 5 6	43 10 6	.....	43 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Brojo Lall Mukerjee ...	758 5 0	.....	277 0 1	481 4 11	.....	481 4 11	.....	Ditto.
Bama Churn Marick ...	50 0 0	.....	47 0 0	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Binraj Nahatta ...	50 0 0	.....	9 5 6	40 10 6	.....	40 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Bhola Nath Khettry ...	50 0 0	.....	6 3 6	43 12 6	.....	43 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Brachio, John Charles ...	50 0 0	.....	30 4 0	19 12 0	.....	19 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Batuk Nath and another ...	120 6 3	.....	103 14 9	16 7 6	.....	16 7 6	.....	Ditto.
Baburam *alias* Bal Chand ...	50 0 0	.....	15 4 6	34 11 6	.....	34 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Bunsidhur ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Bhugwan Das ...	50 0 0	.....	11 6 6	38 9 6	.....	38 9 6	.....	Ditto.
Bhagbut Chandra Nundy and another (Gunga Hari Nandi).	3,567 0 6	56 0 0	1,616 5 10	1,894 10 8	.....	1,894 10 8	.....	Ditto.
Bundraj Mattroomull ...	2,420 5 0	.....	429 13 10	1,990 7 2	.....	1,990 7 2	.....	Ditto.
Benode Behary Ghose and Lall Behary *alias* Lall Mohan Ghose.	90 0 0	.....	42 5 11	47 10 1	.....	47 10 1	.....	Ditto.
Bridhi Chand Mohan Lall ...	88 4 3	.....	13 14 1	74 6 2	.....	74 6 2	.....	Ditto.
Baney Madhab Chobey ...	50 0 0	.....	29 9 6	20 6 6	.....	20 6 6	.....	Ditto.
Boswell, Robert *alias* Robert William Boswell.	50 0 0	.....	36 7 0	13 9 0	.....	13 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Bernard, A. ...	50 0 0	.....	15 3 0	34 13 3	.....	34 13 3	.....	Ditto.
Burrow, Frederick ...	50 0 0	.....	13 15 6	36 0 6	.....	36 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Bejoy Kumar Mozumdar ...	50 0 0	.....	14 8 0	35 8 0	.....	35 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Bejoy Kristo Banerjee and Nogendro Nath Banerjee.	50 0 0	.....	27 13 0	22 3 0	.....	22 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Balaki Das Senani ...	180 6 6	.....	37 14 2	142 8 4	.....	142 8 4	.....	Ditto.
Bhola Nath Kanya Lall ...	50 0 0	.....	13 10 0	36 6 0	.....	36 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Bankim Chunder Sen ...	50 0 0	.....	13 8 0	36 8 0	.....	36 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Brachio, J. S W.	90 0 0	.....	16 6 6	73 9 6	.....	73 9 6	.....	Ditto.
Bburamull and Rich Pal ...	50 0 0	.....	12 9 0	37 7 0	.....	37 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Bhaniram	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Bepin Behari Bose	248 3 0	.....	214 2 0	34 1 0	.....	34 1 0	.....	Ditto
Brij Lall Tibrawalla and Bungshi Dhur Tibrawalla.	1,392 4 0	.....	991 8 5	400 11 7	.....	400 11 7	.....	Ditto.
Brij Mohan Serowgee ...	3,644 11 0	.....	742 8 9	2,902 2 3	.....	2,902 2 3	.....	Ditto.
Bamanjee Rustamjee ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto
Brojo Nath Dutt	346 4 0	.....	22 12 11	323 7 1	.....	323 7 1	.....	Ditto.
Bhoobun Mohan Ghose ...	50 0 0	.....	9 3 6	40 12 6	.....	40 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Bansidhar Rathi ...	50 0 0	.....	10 13 6	39 2 6	.....	39 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Baker, Charles	111 1 4	.....	40 13 0	70 4 4	.....	70 4 4	.....	Ditto.

Bitchu Lall Bhuth	50 0 0	.....	11 15 0	38 1 0	.....	38 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Ban Behary Mookerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	13 1 0	36 15 0	.....	36 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Babu Lall Chowdry ...	50 0 0	.....	15 4 0	34 12 0	.....	34 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Bhagiruthmull and Lekharam ...	65 15 6	.....	16 12 9	49 2 9	.....	49 2 9	.....	Ditto.
Bhugwandin Kalwar ...	50 0 0	.....	6 4 0	43 12 0	.....	43 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Bissesur Lall	69 14 3	.....	11 1 10	58 12 5	.....	58 12 5	.....	Ditto.
Bandiden Bajpai	50 0 0	.....	6 4 0	43 12 0	.....	43 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Ban Behary Dutt	50 0 0	.....	18 15 6	31 0 6	.....	31 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Bhudarmull (Hanooman Bux Bhudarmull.)	50 0 0	.....	16 5 6	33 10 6	.....	33 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Birendra Kumar Sircar and another.	1,072 7 9	.....	901 14 10	170 8 11	.....	170 8 11	.....	Ditto.
Biddle, W. H. ...	50 0 0	.....	30 1 6	19 14 6	.....	19 14 6	.....	Ditto.
Bux Ellahi ...	11,299 11 0	3,428 7 8	4,361 4 2	3,509 15 2	3,489 10 8	20 4 6	.....	Ditio.
Balooram Mungi Lall ...	50 0 0	.....	7 4 0	42 12 0	.....	42 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Basanta Kumar Shah Chowdhry	50 0 0	.....	11 11 6	38 4 6	.....	38 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Bhairo Prosad Misser ...	50 0 0	.....	10 2 0	39 14 0	.....	39 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Bukhtwarmull and others No. 65 of 1915	93 0 0	.....	7 2 0	85 14 0	.....	85 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Belletty, George ...	50 0 0	.....	24 12 0	25 4 0	.....	25 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Brojo Nath Nag ...	50 0 0	.....	13 15 0	36 1 0	.....	36 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Bowdler, Walter Henry ...	50 0 0	.....	31 0 0	19 0 0	.....	19 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Blinkworth, Herbert Harold ...	88 5 6	.....	26 2 0	62 3 6	.....	62 3 6	.....	Ditto.
Bejoy Krishna Das and another	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Beepin Behari Ghose, 12 of 1915	933 6 0	.....	82 15 2	850 6 10	.....	850 6 10	.....	Ditto.
Bhupati Churn Sett and another	728 14 6	.....	184 11 2	544 3 4	.....	544 3 4	.....	Ditto.
Bejoy Krishna Mundle (Shaw Mandal and Brothers)	5,381 15 6	.....	892 10 10	4,489 4 8	.....	4,489 4 8	.....	Ditto.
Basanta Kumar Gossain ...	50 0 0	.....	32 4 6	17 11 6	.....	17 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Bicknell, Henry Ellis ...	110 0 0	.....	33 8 0	76 8 0	.....	76 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Bansidhar Sekhar Chand Rambilas.	50 0 0	.....	11 8 0	38 8 0	.....	38 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Balthasur, Arthur George Waldemar.	390 6 0	.....	151 12 3	238 9 9	.....	238 9 9	.....	Ditto.
Bhairadan ...	50 0 0	.....	11 8 0	38 8 0	.....	38 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Baldwin, Frederick William ...	100 0 0	.....	68 7 0	31 9 0	.....	31 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Bepin Behary Ghose No. 2 ...	50 0 0	.....	9 2 0	40 14 0	.....	40 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Basanta Kumar Das ...	50 0 0	.....	7 6 0	42 10 0	.....	42 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Bonomali Sikdar ...	50 0 0	.....	7 15 0	42 1 0	.....	42 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Bebbington, Mrs. Constance ...	50 0 0	.....	26 15 0	23 1 0	.....	23 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Bell, Hol Montgomeria ...	50 0 0	.....	28 8 0	21 8 0	.....	21 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Beepin Behary Dhur ...	50 0 0	.....	10 1 0	39 15 0	.....	39 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Bassler, Dr. Harry Chain ...	1,977 3 6	.....	494 15 3	1,482 4 3	.....	1,482 4 3	.....	Ditto.
Bhujendro Nath Banerjee ...	926 0 0	.....	162 1 9	763 14 3	.....	763 14 3	.....	Ditto.
Bethal Das Bias	50 0 0	.....	25 6 0	24 10 0	.....	24 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Brojendro Narain Das ...	50 0 0	.....	7 15 0	42 1 0	.....	42 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Burbidge, Herbert Harry ...	50 0 0	.....	32 1 0	17 15 0	.....	17 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Badri Das Khettry	50 0 0	.....	7 9 0	42 7 0	.....	42 7 0	.....	Ditto.

Estates	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements. Dividend paid.	Whole disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
B	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bidler, Herbert Norman ...	50 0 0	.....	24 5 0	25 11 0	.....	25 11 0	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Betel Das Dwarka Das ...	50 0 0	.....	22 11 0	27 5 0	.....	27 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Bhana Gordhan	50 0 0	.....	8 8 0	41 8 0	.....	41 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Bhuramull and Rich Pal ...	50 0 0	.....	11 12 0	38 4 0	.....	38 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Brij Nath and Sohun (Rajroop and Premsook Das), 132 of 1916.	50 0 0	.....	42 11 6	7 4 6	.....	7 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Banku Behary Mullick ...	50 0 0	.....	9 8 0	40 8 0	.....	40 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Barett, George William ...	670 15 5	.....	79 14 8	591 0 9	.....	591 0 9	.....	Ditto.
Bilasroy Poddar and Bachraj Poddar.	13,943 4 3	.....	682 5 8	12,360 14 7	.....	12,360 14 7	.....	Ditto.
Blackborn, H. P.	1,213 1 6	.....	11 4 0	1,201 13 6	.....	1,201 13 6	.....	Ditto.
Bhoiradan	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	Ditto.
C								
Carapiet, C. M.	50 0 0	.....	30 5 6	19 10 6	.....	19 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Chabilla Lal Bora and Runglal Bora.	652 0 0	.....	59 11 7	592 4 5	.....	592 4 5	.....	Ditto.
Chunilal Banerjee	195 15 10	.....	35 4 4	160 11 6	.....	160 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Churamaney Dey ...	8,281 4 3	.....	8,160 4 10	120 15 5	.....	120 15 5	.....	Ditto.
Cassoobhoy, D. M. ...	62,817 15 4	18,617 8 4	34,984 6 3	9,216 0 9	119 6 0	.....	9,088 1 6	Ditto.
							No. 2. D. C. of 2nd D. A. transferred to E. account, 8-9-3.	
Chunwunn, Mr. and Mrs. ...	182 12 9	.....	55 2 2	127 10 7	.....	127 10 7	.....	Ditto.
Chundy Churn Mullick and Joseph Francis Pereira.	1,890 4 9	70 2 3	1,692 12 1	127 6 5	.....	11 3 4	116 3 1	Ditto.
							No. 2.	
Carapiet, Gregory ...	2,541 1 4	.....	611 0 3	1,930 1 1	.....	1,930 1 1	.....	Ditto.
Chandi Prasad Bose and Sertul Prosad Bose.	82 12 0	.....	17 14 6	64 13 6	.....	64 13 6	.....	Ditto.
Cohen, D. M. ...	50 0 0	.....	25 15 0	24 1 0	.....	24 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Chandi Das Pal ...	50 0 0	.....	11 11 6	38 4 6	.....	38 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Chotay Lall Poddar ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Chinney Ram Bhairadan ...	78 4 0	.....	8 12 4	69 7 8	.....	69 7 8	.....	Ditto.
Chuggunmull Sepany ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Clarke, Mrs. Josephine Margaret	50 0 0	.....	5 11 6	44 4 6	.....	44 4 6	.....	Ditto.

Charu Chunder Ghose ...	2,750 0 0	.....	197 7 0	2,552 9 0	.....	2,552 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Carter, Ernest Edward ...	3,389 5 0	1,867 11 10	593 5 0	928 4 2	.....	396 12 8	531 7 6	Ditto.
							No. 2.	
Coombs, G. A. ...	132 13 0	.....	38 10 9	94 2 3	.....	94 2 3	.....	Ditto.
Cheddi Lall ...	50 0 0	.....	21 10 6	28 5 6	.....	28 5 6	.....	Ditto.
Choona Pena Supermanian Pillay	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Chiranji Lall Nursing Das ...	52 0 0	.....	45 0 0	7 0 0	.....	7 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Chiranji Lal	50 0 0	.....	32 2 0	17 14 0	.....	17 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Cohen, Solomon Victor ...	50 0 0	.....	30 0 6	19 15 6	.....	19 15 6	.....	Ditto.
Cohen, Jacob Eustace ...	50 0 0	.....	29 13 0	20 3 0	.....	20 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Cutts, John Edward ...	50 0 0	.....	30 3 0	19 13 0	.....	19 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Chandra Sekhar Ghose ...	50 0 0	.....	31 12 0	18 4 0	.....	18 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Chajgeeram Ram Bilas ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Charles, Henry Robert ...	2,145 10 2	210 0 0	162 3 11	1,773 6 3	866 10 9	906 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Chogemull Serowgy Keshawal and Hem Chand Serowgy Keshawal.	50 0 0	.....	13 15 0	36 1 0	.....	36 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Chogemull Binjraj ...	11,626 15 0	4,640 7 9	2,292 14 5	4,693 8 10	2,956 0 3	1,727 8 7	.....	Ditto.
Collen, Phillip Edward ...	121 10 6	.....	36 9 3	85 1 3	.....	85 1 3	.....	Ditto.
Cameron, Charles Allan ...	50 0 0	.....	26 1 6	23 14 6	.....	23 14 6	.....	Ditto.
Curryan, J. A. ...	50 0 0	.....	10 3 6	39 12 6	.....	39 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Cassim Karim ...	50 0 0	.....	10 4 0	39 12 0	.....	39 12 0	.....	Ditto.
				Dr. Blee.				
Christian, Rioland ...	50 0 0	.....	22 5 6	0 3 6	.....	.....	27 14 0	Ditto.
Chirunje Lall Jhoon Jhoonwalla ...	50 0 0	.....	21 4 0	28 12 0	.....	28 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Curryan, W. J. ...	50 0 0	.....	5 13 6	44 2 6	.....	44 2 6	.....	Ditto
Chuggun Lall Mundra ...	50 0 0	.....	10 2 0	39 14 0	.....	39 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Curryan, F. J. ...	50 0 0	.....	6 12 0	43 4 0	.....	43 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Chooni Lall ...	50 0 0	.....	9 2 0	40 14 0	.....	40 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Cleary, Martin ...	50 0 0	.....	29 5 6	20 10 6	.....	20 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Coley, Henry Vivian ...	50 0 0	.....	9 8 0	40 8 0	.....	40 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Cox, H. J. ...	1,233 4 0	.....	239 0 1	994 3 11	.....	994 3 11	.....	Ditto.
Chatoo Lall Doogur ...	52 14 6	.....	31 15 3	20 15 3	.....	20 15 3	.....	Ditto.
Chimney Ram Bhutter ...	50 0 0	.....	11 14 0	38 2 0	.....	38 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Charu Chunder Mookerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	33 2 6	16 13 6	.....	16 13 6	.....	Ditto.
Chuni Lall Sabhagmull (Chuni Lall Bachwat.)	50 0 0	.....	8 14 0	41 2 0	.....	41 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Champa Lall Domani ...	50 0 0	.....	8 11 0	41 5 0	.....	41 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Cantopher, Mrs. Alice and Louis Urban.	50 0 0	.....	36 3 0	13 13 0	.....	13 13 0	.....	Ditto
Cunha, P. R. D. ...	50 0 0	.....	24 15 6	25 0 6	.....	24 0 9	.....	Ditto.
Cleveland, George William ...	50 0 0	.....	8 6 0	41 10 0	.....	41 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Chotay Lall Panday ...	50 0 0	.....	11 11 0	38 5 0	.....	38 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Cox, Marcus Robert ...	50 0 0	.....	27 3 0	22 13 0	.....	22 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Counter, William Eric ...	50 0 0	.....	27 10 0	22 6 0	.....	22 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Cola, J. F. ...	50 0 0	.....	10 12 0	39 4 0	.....	39 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Chuggan Lall Damani and another.	50 0 0	.....	36 11 0	13 5 0	.....	13 5 0	.....	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements. Dividends paid.	Whole disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Chuggunmall Chooroowria ...	50 0 0	.....	10 9 0	39 7 0	.....	39 7 0	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Chew, Henry Dunn ...	50 0 0	.....	13 3 0	36 13 0	.....	36 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Champa Lall ...	50 0 0	.....	7 8 0	42 8 0	.....	42 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Sm. Charubala Dasi ...	50 0 0	.....	0 8 0	49 8 0	.....	49 8 0	.....	Ditto.
D								
Dwarka Das ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Outstanding in course of re-covery.
Duncan, Alfred Gerard ...	50 0 0	.....	4 13 0	45 3 0	.....	45 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Dharnidhur Dutt and others ...	152 14 9	.....	43 6 4	109 8 5	.....	109 8 5	.....	Ditto.
Desbruslais, F. A. and F. P. ...	50 0 0	.....	36 14 0	13 2 0	.....	13 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Douglas, Percy Howard ...	50 0 0	.....	2 11 6	47 4 6	.....	47 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Dobson, S. H. ...	50 0 0	.....	15 0 0	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Dooly Chand Sookul ...	275 0 0	.....	6 1 6	43 14 6	.....	43 14 6	.....	Ditto.
DeCruze, C. J. ...	50 0 0	.....	48 14 6	226 1 6	.....	226 1 6	.....	Ditto.
DeCruze, F. ...	50 0 0	.....	28 7 6	21 8 6	.....	21 8 6	.....	Ditto.
DeCosta, L. M. ...	50 0 0	.....	24 4 6	25 11 6	.....	25 11 6	.....	Ditto.
DeSantos, E. J. ...	50 0 0	.....	29 3 0	20 13 0	.....	20 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Dadagursi Das and another (Chooney Lall Kanaya Lall).	817 10 11	164 8 6	642 8 8	10 9 9	.....	10 9 9	.....	Ditto.
Dhirendra Nath Sircar ...	86 2 3	.....	14 11 4	71 6 11	.....	71 6 11	.....	Ditto.
Dunnine, L. G. ...	50 0 0	.....	22 11 6	27 4 6	.....	27 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Daniel, William Reginald ...	50 0 0	.....	26 15 0	23 1 0	.....	23 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Daniel, H. S. ...	50 0 0	.....	25 11 6	24 4 6	.....	24 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Dao Chand Nahatta ...	50 0 0	.....	2 11 6	47 4 6	.....	47 4 6	.....	Ditto.
DeCosta, Henry ...	50 0 0	.....	26 9 6	23 6 6	.....	23 6 6	.....	Ditto.
Dharanidhar Coomar ...	4,139 10 6	3,021 2 3	904 6 5	214 1 10	.....	31 10 0	148 11 4	Ditto.
Dula Sing ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	No. 2. 23 12 6 D. C. of 1st D.-A. transferred to E.	Ditto.
Duli Chand Bania ...	50 15 3	.....	6 12 3	44 3 0	.....	44 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Damieux, Edwin Charles ...	157 7 0	.....	137 8 0	19 15 0	.....	19 15 0	.....	Ditto.
DeCunha, Charles Osmond ...	50 0 0	.....	26 12 0	23 4 0	.....	23 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Debi Prosad ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
DeSilva, Walter Ambrose ...	50 0 0	.....	28 7 0	21 9 0	.....	21 9 0	.....	Ditto.

Dale, A. S. ...	50	0	0	.....	48	13	0	1	3	0	.....	1	3	0	.....	Ditto.
Davis, Leopold ...	50	0	0	.....	46	13	0	3	3	0	.....	3	3	0	.....	Ditto.
David, Thomas ...	239	3	4	.....	21	13	4	217	6	0	.....	217	6	0	.....	Ditto.
Doorga Churn Pal and others ...	1,169	2	3	.....	1,075	6	5	93	11	10	.....	93	11	10	.....	Ditto.
Dover, Percival John ...	220	0	0	.....	26	12	0	193	4	0	.....	193	4	0	.....	Ditto.
Dewes, O. H. Sydney ...	110	0	0	.....	33	4	0	76	12	0	.....	76	12	0	.....	Ditto.
Doorga Prasad Khettry and Newal Kissore Khettry.	3,068	1	0	.....	1,709	3	3	1,358	13	9	.....	1,358	13	9	.....	Ditto.
Decruz, Joseph Edward ...	125	0	0	.....	35	1	6	89	14	6	.....	89	14	6	.....	Ditto.
Doongarmull Kanhiya Lall ...	1,644	4	4	.....	1,473	2	10	171	1	6	.....	171	1	6	.....	Ditto
Delsook Roy ...	50	0	0	.....	2	8	0	47	8	0	.....	47	8	0	.....	Ditto.
Deveraux, O. N. ...	373	4	6	.....	37	3	0	336	1	6	.....	336	1	6	.....	Ditto.
Dulal Chandra Seal and Faniindra Nath Mookerjee.	4,781	5	8	.....	488	7	5	4,292	14	3	.....	4,292	14	3	.....	Ditto.
DeCosta, Joseph James ...	73	0	0	.....	29	11	6	43	4	6	.....	43	4	6	.....	Ditto.
DeCruze, Robert Alpine ...	50	0	0	.....	9	0	0	41	0	0	.....	41	0	0	.....	Ditto.
Durga Charan Rukshitt ...	28,486	7	3	.....	5,774	9	7	22,711	13	8	.....	22,711	13	8	.....	Ditto.
Dhanoputty Nag ...	267	7	3	.....	27	9	9	239	13	6	.....	239	13	6	.....	Ditto.
Dhirendra Chandra Bose ...	50	0	0	.....	37	13	6	12	2	6	.....	12	2	6	.....	Ditto.
Dwarka Nath De and Behary Lall Das.	2,886	6	8	.....	2,624	15	5	261	7	3	.....	261	7	3	.....	Ditto.
DeCruz, Herbert Edward ...	50	0	0	.....	16	4	0	33	12	0	.....	33	12	0	.....	Ditto.
DeSilva, E. A. ...	50	0	0	.....	37	6	6	12	9	6	.....	12	9	6	.....	Ditto
Davis, William Arthur ...	50	0	0	.....	5	15	6	44	0	6	.....	44	0	6	.....	Ditto.
Damzen, P. M. ..	50	0	0	.....	29	9	0	20	7	0	.....	20	7	0	.....	Ditto.
Doorga Das Kar ...	50	0	0	.....	10	0	0	40	0	0	.....	40	0	0	.....	Ditto.
Dhunnoo Lall Agarwalla ...	136	9	1	.....	122	9	1	14	0	0	.....	14	0	0	.....	Ditto.
Durga Charan Nath ...	50	0	0	.....	9	4	0	40	12	0	.....	40	12	0	.....	Ditto.
DeCruz, Osmond Albert ...	50	0	0	.....	32	2	0	17	14	0	.....	1.	14	0	.....	Ditto.
Debi Prosad Bhakat ...	50	0	0	.....	36	14	0	13	2	0	.....	13	2	0	.....	Ditto.
Doyal Chand Singh ...	51	10	5	.....	26	0	9	25	9	8	.....	25	9	8	.....	Ditto.
DeSouza, Phillip ...	50	0	0	.....	16	10	0	33	6	0	.....	33	6	0	.....	Ditto.
Dwarka Das Kalyansaria ...	50	0	0	.....	9	10	0	40	6	0	.....	43	6	0	.....	Ditto.
Debi Dayal Ram Hazari Ram (Hazari Ram Balkissen). 165 of 1915.	50	0	0	.....	7	0	0	43	0	0	.....	43	0	0	.....	Ditto.
Debi Sahay Tribedi ...	50	0	0	.....	11	8	0	38	8	0	.....	38	8	0	.....	Ditto.
Dasurathi Das ...	50	0	0	.....	7	12	0	42	4	0	.....	42	4	0	.....	Ditto.
Dharanidhur Saha ...	50	0	0	.....	15	5	0	34	11	0	.....	34	11	0	.....	Ditto.
Debendra Prosad Ghose ...	87	11	6	.....	22	2	2	65	9	4	.....	65	9	4	.....	Ditto.
Durlubh Chunder Pal ...	350	0	0	.....	62	8	0	287	8	0	.....	287	8	0	.....	Ditto.
Dukhi Jugunnath and Guru Patter Shah.	659	8	0	.....	42	11	7	616	12	5	.....	616	12	5	.....	Ditto.
Domingo, A. W. ...	813	14	3	.....	355	13	1	458	1	2	.....	458	1	2	.....	Ditto.
Doorga Prosad Khettry ...	50	0	0	.....	19	8	6	30	7	6	.....	30	7	6	.....	Ditto.
Dhirendro Nath Sinha ...	50	0	0	.....	2	8	0	47	8	0	.....	47	8	0	.....	Ditto.
Davidson, Oswald Erie ...	50	5	0	.....	22	2	0	27	14	0	.....	27	14	0	.....	Ditto.
Dumaine, C. G.	50	0	0	.....	11	0	0	39	0	0	.....	39	0	0	.....	Ditto.

	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS. Dividend paid.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfer to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
E								
Elliott, Stella Beatrice ...	3,265 5 6	1,978 13 1	927 13 11	358 10 6	358 10 6	.....	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
	23 12 1 Amount transferred from M.D.							
Esaw, George Edward ...	50 0 0	.....	48 13 0	1 3 0	.....	1 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Elloy, Anthony Patrick ...	50 0 0	.....	35 9 6	14 6 6	.....	14 6 6	.....	Ditto.
Eshan Ellahi ...	102 15 0	.....	98 15 0	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Edwards, S.	74 12 6	.....	32 7 3	42 5 3	.....	42 5 3	.....	Ditto.
Evans, Hugh Frederick ...	752 4 0	.....	72 7 9	679 12 3	.....	679 12 3	.....	Ditto.
Edger, Charles Sydney ...	50 0 0	.....	13 11 6	36 4 6	.....	36 4 6	.....	Ditto
Ewing, Joseph Percival ...	50 0 0	.....	10 15 0	39 1 0	.....	39 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Evans, Mrs. Emma Caroline ...	50 0 0	.....	7 3 0	42 13 0	.....	42 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Evans, Vivian Edward David ...	50 0 0	.....	21 13 0	28 3 0	.....	28 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Evans, Basil Kenneth ...	50 0 0	.....	16 0 0	34 0 0	.....	34 0 0	.....	Ditto.
F								
Fanindro Nath Bhuttacharjee and others (Patiram Banerjee and Amulya Kanto Rukshitt).	2,800 10 0	638 6 11	1,525 0 5	637 2 8	.....	27 12 4	609 6 4	Outstanding in course of recovery.
							No. 2.	
Fazzle Karim Saithu ...	50 0 0	.....	25 5 6	24 10 6	.....	24 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Fawle, P. J. ...	50 0 0	.....	11 5 0	38 11 0	.....	38 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Fuzzle Karim Khaja Mehta Budiyal and another.	62 9 6	.....	3 2 0	59 7 6	.....	59 7 6	.....	Ditto.
Faville, Charles Edward ...	50 0 0	.....	49 3 0	0 13 0	.....	0 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Futteh Chand Makhanlall ...	113 11 3	.....	67 0 7	46 10 8	.....	46 10 8	.....	Ditto.
Field, Albert William Robert ...	50 0 0	.....	31 0 6	18 15 6	.....	18 15 6	.....	Ditto.
Fanindra Nath Bose ...	50 0 0	.....	46 0 0	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Fleming, Esmile Terence ...	50 0 0	.....	5 11 6	44 4 6	.....	44 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Futteh Chand Hazarimull ...	12,012 6 6	...	11,845 2 11	167 3 7	.....	167 3 7	.....	Ditto.
Fernandes, Caetano Ubald *alias* C. Ubald Brothers.	50 0 0	.....	27 12 0	22 4 0	.....	22 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Faville, Charles Edward ...	50 0 0	.....	26 0 0	24 0 0	.....	24 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Fobler, William ...	50 0 0	.....	26 12 0	23 4 0	.....	23 4 0	.....	Ditto.
G								
Golam Hossain ...	50 0 0	.....	13 3 6	36 12 6	.....	36 12 6	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.

Garnald, W. E. G. (Ronald Garnald).	3,576 9 3	2,484 6 5	496 15 9	595 3 1	.....	283 4 4	300 12 0	Ditto.
							No. 2. D. C. of 1st D.-A. transferred to E. account 11-2-9.	
Gopal Chunder Dutt ...	824 2 9	.....	161 13 10	662 4 11	.....	662 4 11	.....	Ditto.
Grueber, R. K. ...	50 0 0	.....	25 11 6	24 4 6	.....	24 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Gungessur Sing and Mohabir Sing	58 12 6	.....	22 15 0	35 13 6	.....	35 13 6	.....	Ditto.
Gopal Das Khettry	579 13 0	36 5 0	61 11 10	481 12 2	331 1 8	150 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Gonsalves, W. J. ...	50 0 0	.....	26 11 0	23 5 0	.....	23 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Girindro Chunder Gooyee and others.	24,279 11 4	15,384 8 0	4,916 1 8	3,979 1 8	.....	310 9 0	3,668 8 8	Ditto.
							No. 2. D. C. of 1st D.-A. transferred to E. account 61-15-6.	
Golam Hossain and another ...	78 0 9	.....	25 4 5	52 12 4	.....	52 12 4	.....	Ditto.
Ganesh Chand Ash ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto
Guillot, W. F. ...	50 0 0	.....	10 4 0	39 12 0	.....	39 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Golam Chunder Nath ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Gurmook Roy Kadia ...	12,552 15 3	1,501 3 3	9,966 13 9	1,084 14 3	.....	71 12 7	1,008 1 8	Ditto.
							No. 2. D. C. of 1st D.-A. transferred to E. account 5-0-0.	
Goolap Chand Lakhani ...	10,309 10 0	4,859 5 8	4,242 2 2	1,208 2 2	.....	19 8 4	1,188 9 10	
							No. 2.	
Gopi Lall Shaw Chowdry and others.	15,017 14 3	3,955 1 3	9,209 5 9	1,853 7 3	.....	1,853 7 3	.....	Ditto.
Gopal Das Khetry, No. 188 of 1911.	50 0 0	.....	3 8 6	46 7 6	.....	46 7 6	.....	Ditto.
Gunga Prosad and Har Prosad (Gopinath Gulzari Lall).	4,811 10 9	1,602 6 10	2,709 7 7	499 12 4	.....	17 4 9	480 5 1	Ditto.
							No. 2. D. C. of 1st D.-A. transferred to E. account 2-2-6	
Gobinda Chundra Rana ...	2,440 2 3	1,723 13 4	382 9 11	333 11 0	.....	.....	327 5 8	Ditto.
	Amount transferred from U. D. account, 4-15-4.						No. 2. D. C. of 1st D.-A. transferred to E. account, 6-5-4.	
Gosto Behary Mullick ...	1,131 2 9	171 4 2	143 0 3	816 14 4	.....	93 12 4	723 2 0	Ditto.
							No. 2.	
Grueber, Mrs. Caroline Maria ...	50 0 0	.....	26 4 0	23 12 0	.....	23 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Gunput Rai ...	10,298 2 6	8,153 1 6	972 7 6	1,172 9 6	.....	1,172 9 6	.....	Ditto.
Gunputram and others (Pal Gobind Lall Mukund Lall.).	35,329 11 0	.....	10,884 13 0	24,444 14 0	.....	24,444 14 0	.....	Ditto.

		Whole amount of receipts	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS: Dividend paid.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS: Other payments.	Balance	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. I. I. Act of 1908.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
tewart	...	594 13 6	146 10 3	56 4 10	391 14 5	.....	384 14 5	7 0 0	Outstanding in course of recovery.
								No. 2	
	...	232 5 6	.....	194 15 10	37 5 8	.....	37 5 8	.....	Ditto.
e Seal	...	5,300 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
ass, C. J.	...	107 3 6	.....	3,497 2 9	1,802 13 3	.....	1,802 13 3	.....	Ditto.
Nath Dutt	...	474 3 2	.....	36 3 9	70 15 9	.....	70 15 9	.....	Ditto.
y Woodycurn	..	50 0 0	.....	469 0 11	5 2 3	.....	5 2 3	.....	Ditto.
F J.	...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
N. J.	...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
aru Das Sil	...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
unga Bissen Harus	...	475 7 6	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
omes, Richard	...	50 0 0	.....	25 4 4	45[illegible] 3 2	.....	450 3 2	.....	Ditto.
omes, O. R.	...	50 0 0	.....	6 11 6	43 4 6	.....	43 4 6	.....	Ditto.
obind Prosad Bankey Lall	...	50 0 0	.....	3 11 6	46 4 6	.....	46 4 6	.....	Ditto.
opi Kissen Bagri	...	50 0 0	.....	33 15 5	16 0 7	.....	16 0 7	.....	Ditto.
reen, C. L.	...	50 0 0	.....	45 8 6	4 7 6	.....	4 7 6	.....	Ditto.
oberdhone Das Bagri	...	50 0 0	.....	32 1 6	17 14 6	.....	17 14 6	.....	Ditto.
aper, Edmond Cecil	...	50 0 0	.....	6 9 6	43 6 6	.....	43 6 6	.....	Ditto.
anendro Nath Neogy	...	50 0 0	.....	41 6 0	8 10 0	.....	8 10 0	.....	Ditto.
rindro Chunder Gooyee	...	3,464 0 10	3,431 8 11	12 6 6	37 9 6	.....	37 9 6	.....	Ditto.
(Separate Estate).				.....	32 7 11	.....	32 7 11	.....	Ditto
bbon, P.									
l, A. B.	...	50 0 0	.....	28 13 0	21 3 0	.....	21 3 0	.....	Ditto.
ameshum Das	...	50 0 0	.....	36 8 0	13 8 0	.....	13 8 0	.....	Ditto
rish Chunder Banerjee	...	50 0 0	.....	9 12 9	40 3 3	.....	40 3 3	.....	Ditto.
indall, Percival Oscar Eales	...	68 14 4	.....	29 5 10	39 8 6	.....	39 8 6	.....	Ditto.
nga Shaw and another	...	50 0 0	.....	29 14 0	20 2 0	.....	20 2 0	.....	Ditto.
rga, Manuel Joseph	...	50 0 0	.....	16 6 0	33 10 0	.....	33 10 0	.....	Ditto.
had Lall Mookerjee	...	50 0 0	.....	31 8 0	18 8 0	.....	18 8 0	.....	Ditto.
hum Mahomed	...	50 0 0	.....	22 0 6	27 15 6	.....	27 15 6	.....	Ditto.
ya Prosad	...	50 0 0	.....	20 1 0	29 15 0	.....	29 15 0	.....	Ditto.
nda Prosad Ghose and Hari	...	50 0 0	.....	5 12 0	44 4 0	.....	44 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Prosad Ghose.		67,354 2 0	36,798 1 8	23,734 7 1	6,821 9 3	4,732 9 4	2,088 15 11	.....	Ditto.
ar Chand Dey	...	350 0 0	.....	271 3 0	78 13 0	.....	78 13 0	.....	Ditto.
nd, Harry	...	810 0 3	401 7 6	218 5 6	190 13 3	.....	162 13 11	27 15 4	Ditto
								No. 2.	
obind Dun Bhatia	...	1,416 3 0	.....	119 12 9	1,296 6 3	.....	1,296 6 3	.....	Ditto.
aper, A. J.	...	50 0 0	.....	8 10 6	41 5 6	.....	41 5 6	.....	Ditto.

Ganga Bissen Theraul ...	50	0	0	.....	10	12	0	39	4	0	39	4	0	Ditto.
Gour Chunder Das and Kunjo Pal	1,442	11	0	.....	514	12	9	5,927	14	3	,927	14	3	Ditto.
Gobind Chunder Guin	230	0	0	.....	192	8	0	37	8	0	37	8	0	Ditto.
Gangadhar Agarwalla ...	50	0	0	.....	35	7	0	14	9	0	14	9	0	Ditto.
Gangaram and another ...	132	2	0	.....	17	6	8	114	11	4	114	11	4	Ditto.
Gurudeb Singh ...	,321	5	3	.....	1,182	7	6	138	13	9	138	13	9	Ditto.
Ganga Bissen Haras ...	50	0	0	..	23	15	6	26	0	6	26	0	6	Ditto.
Ghusiram Mungle Chand ...	309	12	6	....	263	1	0	46	11	6	46	11	6	Ditto.
Gregory, John Marchmount ...	200	0	0	160	32	12	0	6	10	0	5	5	6	Ditto.
Girish Chunder Seal ...	50	0	0	....	19	2	0	30	14	0	30	14	0	Ditto.
Ganga Das Bhutter ...	50	0	0	....	12	12	0	37	4	0	37	4	0	Ditto.
Greengress, C. J. ...	50	0	0	....	23	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
Ghusiram Sreelal ...	50	0	0	....	43	15	6	6	0	.	6	0	6	Ditto.
Gour Chandra Bhat ...	50	0	0	....	8	11	0	41	5	0	41	5	0	Ditto.
Ganga Prasad Kanai Lall ...	,165	13	3	59	2,307	14	11	7,798	3	1	798	3	1	Ditto.
Gomes, Isaac Joseph ...	50	0	0	....	31	4	6	18	11	6	18	11	6	Ditto.
Gajraj Surana ...	66	8	0	....	11	9	2	54	14	10	54	14	10	Ditto.
Golam Nabi Sagul ...	50	0	0	....	9	1	0	40	15	0	40	15	0	Ditto.
Gopal Das ...	50	0	0	.....	15	15	0	34	1	0	34	1	0	Ditto.
Goberdhone Das and Sew Ruttun (Bunsi Lall Sew Ruttun).	955	10	9	....	99	7	5	956	3	4	956	3	4	Ditto.
Gomes, Louis Joseph ...	145	0	0		31	1	6	113	14	6	13	14	6	Ditto.
Gobind Lall Banerjee ...	563	7	6		63	15	10	499	7	8	99	7	8	Ditto.
Gocool Chand Khettry ...	50	0	0		12	2	0	37	14	0	37	14	0	Ditto.
Golam Ali and another ...	50	0	0		16	1	0	33	15	0	33	15	0	Ditto.
Geoffrey, Thomas .	50	0	0		32	11	0	17	5	0	17	5	0	Ditto.
Gaurerdutt Sukhdeo ..	50	0	0		8	8	0	41	8	0	41	8	0	Ditto.
Gabriel, A. D. A. ...	50	0	0		29	15	0	20	1	0	20	1	0	Ditto.
Ganendra Nath Bose and another	50	0	0		20	3	0	29	13	0	29	13	0	Ditto.
Gubboy, Robin Ezra ...	78	7	5		374	14	6	3,803	9	5	803	9	5	Ditto.
Ganga Das Bhutter ...	50	0	0		9	7	0	40	9	0	40	9	0	Ditto.
Graves, C. F. ...	50	0	0		10	14	0	39	2	0	39	2	0	Ditto.
Golam Hossain Ahmed Mamsa ...	55	5	9		8	6	3	46	15	6	46	15	6	Ditto.
Gobin Lall Seal ...	50	0	0		8	12	0	41	4	0	41	4	0	Ditto.
Ganga Sing ...	50	0	0		17	0	0	33	0	0	33	0	0	Ditto.
Gaya Prosad Chandra and Tulsi Das Chandra. ...	50	0	0		22	10	6	27	5	6	27			Ditto.
Goberdhone Khabra, Ram Bilas Khabra and Ram Doyal Khabra.	50	0	0		14	4	0	35	12	0	35			Dit
Ganesh Das Kandalwalla ...	50	0	0		19	8	0	30	8	0	30			Dit o.
Gasper, A. J. ...	50	0	0		17	15	0	32	1	0	32			Dit o.
Galjar Ali Mandal ...	844	13	0		799	9	8	4,045	3	4	045			Dit o.
Gunput Roy Chajare ...	50	0	0		18	12	0	31	4	0	31			Dit o.
Gobind Prasad Das, Ram Gopal, (Deep Chand, Kesri Chand and Goberdhone Das).	102	12	0		20	0	0	82	12	0	82			o.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS. Dividend paid.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1902.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Grocer, Charles Stewart ...	594 13 6	146 10 3	56 4 10	391 14 5	.....	384 14 5	7 0 0	Outstanding in course of recovery.
							No. 2	
Gregory, L. ...	232 5 6	.....	194 15 10	37 5 8	.....	37 5 8	.....	Ditto.
Gungadin ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Goberdhone Seal ...	5,300 0 0	.....	3,497 2 9	1,802 13 3	.....	1,802 13 3	.....	Ditto.
Greengrass, C. J. ...	107 3 6	.....	36 3 9	70 15 9	.....	70 15 9	.....	Ditto.
Gocool Nath Dutt ...	474 3 2	.....	469 0 11	5 2 3	.....	5 2 3	.....	Ditto.
Golaproy Woodycurn ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Gibbons, F. J. ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Gubbay, N. J. ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Guru Das Sil ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Gunga Bissen Harus ...	475 7 6	.....	25 4 4	450 3 2	.....	450 3 2	.....	Ditto.
Gomes, Richard ...	50 0 0	.....	6 11 6	43 4 6	.....	43 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Gomes, O. R. ...	50 0 0	.....	3 11 6	46 4 6	.....	46 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Gobind Prosad Bankey Lall ...	50 0 0	.....	33 15 5	16 0 7	.....	16 0 7	.....	Ditto.
Gopi Kissen Bagri ...	50 0 0	.....	45 8 6	4 7 6	.....	4 7 6	.....	Ditto.
Green, C. L. ...	50 0 0	.....	32 1 6	17 14 6	.....	17 14 6	.....	Ditto.
Goberdhone Das Bagri ...	50 0 0	.....	6 9 6	43 6 6	.....	43 6 6	.....	Ditto.
Gasper, Edmond Cecil ...	50 0 0	.....	41 6 0	8 10 0	.....	8 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Ganendro Nath Neogy ...	50 0 0	.....	12 6 6	37 9 6	.....	37 9 6	.....	Ditto.
Girindro Chunder Gooyee (Separate Estate). ...	3,464 0 10	3,431 8 11	.....	32 7 11	.....	32 7 11	.....	Ditto
Gibbon, P. ...	50 0 0	.....	28 13 0	21 3 0	.....	21 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Gill, A. B. ...	50 0 0	.....	36 8 0	13 8 0	.....	13 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Ghanesham Das ...	50 0 0	.....	9 12 9	40 3 3	.....	40 3 3	.....	Ditto.
Girish Chunder Banerjee ...	68 14 4	.....	29 5 10	39 8 6	.....	39 8 6	.....	Ditto.
Grindall, Percival Oscar Eales ...	50 0 0	.....	29 14 0	20 2 0	.....	20 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Gunga Shaw and another ...	50 0 0	.....	16 6 0	33 10 0	.....	33 10 0	.....	Ditto.
George, Manuel Joseph ...	50 0 0	.....	31 8 0	18 8 0	.....	18 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Gobind Lall Mookerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	22 0 6	27 15 6	.....	27 15 6	.....	Ditto.
Golam Mahamed ...	50 0 0	.....	20 1 0	29 15 0	.....	29 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Gaya Prosad ...	50 0 0	.....	5 12 0	44 4 0	.....	44 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Ganada Prosad Ghose and Hari Prosad Ghose.	67,354 2 0	36,798 1 8	23,734 7 1	6,821 9 3	4,732 9 4	2,088 15 11	.....	Ditto.
Gour Chand Dey ...	350 0 0	.....	271 3 0	78 13 0	.....	78 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Grand, Harry ...	810 0 3	401 7 6	218 5 6	190 13 3	.....	162 13 11	27 15 4	Ditto
							No. 2.	
Gobind Das Bhatia ...	1,416 3 0	.....	119 12 9	1,296 6 3	.....	1,296 6 3	.....	Ditto.
Gasper, A. J. ...	50 0 0	.....	8 10 6	41 5 6	.....	41 5 6	.....	Ditto.

Ganga Bissen Therani ...	50 0 0	.....	10 12 0	39 4 0	.....	39 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Gour Chunder Das and Kunjo Pal	6,442 11 0	.....	514 12 9	5,927 14 3	.....	5,927 14 3	.....	Ditto.
Gobind Chunder Guin	230 0 0	.....	192 8 0	37 8 0	.....	37 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Gungadhar Agarwalla ...	50 0 0	.....	35 7 0	14 9 0	.....	14 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Gungaram and another ...	132 2 0	.....	17 6 8	114 11 4	.....	114 11 4	.....	Ditto.
Gurudeb Singh ...	1,321 5 3	.....	1,182 7 6	138 13 9	.....	138 13 9	.....	Ditto.
Ganga Bissen Haras ...	50 0 0	...	23 15 6	26 0 6	.....	26 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Ghutsiram Mungle Chand ...	309 12 6	.....	263 1 0	46 11 6	.....	46 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Gregory, John Marchmount ...	200 0 0	160 10 0	32 12 0	6 10 0	1 4 6	5 5 6	.....	Ditto.
Girish Chunder Seal ...	50 0 0	.....	19 2 0	30 14 0	.....	30 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Ganga Das Bhutter ...	50 0 0	.....	12 12 0	37 4 0	.....	37 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Greengress, C. J. ...	50 0 0	.....	23 0 0	27 0 0	.....	27 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Ghusiram Sreelal ...	50 0 0	.....	43 15 6	6 0	.....	6 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Gour Chandra Bhat ...	50 0 0	.....	8 11 0	41 5 0	.....	41 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Ganga Prasad Kanai Lall ...	10,165 13 3	59 11 3	2,307 14 11	7,798 3 1	.....	7,798 3 1	.....	Ditto.
Gomes, Isaac Joseph ...	50 0 0	.....	31 4 6	18 11 6	.....	18 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Gajraj Surana ...	66 8 0	.....	11 9 2	54 14 10	.....	54 14 10	.....	Ditto.
Golam Nabi Sagul ...	50 0 0	.....	9 1 0	40 15 0	.....	40 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Gopal Das ...	50 0 0	.....	15 15 0	34 1 0	.....	34 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Goberdhone Das and Sew Ruttun (Bunsi Lall Sew Ruttun).	1,055 10 9	.....	99 7 5	956 3 4	.....	956 3 4	.....	Ditto.
Gomes, Louis Joseph ...	145 0 0	.....	31 1 6	113 14 6	.....	113 14 6	.....	Ditto.
Gobind Lall Banerjee ...	563 7 6	.....	63 15 10	499 7 8	.....	499 7 8	.....	Ditto.
Gocool Chand Khettry ...	50 0 0	.....	12 2 0	37 14 0	.....	37 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Golam Ali and another ...	50 0 0	.....	16 1 0	33 15 0	.....	33 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Geoffrey, Thomas .	50 0 0	.....	32 11 0	17 5 0	.....	17 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Gaurerdutt Sukhdeo ..	50 0 0	.....	8 8 0	41 8 0	.....	41 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Gabriel, A. D. A. ...	50 0 0	.....	29 15 0	20 1 0	.....	20 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Ganendra Nath Bose and another	50 0 0	.....	20 3 0	29 13 0	.....	29 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Gubboy, Robin Ezra ...	4,178 7 5	.....	374 14 0	3,803 9 5	.....	3,803 9 5	.....	Ditto.
Ganga Das Bhutter ...	50 0 0	.....	9 7 0	40 9 0	.....	40 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Graves, C. F. ...	50 0 0	.....	10 14 0	39 2 0	.....	39 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Golam Hossain Ahmed Mamsa ...	55 5 9	.....	8 6 3	46 15 6	.....	46 15 6	.....	Ditto.
Gobin Lall Seal ...	50 0 0	.....	8 12 0	41 4 0	.....	41 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Ganga Sing ...	50 0 0	.....	17 0 0	33 0 0	.....	33 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Gaya Prosad Chandra and Tulsi Das Chandra. ...	50 0 0	.....	22 10 6	27 5 6	.....	27 5 6	.....	Ditto.
Goberdhone Khabra, Ram Bilas Khabra and Ram Doyal Khabra.	50 0 0	.....	14 4 0	35 12 0	.....	35 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Ganesh Das Kandalwalla ...	50 0 0	.....	19 8 0	30 8 0	.....	30 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Gasper, A. J. ...	50 0 0	.....	17 15 0	32 1 0	.....	32 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Galjar Ali Mandal ...	14,844 13 0	.....	799 9 8	14,045 3 4	.....	14,045 3 4	.....	Ditto.
Gunput Roy Chajare ...	50 0 0	.....	18 12 0	31 4 0	.....	31 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Gobind Prasad Das, Ram Gopal, (Deep Chand, Kesri Chand and Goberdhone Das).	102 12 0	.....	20 0 0	82 12 0	.....	82 12 0	.....	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements. Dividend paid.	Whole disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfer to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
G								
Golam Mahammad Bhadul and others.	50 0 0	.....	12 12 0	37 4 0	.....	37 4 0	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Gomes, Alfred	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	Ditto.
H								
Hari Das Mandal and Mati Lall Sett.	11,093 10 0	6,615 3 0	557 10 4	3,920 12 8	.....	3,400 7 11	520 4 9	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Hari Dasi Dasi	66,712 9 11	26,989 15 6	27,330 3 11	6,392 6 6	.....	3,553 11 3	No. 2. 2,710 3 5	Ditto.
	Represents S. P. of G. P. N. 28,452-11-1 and G. P. I. 1,275-2-0.		24,095 1 10 P. of G. P. N.				No. 2. D. C. of 1st and 2nd D. A. transfer to E on account, 128-7-10.	
Haranick Chand and Ram Lall ...	1,880 0 0	.....	501 15 8	1,378 0 4	.....	1,378 0 4	.....	Ditto.
Hari Pado Rukshitt ...	2,688 1 3	610 0 5	948 12 8	1,129 4 2	.....	400 2 5	729 1 9	Ditto.
Hadjee Noor Mahamad Abutaleb and others.	61,241 5 7	763 0 6	48,362 0 1	12,116 5 0	.....	12,116 5 0 G. P. N. 20,000-0-0 G. P. I. 3,374-12-0	No. 2.	Ditto.
Hafiz Golam Kader and others ...	80 8 6	.....	28 7 5	52 1 1	.....	52 1 1	.....	Ditto.
Hazaree Ram and Balkissen ...	1,284 3 0	.....	889 10 3	394 8 9	.....	394 8 9	.....	Ditto.
Herdaram and others ...	50 0 0	.....	5 11 6	44 4 6	.....	44 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Haji Mahamad Hafiz ...	50 0 0	.....	11 0 0	39 0 0	.....	39 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Haji Abdulla ...	87 7 6	.....	27 12 5	59 11 1	.....	59 11 1	.....	Ditto.
Hanuman Das	50 0 0	.....	11 1 6	38 14 6	.....	38 14 6	.....	Ditto.
Habib Issac	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Hafiz Bux Elahizul Karim Nagmull Huq.	483 1 3	.....	266 8 8	216 8 7	.....	216 8 7	.....	Ditto.
Henderson, G. F.	50 0 0	.....	24 15 6	25 0 6	.....	25 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Hefferen, Albert Edward ...	17,982 13 10	14,825 6 4	2,807 0 6	350 7 0	329 9 6	14 8 0	.....	Ditto.
							No. 2. 6 5 6	
Hendricks, Frank St. A. ...	60 0 0	.....	25 7 6	24 8 6	.....	24 8 6	.....	Ditto.
Hodge, C. E. ...	173 11 9	.....	46 9 11	127 1 10	.....	127 1 10	.....	Ditto.
Hridaynath Ghose ...	50 0 0	.....	13 1 6	36 14 6	.....	36 14 6	.....	Ditto.
Hiralal Nag and Gogan Chunder Nag.	716 1 9	.....	715 5 3	0 12 6	.....	0 12 6	.....	Ditto.

Hill, Percy ...	50 0 0	.....	5 15 6	44 0 6	.....	44 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Harvey, Henry Fortsene ...	50 0 0	.....	48 13 0	1 3 0	.....	1 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Haridas Ghose and Lalit Mohan Ghose.	302 0 10	.....	33 10 1	268 6 9	.....	268 6 9	.....	Ditto.
Holt, H. C. ...	78 3 5	.....	58 10 11	19 8 6	.....	19 8 6	.....	Ditto.
Hari Charan Sen and Gour Charan Law.	45,321 10 10 Represents— S. P. of G. P. N. 13,887-9-10. G. P. I. 295-0-4.	.....	45,082 5 10 14,660 11 2 P. of G. P. N.	239 5 0	.....	239 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Hariram Sreenarain. (Hariram alias Kunjalal).	42,485 1 9	20,383 7 9	5,961 9 1	16,140 0 11	8,223 6 4	7,916 10 7	.....	Ditto.
Hamiruddin Halder ...	171 0 9	.....	19 12 10	151 3 11	.....	151 3 11	.....	Ditto.
Hiralal Johoory ...	350 0 0	.....	51 14 0	298 2 0	.....	298 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Harihar Mukherji ...	1,151 12 0	.....	778 8 2	373 8 10	.....	373 8 10	.....	Ditto.
Hiralal Baheti ...	50 0 0	.....	45 0 0	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Haydn, W. ...	50 0 0	.....	29 7 6	20 8 6	.....	20 8 6	.....	Ditto.
Hajee, Latiff Hajee Tar Muhammad.	50 0 0	.....	11 14 0	38 2 0	.....	38 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Hill, William Gidder ...	50 0 0	.....	34 4 0	15 12 0	.....	15 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Hari Das Pal, 73 of 1914 ...	693 14 6	.....	524 0 7	169 13 11	.....	169 13 11	.....	Ditto.
Hardinge, William Osmond ...	90 1 6	.....	28 11 6	61 6 0	.....	61 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Hoppen, C Samuel ...	7,292 4 11	4,651 12 9	1,355 14 6	1,284 9 8	.....	747 0 1	535 8 11 2 0 8 D. C. of 1st D.A. transferred to E. on account.	Ditto.
Hill, Mrs. Mary ...	50 0 0	.....	11 3 6	38 12 6	.....	38 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Hazarimull ...	50 0 0	.....	15 7 0	34 9 0	.....	34 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Hart, Osmond Ignatio ...	50 0 0	.....	29 15 0	20 1 0	.....	20 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Hari Das Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	15 10 0	34 6 0	.....	34 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Hogan, Charles Hendry Cecil ...	50 0 0	.....	31 13 6	18 2 6	.....	18 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Horo Gouri Sunkur Sing ...	50 0 0	.....	10 6 0	39 10 0	.....	39 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Hur Kissen and Deo Kissen ...	54 0 0	.....	17 3 8	36 12 4	.....	36 12 4	.....	Ditto.
Hem Chunder Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	25 7 6	24 8 6	.....	24 8 6	.....	Ditto.
Henderson, W. S ...	158 13 6	.....	42 3 7	116 9 11	.....	116 9 11	.....	Ditto.
Hira Lal Mungi Lall, Gunput Rai, Sagoremull and Radha Kissen.	50 0 0	.....	34 13 6	15 2 6	.....	15 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Hemanta Kumar Ghose ...	50 0 0	.....	37 14 6	12 1 6	.....	12 1 6	.....	Ditto.
Hari Pado Chuckerbutty, 269 of 1914.	50 0 0	.....	14 9 0	35 7 0	.....	35 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Hayes, John Hill Mcballay ...	112 10 10	.....	26 0 0	86 10 10	.....	86 10 10	.....	Ditto.
Huckley, W. A. ...	50 0 0	.....	26 15 0	23 1 0	.....	23 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Heera Lall ...	50 0 0	.....	2 10 0	47 6 0	.....	47 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Heera Lall and Khemkaran ...	7,321 1 9	.....	2,469 5 1	4,851 12 8	.....	4,851 12 8	.....	Ditto.
Harish Chandra Ghose ...	50 0 0	.....	10 12 0	39 4 0	.....	Dr. Balance— 1 0 0	40 4 0	Ditto.
Hilton, Harry William ...	50 0 0	.....	32 0 0	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0	.....	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividend paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Hafiz Imam Buksh and Son (Hafiz Amaddin), 93 of 1915.	1,145 0 0	.....	72 6 0	1,072 10 0	.....	1,072 10 0	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Hari Charan Dey ...	192 12 2	.....	27 2 2	165 10 0	.....	165 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Heera Lall Manna ...	50 0 0	.....	11 2 0	38 14 0	.....	38 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Hari Das Dey and another ...	59 0 6	.....	9 4 8	49 11 10	.....	49 11 10	.....	Ditto.
Harish Chunder Mitter and Nerode Chunder Mitter.	124 2 0	.....	121 4 2	2 13 10	.....	2 13 10	.....	Ditto.
Hari Das Sinha and another ...	746 12 6	.....	62 15 1	683 13 5	.....	683 13 5	.....	Ditto.
Hanuman Prosad Poddar ...	204 8 3	.....	15 9 7	188 14 8	.....	188 14 8	.....	Ditto.
Hari Pado Mookerjee and Nirapado Mookerjee.	50 0 0	.....	12 10 0	37 6 0	.....	37 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Hari Das Sanyal ...	50 0 0	.....	17 7 0	32 9 0	.....	32 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Hari Das Pal ...	50 0 0	.....	18 12 0	31 4 0	.....	31 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Hamidulla ...	50 0 0	.....	11 0 0	39 0 0	.....	39 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Hira Lall Mundra ...	50 0 0	.....	7 0 0	43 0 0	.....	43 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Hafiz Abdul Raup ...	50 0 0	.....	7 12 0	42 4 0	.....	42 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Huxley, John Henry ...	70 0 0	.....	34 5 6	35 10 6	.....	35 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Hamilton, Lilian Beatrice, Mrs., and W. K. D. Hamilton.	417 9 6	.....	53 10 0	363 15 6	.....	363 15 6	.....	Ditto.
Hazarimull and Nemai Chand ...	50 0 0	.....	9 7 0	40 9 0	.....	40 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Hemanta Kumar Gupta ...	50 0 0	.....	27 9 0	22 7 0	.....	22 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Hari Das Mullick ...	50 0 0	.....	15 11 0	34 5 0	.....	34 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Hari Gobind Goswami ...	50 0 0	.....	31 4 6	18 11 6	.....	18 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Hur Das Roy Singhee ...	50 0 0	.....	8 5 0	41 11 0	.....	41 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Hira Lall Chowdry ...	50 0 0	.....	8 14 0	41 2 0	.....	41 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Hari Das Mullick, 182 of 1916 ...	50 0 0	.....	13 7 0	36 9 0	.....	36 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Hind. Arthur George Nicholas ...	50 0 0	.....	10 3 0	39 13 0	.....	39 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Hari Bux, Moti Lall and Ramrick Das.	50 0 0	.....	23 8 0	26 8 0	.....	26 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Harbhakat Das, Luchminarain ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Holborn, N. ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Hari Chura Bhur ...	50 0 0	.....	9 0 0	41 0 0	.....	41 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Harlow, E. W. ...	50 0 0	.....	7 8 0	42 8 0	.....	42 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Hari Das Mukerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Hari Pado, Fanindro Nath and Manindra Chatterjee.	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Ijad Bux ...	597 11 3	.....	109 11 7	487 15 8	.....	487 15 8	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Isour Das Agarwalla ...	50 0 0	.....	16 9 3	33 6 9	.....	33 6 9	.....	Ditto.

Ingles, Frederick Dunbar ...	50 0 0	.....	34 13 0	15 3 0	.....	15 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Indu Bhusan Lahiri ...	50 0 0	.....	9 7 6	40 8 6	.....	40 8 6	.....	Ditto.
Inder Chand Sarowgi, (Jitmull Inder Chand).	1,330 9 9	.....	1,324 6 9	6 3 0	.....	6 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Ignatio, Ernest Vivian ...	50 0 0	.....	29 5 0	20 11 0	.....	20 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Indu Bhusan Nag	268 1 6	.....	18 0 5	250 1 1	.....	250 1 1	.....	Ditto.
Ishan Chunder Serkar, Gobind Chunder Sikdar and Kherode Chunder Sikdar.	168 9 9	.....	25 8 10	143 0 11	.....	143 0 11	.....	Ditto.
Ingles, Alfred Ernest ...	50 0 0	.....	31 5 0	18 11 0	.....	18 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Irani, B. S. (Dinshaw & Co.) ...	56 6 0	.....	21 1 0	35 5 0	.....	35 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Isour Das Benarsi Lall ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
J								
Jogendra Nath Mookerjee. 70 of 1910.	5,987 10 10	4,407 1 10	1,012 4 7	568 4 5	.....	323 15 10	244 4 7	Outstanding in course of recovery
							No. 2. D. C. of 1st D A. transferred to E. account, 77-2-10.	
Jnanendra Nath Banarjee ...	115 11 0	.....	13 15 11	101 11 1	.....	101 11 1	.....	Ditto.
Jones, C. M. ...	538 4 0	.....	76 14 1	461 5 11	.....	461 5 11	.....	Ditto.
Jelowitz and others, Frederick Charles.	2,469 0 3	1,552 9 11	321 7 2	594 15 2	.....	477 14 11	117 0 3	Ditto.
							No. 2.	
Jagat Chand Baral ...	50 0 0	.....	16 14 6	33 1 6	.....	33 1 6	.....	Ditto.
Jewan Das Jhawar ...	79,587 12 9 Represents— S. P. of G. P. N. 18,418-15-4 G. P. I. 816-1-5	1,484 8 6	55,263 3 4	22,840 0 11	.....	22,810 4 8	26 12 3	Ditto.
							No. 2. D. C. of 1st D. A transferred to E, 3-0-0	
Jones, C. ...	50 0 0	.....	27 4 6	22 11 6	.....	22 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Johur Lal Sen ...	50 0 0	.....	9 8 6	40 7 6	.....	40 7 6	.....	Ditto.
Jogendra Nath Banerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	11 5 6	38 10 6	.....	38 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Joy Deo Churiwalla ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	...—	Ditto.
Jogendra Nath Mukerjee, 166 of 1912	50 0 0	.....	8 13 6	41 2 6	.....	41 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Jotindra Nath Coondu ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Jogesh Chunder Goan and another	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Jesraj Sikhanee ...	50 0 0	.....	6 8 0	43 8 0	.....	43 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Juggeswar Chatarjee *alias* Juggeswar Sarkhael, Nafar Chunder Chatarjee *alias* Nafar Chunder Sarkhael, and Abinash Chunder Sarkhael (Ram Chunder Chatarjee and another ...	717 8 0	.....	149 2 7	568 5 5	.....	568 5 5	.....	Ditto.
Jasoda Lal Paul ...	50 0 0	.....	6 9 0	43 7 0	.....	43 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Johurmull Agarwalla ...	50 0 0	.....	6 8 0	43 8 0	.....	43 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Jotindra Nath Ghose ...	50 0 0	.....	26 2 6	23 13 6	.....	23 13 6	.....	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements. Dividend paid.	Whole disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Juggernath Saboo ...	50 0 0	.....	2 11 6	47 4 6	.....	47 4 6	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Judhistir Lall Saha ...	50 0 0	.....	6 11 6	43 4 6	.....	43 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Jeebun Krishna Banerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	9 12 0	40 4 0	.....	40 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Jolly, William Raymond ...	2,715 10 1	1,061 14 2	1,218 12 7	434 15 4	.....	100 14 3	331 2 0	Ditto.
						No. 2. D. C. of 1st D. A transferred to E—2 13 1 36 15 0		
Jogendro Nath Mukerjee, No. 2 (73 of 1913).	50 0 0	.....	13 1 0	36 15 0	.....		.....	Ditto.
James, John Richard ...	50 0 0	.....	11 14 6	38 1 6	.....	38 1 6	.....	Ditto.
Jotindro Nath Banerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	6 3 6	43 12 6	.....	43 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Jagar Deo Shaw ...	50 0 0	.....	6 5 6	43 10 6	.....	43 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Joyram Das Kagriwalla ...	50 0 0	.....	49 1 0	0 15 0	.....	0 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Jagannath Prosad and Gaur Brahman.	50 0 0	.....	8 15 6	41 0 6	.....	41 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Jatharam ...	50 0 0	.....	18 7 0	31 9 0	.....	31 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Jumna Das ...	118 12 0	.....	15 3 6	103 8 6	.....	103 8 6	.....	Ditto.
Jacob, Saul ...	51 10 6	.....	32 15 9	18 10 9	.....	18 10 9	.....	Ditto.
Jogendro Nath Ghose ...	50 0 0	.....	11 10 6	38 5 6	.....	38 5 6	.....	Ditto.
Jamuna Das and another ...	50 10 6	.....	14 11 6	35 15 0	.....	35 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Joy Gobinde Shaha ...	50 0 0	.....	14 2 0	35 14 0	.....	35 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Jollodhur Shaw and Halladhur Shaw.	3,471 7 3	.....	1,123 1 0	2,348 6 3	.....	2,348 6 3	.....	Ditto.
Jitmull Inder Chand ...	3,906 6 9	.....	1,136 10 0	2,769 12 9	.....	2,769 12 9	.....	Ditto.
Jawala Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	10 15 0	39 1 0	.....	39 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Jitendro Mohun Chuckerbutty ...	50 0 0	.....	12 4 6	37 11 6	.....	37 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Jaskaran Sanaot ...	50 0 0	.....	6 10 0	43 6 0	.....	43 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Jotindro Nath Gupta ...	50 0 0	.....	48 13 6	1 2 6	.....	1 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Jogendro Nath Bose ...	50 0 0	.....	42 15 0	7 1 0	.....	7 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Joy Chand (Joy Chand Liladhur).	50 0 0	.....	14 10 0	35 6 0	.....	35 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Jadu Lall Mullick ...	3,175 11 9	.....	3,040 6 3	135 5 6	.....	135 5 6	.....	Ditto.
Jitendra Nath Dey ...	50 0 0	.....	6 12 0	43 4 0	.....	43 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Jeeraj Bridhi Chand (Bridhi Chand Protapmull).	9,437 7 3	282 5 3	1,326 5 0	7,828 13 0	.....	7,828 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Jitmull Barona, Hungsraj Barona, Puran Chand Barona.	50 0 0	.....	7 9 0	42 7 0	.....	42 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Jhun Chand and Jewanmull (Gheer Chand and another).	50 0 0	.....	9 4 0	40 12 0	.....	40 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Jones, C. ...	50 0 0	.....	24 11 6	25 4 6	.....	25 4 6	.....	Ditto.

Jackson, St. John Harvey ...	50 0 0	.....	26 0 0	24 0 0	.....	24 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Jogendra Nath. Bandopadhyaya ...	50 0 0	.....	23 0 0	27 0 0	.....	27 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Juggeswar Hem Chand (Juggeswar Hem Chand).	1,166 9 6	.....	271 12 6	894 13 0	.....	894 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Jada Nath Shaha and Gopal Chunder Ghose.	301 4 9	.....	284 12 0	16 8 9	.....	16 8 9	.....	Ditto.
Janaki Nath Banerjee and Hem-Nath Banerjee.	50 0 0	.....	24 15 0	25 1 0	.....	25 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Joynarayan Sureka and another (Babu Lal Sureka).	50 0 0	.....	12 15 0	37 1 0	.....	37 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Jotindra Nath Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	7 9 0	42 7 0	.....	42 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Joy Doyal Chowdry ...	50 0 0	.....	10 6 0	39 10 0	.....	39 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Jeebun Krishna Banerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	13 12 0	36 4 0	.....	36 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Johirmull ...	50 0 0	.....	14 0 0	36 0 0	.....	36 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Johur Lall Champa Lall ...	604 0 0	.....	75 3 7	528 12 5	.....	528 12 5	.....	Ditto.
Jagat Singh ...	50 0 0	.....	19 1 0	30 15 0	.....	30 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Krishna Chunder Saha and others	150 0 0	.....	20 2 0	129 14 0	.....	129 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Khalilur Rohaman (Syed Khalilur Rohaman).	9,350 0 0	8,307 5 10	702 4 0	340 6 2	255 11 1	84 11 1	.....	Ditto.
Keshub Lall Sikdar ...	50 0 0	.....	25 1 0	24 15 0	.....	24 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Kherode Chandra Mullick ...	50 0 0	.....	21 10 0	28 6 0	.....	28 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Khetsi Das ...	60 3 3	.....	10 0 1	50 3 2	.....	50 3 2	.....	Ditto.
Kasi Nath Banerjee and others ...	8,394 4 11	5,762 2 3	1,195 13 5	1,436 5 3	.....	524 7 7	911 13 8	Ditto.
							No. 2.	
Kally Nath Mukherjee ...	50 9 0	.....	9 0 0	41 0 0	.....	41 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Kunjo Behary Sen and Ram Chunder Sen.	12,753 2 0	9,273 6 4	757 13 3	2,721 14 5	.....	2,721 14 5	.....	Ditto.
Kissory Mohun Roy (Shaw) ...	30,658 6 9	2,240 5 11	11,288 1 0	17,129 15 10	1,416 0 9	15,713 15 1	.....	Ditto.
Kanaya Lall Ghunesham Das, 139 of 1911.	74 7 4	.....	44 7 0	30 0 4	.....	30 0 4	.....	Ditto
Kristo Kissore Audhikary and others (M. L. Laik and Banerjee).	10,26,255 12 9	5,25,622 2 5	4,36,199 5 5	64,434 4 11	.....	64,434 4 11	.....	Ditto.
Kalooram Heera Lall (Choitram Moti Lall).	50 0 0	.....	9 4 6	40 11 6	.....	40 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Khitish Chunder Deb Roy ...	50 0 0	.....	44 6 6	5 9 6	.....	5 9 6	.....	Ditto.
Ketokey Churn Banerjee and others.	19,105 2 3	8,040 15 2	6,766 11 9	4,297 7 4	3,158 11 6	1,138 11 10	.....	Ditto.
Kumadini Dasi	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Kumud Nath Mookerjee ...	994 9 5	.....	990 6 5	4 3 0	.....	4 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Kerwau, William David ...	50 0 0	.....	2 11 6	47 4 6	.....	47 4 6	.....	Ditto
Kristo Dhone Mookerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Kum Karan Dharwa ...	50 0 0	.....	3 8 0	46 8 0	.....	46 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Khemkurn Deo Khemka ...	50 0 0	.....	45 0 0	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Kedar Nath Roy Chowdry ...	397 4 0	.....	151 4 8	245 15 4	.....	245 15 4	.....	Ditto.
Kali Das Biswas	71,496 4 2	.....	19,180 11 4	52,315 8 10	.....	52,315 8 10	.....	Ditto.
Kailas Chunder Das ...	50 0 0	.....	32 0 0	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Kali Charan Dutt	4,197 10 6	.....	535 12 2	3,661 14 4	.....	3,661 14 4	.....	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividend paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Khetter Mohun Neogy ...	157 5 3	.....	11 9 4	145 11 11	.....	145 11 11	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Kanhya Lall Provu Doyal and Madho Prosad.	50 0 0	.....	21 9 6	28 6 6	.....	28 6 6	.....	Ditto.
Kendrick, C. ...	50 0 0	.....	36 12 6	13 3 6	.....	13 3 6	.....	Ditto.
Kalika Prosad and another ...	50 0 0	.....	41 7 0	8 9 0	.....	8 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Kanaya Lall ...	50 0 0	.....	9 12 0	40 4 0	.....	40 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Kiran Nath Biswas and others ...	50 0 0	.....	7 1 0	42 15 0	.....	42 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Khoda Bux, No. 221 of 1913 ...	370 4 6	.....	313 4 6	57 0 0	.....	57 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Khoda Bux, No. 20 of 1914 ...	50 0 0	.....	40 0 0	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Kissen Lall Lundeya ...	50 0 0	.....	13 7 0	36 9 0	.....	36 9 0	.....	Ditto.
King, Horace Templeton ...	50 0 0	.....	30 0 6	19 15 6	.....	19 15 6	.....	Ditto.
Kramer, Wana ...	50 0 0	.....	11 11 0	38 5 0	.....	38 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Kagel, H. E. ...	52 0 0	.....	26 13 1	25 2 11	.....	1 2 11	24 0 0	Ditto.
Kanhya Lall, No. 97 of 1914 ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 6	44 7 6	.....	44 7 6	.....	Ditto.
Kiran Chunder Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	10 10 0	39 6 0	.....	39 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Kanai Lall, Haralalka, Delsook Roy, Harlalka (Mohun Lall Bung Lall).	85 9 6	.....	14 1 4	71 8 2	.....	71 8 2	.....	Ditto.
Kastoor Chand ...	50 0 0	.....	11 3 0	38 13 0	.....	38 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Krishna Nath Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	46 0 0	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Kedar Nath Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	8 10 0	41 6 0	.....	41 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Karim Mooa ...	33,201 12 0	.....	31,611 9 6	1,590 2 6	.....	1,590 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Kaluram and another ...	50 0 0	.....	9 12 0	40 4 0	.....	40 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Kartick Chunder Chatterjee ...	50 0 0	.....	9 10 0	40 6 0	.....	40 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Kanahia Lal, No. 40 of 1914 ...	63 12 9	.....	10 9 0	53 3 9	.....	53 3 9	.....	Ditto.
Kunja Behary Pal Chowdry ...	3,720 12 0	437 15 1	1,028 0 7	2,254 12 4	2,109 12 7	144 15 9	.....	Ditto.
Karim Ahmed ...	50 0 0	.....	6 8 0	43 8 0	.....	43 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Kitchen, Mary ...	50 0 0	.....	26 6 0	23 10 0	.....	23 10 0	.....	Ditto.
King, Mrs. Grace Rosabella ...	50 0 0	.....	38 5 0	11 11 0	.....	11 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Kani, Hee ...	76 7 6	.....	9 12 2	66 11 4	.....	66 11 4	.....	Ditto.
Kanai Lall, 178 of 1915 ...	50 0 0	.....	13 9 0	36 7 0	.....	36 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Kanai Lall Bhur and Jotadhari Bhur.	8,436 1 7	58 0 6	2,758 6 3	5,619 10 10	5 5 3	5,614 5 7	.....	Ditto.
Khitindra Krishna Deb ...	50 0 0	.....	10 9 0	39 7 0	.....	39 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Kissory Lall Khettry, (Bansidhur Sew Rathen).	14,691 5 10	.....	2,135 9 8	12,555 12 2	.....	12,555 12 2	.....	Ditto.
Kanai Lall Munna Lall ...	50 0 0	.....	9 10 0	40 6 0	.....	40 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Kartick Chundra Chatterjee ...	50 0 0	.....	7 12 0	42 4 0	.....	42 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Kanhya Lall Joynarain ...	2,458 14 0	.....	720 9 4	1,738 4 8	.....	1,738 4 8	.....	Ditto.
Koylash Chunder Shah and Kedar Nath (K. C. Shah and others.)	4,709 5 3	.....	57 6 9	4,651 14 6	.....	4,651 14 6	.....	Ditto.

Kali Prosad Khettry ...	50 0 0	.....	9 1 0	40 15 0	.....	40 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Kulada Prosad Shah and others ...	50 0 0	.....	10 8 0	39 8 0	.....	39 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Karnidan Goenka ...	50 0 0	.....	17 8 6	32 7 6	.....	32 7 6	.....	Ditto.
Kissen Das Hasanund ...	50 0 0	.....	7 9 0	42 7 0	.....	42 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Kanai Lall Chura ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
King, Henry Edward ...	50 0 0	.....	31 7 0	18 9 0	.....	18 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Kham Sing, Jewan Sing and Jesha Sing.	50 0 0	.....	9 13 0	40 3 0	.....	40 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Krishna Nath Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	9 0 0	41 0 0	.....	41 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Kanhya Lall ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Kanai Lall Ghunesham Das ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Khalilur Rohemen, 152 of 1916 ...	132 0 6	.....	30 12 11	101 3 7	.....	101 3 7	.....	Ditto.
Kallu Sing ...	50 0 0	.....	22 4 0	27 12 0	.....	27 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Kissory Lall Agarwalla (See Narain Kisori Lall).	50 0 0	.....	20 12 0	29 4 0	.....	29 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Kundanmull Bora ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Karim Ahmed ...	50 0 0	.....	10 0 0	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Kissen Lall and Issuri Lall ...	195 0 6	.....	28 5 0	166 11 6	.....	166 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Kali Charan Dey Mullick ...	50 0 0	.....	9 8 0	40 8 0	.....	40 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Kunj Lall Domani ...	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	Ditto
L								
Luchman Das ...	350 0 0	.....	311 2 6	38 13 6	.....	38 13 6	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Lucas, James Michoo and Charles John Lucas.	44,890 10 9	773 11 6	43,753 5 1	363 10 2	.....	48 9 2	315 1 0	Ditto.
	18,082 4 9 Represents S. P. of G. P. N. and G. P. I.— 550-1-0		P. of G. P. N.— 19,390 0 0				No. 2.	
Levi, Joseph Victor ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Lalljeemull Chobay ...	50 0 0	.....	5 11 6	44 4 6	.....	44 4 6	.....	Ditto
Littlewood, T. W. ...	50 0 0	.....	27 3 6	22 12 6	.....	22 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Lakmi Chand ...	234 0 9	.....	189 12 3	44 4 6	.....	44 4 6	.....	Ditto
Lab Chand Benani ...	101 11 0	.....	10 10 7	91 0 5	.....	91 0 5	.....	Ditto.
Loonkurn Kalurani ...	50 0 0	.....	6 7 6	43 8 6	.....	43 8 6	.....	Ditto.
Luchminarain Muroo, Ram Bilas Muroo and Sagoremull.	50 0 0	.....	6 15 6	43 0 6	.....	43 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Lancaster, L. E. ...	50 0 0	.....	9 7 6	40 8 6	.....	40 8 6	.....	Ditto.
Lee, George T. Hutteman ...	50 0 0	.....	15 7 6	34 8 6	.....	34 8 6	.....	Ditto.
Longley, Frederick Liddle ...	431 5 3	.....	49 13 0	381 8 3	.....	381 8 3	.....	Ditto.
Lall Behary Shah and others ...	48,762 15 6	.....	2,800 14 4	45,962 1 2	.....	45,962 1 2	.....	Ditto.
Luchmi Narain Mundra ...	50 0 0	.....	10 4 0	39 12 0	.....	39 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Luksmi Narain Ray ...	51 13 3	.....	10 11 5	41 1 10	.....	41 1 10	.....	Ditto.
Lajjaram Mistry ...	50 0 0	.....	12 4 6	37 11 6	.....	37 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Luchminarain, Sree Bullub Ram Prosad, Kedar Nath, Raghunath Das, Futteh Chand, Moti Lall.	493 15 [illegible]	.....	102 12 7	391 2 8	.....	391 2 8	.....	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements. Dividend paid.	Whole disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1905.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Luchminarain Kotary and others	4 804 11 0	.....	800 13 10	4,003 13 2	.....	4,003 13 2	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Lawrence, Charles Samuel ...	50 0 0	.....	26 15 0	23 1 0	.....	23 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Linton, Phillips William Dudlley	50 0 0	.....	7 6 0	42 10 0	.....	42 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Lukhy Narain Dutt ...	492 2 3	.....	81 12 7	410 5 8	.....	410 5 8	.....	Ditto.
Lynch, Ernest Napoleon ...	50 0 0	.....	22 6 0	27 10 0	.....	27 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Leicester, James William ...	50 0 0	.....	21 11 0	28 5 0	.....	28 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Luchmi Narain and Gunga Buksh	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Lochea ...	50 0 0	.....	17 4 0	32 12 0	.....	32 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Luchminarain Didwania and another.	550 0 0	.....	155 9 10	394 6 2	.....	394 6 2	.....	Ditto.
Lewis, Charles Bruno ...	50 0 0	.....	37 1 0	12 15 0	.....	12 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Locke, A., Mr. and Mrs. ...	90 0 0	.....	21 2 0	68 14 0	.....	68 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Lynch, William James and Mrs. Clara.	50 0 0	.....	22 10 0	27 6 0	.....	27 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Leicester, Caroline and Herbert Joseph.	50 0 0	.....	10 0 0	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	.....	Ditto.
M								
Moses, Elias ...	50 0 0	.....	24 14 0	25 2 0	.....	25 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Mool Chand Gridhur Das and Gool Das.	205 15 6	.....	121 8 5	84 7 1	.....	84 7 1	.....	Ditto.
Merwan, K. P. and another ...	507 2 3	.....	159 7 0	347 11 3	.....	347 11 3	.....	Ditto.
Magnum, O. J. ...	50 0 0	.....	23 7 0	26 9 0	.....	26 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Mahomed Amin and another (No. 148 of 1911) (Golam Kader Sandajuddin).	676 1 9	.....	156 0 4	520 1 5	.....	520 1 5	.....	Ditto.
Mohadeb Prosad Paddar ...	1,288 11 3	303 15 7	260 8 7	724 3 1	630 1 1	94 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Modhoo Soodun Shaw Chowdhury and Doorga Churn Shaw Chowdhury.	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Muller, A. R. C. ...	85 4 6	.....	27 12 8	57 7 10	.....	57 7 10	.....	Ditto.
Mutty Lall Kundu and Mukund Lall Kundu.	1,02,991 2 1 Represents S. P. of G. P. N.— 18,851-6-1	71,272 7 8	27,372 1 5 P. of G. P. N.— 19,851-10-7	4,256 9 0	1 8 5	2,563 3 7 G. P. I.— 1,700-3-11	832 4 11 No. 2. D. C. of 1st D A. transferred to E.— 350-6-1	Ditto.
Mutty Lall Baroosh ...	50 0 0	.....	2 11 6	47 4 6	.....	47 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Mohadeo Khemka and Ram Bilas Khemka.	50 0 0	.....	34 10 0	15 6 0	.....	15 6 0	.....	Ditto.

Multy Lall ...	50 0 0	.....	2 11 6	47 4 6	.....	47 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Mosley, William David Hitchins	50 0 0	.....	6 11 6	43 4 6	.....	43 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Madhowjee Purshotom ...	50 0 0	.....	48 13 0	1 3 0	.....	1 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Mushish, Isaac Hyamm ...	50 0 0	.....	9 4 6	40 11 6	.....	40 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Mahamed Shaw ...	360 13 0	.....	310 0 2	50 12 10	.....	50 12 10	.....	Ditto.
Maktum Lall Kapadu ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Manmatha Nath Maitra ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Miran Ahmed Ispahany ...	50 0 0	.....	5 11 6	44 4 6	.....	44 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Mitchell, George Greiz ...	60,429 8 8	15,536 5 2	42,397 15 9	2,495 3 9	.....	1,973 1 4	522 2 5	Ditto.
			P. of G. P. N.—					
			28,752 6 0				No. 2.	
Mahamed Abbas, Mahamed Farook and others (Kaloo Meah Mahamed Hores).	60 13 9	.....	5 2 2	55 11 7	.....	55 11 7	.....	Ditto
Megraj and others ...	50 0 0	.....	2 11 6	47 4 6	.....	47 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Moxon, Herbert Hamlin ...	50 0 0	.....	5 11 6	44 4 6	.....	44 4 6	.....	Ditto.
				Dr. Balance—				
Mal Chand Karum Chand ...	53 10 0	.....	54 4 10	0 10 10	.....	.....	.....	Ditto.
Madhab Prosad Agarwalla ...	84 0 9	.....	36 15 8	47 1 1	.....	47 1 1	.....	Ditto.
Mugunmull and Mohadeb ...	50 0 0	.....	3 4 0	46 12 0	.....	46 12 0	...	Ditto.
Malam Chand Bora ...	50 0 9	.....	23 5 6	26 10 6	.....	26 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Mohini Mohun Kar ...	50 0 0	.....	47 8 0	2 8 0	.....	2 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Mal Chand Jhawar ...	50 0 0	.....	5 1 0	44 15 0	.....	44 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Mohadeo *alias* Mohadeo Marwari	50 0 0	.....	5 12 0	44 4 0	.....	44 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Mohun Lall Agarwalla ...	50 0 0	.....	28 9 0	21 7 0	.....	21 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Megraj and another ...	50 0 0	.....	6 14 0	43 2 0	.....	43 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Meik, Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander Edith.	50 0 0	.....	28 15 6	21 0 6	.....	21 0 6	.....	Ditto.
McMurray, R. J. ...	51 0 6	.....	34 6 0	16 10 6	.....	16 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Madan Lall Mohesry ...	50 0 0	.....	48 13 0	1 3 0	.....	1 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Mahamed Taki ...	50 0 0	.....	9 11 6	40 4 6	.....	40 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Mal Chand Kunamull Chowtmull Bora and Mangal Chand Hirawat.	99 2 9	.....	21 4 10	77 13 11	.....	77 13 11	.....	Ditto.
Mclean, George ...	50 0 0	.....	29 9 6	20 6 6	.....	20 6 6	.....	Ditto.
Mussai Kahar ...	50 0 0	.....	6 7 6	43 8 6	.....	43 8 6	.....	Ditto.
Mathura Shah ...	62 6 9	.....	58 6 9	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Manna Lall Goenka ...	50 0 0	.....	11 8 6	38 7 6	.....	38 7 6	.....	Ditto.
Monier, Charles Sinclair ...	650 0 0	.....	60 5 0	589 11 0	.....	589 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Milcham, Charles Edward ...	55 0 0	.....	29 9 0	25 7 0	.....	25 7 0	.....	Ditto.
M. K. A. L. Mahamad Shaik Abdul Kader.	50 0 0	.....	11 7 6	38 8 6	.....	38 8 6	.....	Ditto.
Marshall, William Newbold ...	2,170 8 0	123 8 0	269 12 4	1,777 3 8	719 14 8	1,057 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Manmatha Nath Bysack ...	50 0 0	.....	22 4 0	27 12 0	.....	27 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Miran Saoo ...	613 0 6	.....	44 13 5	568 3 1	.....	568 3 1	.....	Ditto.
Moore, E. A. ...	50 0 0	.....	30 3 0	19 13 0	.....	19 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Manindro Chunder Seal ...	267 6 0	.....	226 11 8	40 10 4	.....	40 10 4	.....	Ditto.
Madhusoodun Bhabataran Bhuth Nath Nundy.	4 176 9 2	.....	2,143 0 3	2,033 8 11	.....	2,033 8 11	.....	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements. Dividend paid.	Whole disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Mohabir Singh ...	50 0 0	.....	11 15 6	38 0 6	.....	38 0 6	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Mutty Lall Jajoo ...	50 0 0	.....	11 11 0	38 5 0	.....	38 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Monvier, George Alwin ...	50 0 0	.....	37 11 6	12 4 6	.....	12 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Mitchell, Frank K. ...	50 0 0	.....	14 5 0	35 11 0	.....	35 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Mullholland, William Henry ...	50 0 0	.....	5 12 0	44 4 0	.....	44 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Mohabook Khan ...	50 0 0	.....	10 8 0	39 8 0	.....	39 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Mohadeo Khemka ...	50 0 0	.....	18 12 0	31 4 0	.....	31 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Mohim Chunder Dhur and others	514 7 6	.....	464 13 3	49 10 3	.....	49 10 3	.....	Ditto.
Manmatha Nath Dey and Brojo Durlav Bose.	777 15 0	.....	767 15 0	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Megraj Settiya ...	50 0 0	.....	6 8 0	43 8 0	.....	43 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Mookaram Serowjee and Brij Mohun Serowgee.	359 10 0	.....	331 2 0	28 8 0	.....	28 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Mercado, Gerel Wilford ...	50 0 0	.....	14 12 0	35 4 0	.....	35 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Mugunmull ...	50 0 0	.....	11 7 0	38 9 0	.....	38 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Mohabir Prosad and Hanuman Prosad.	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Mc. Cready, William Cecil ...	50 0 0	.....	9 3 6	40 12 6	.....	40 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Madan Chobay ...	50 0 0	.....	47 0 0	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Megraj Boid ...	50 0 0	.....	6 4 0	43 12 0	.....	43 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Mohadeb Lall Sew Narain ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Moti Lall Surana ...	50 0 0	.....	7 6 0	42 10 0	.....	42 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Mohun Lall Khunnah ...	822 9 3	.....	281 0 0	541 9 3	.....	541 9 3	.....	Ditto.
Mohadeo and Chotay Lall ...	50 0 0	.....	6 6 0	43 10 0	.....	43 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Mahamed Gaul Mahamad Syed ...	50 0 0	.....	6 6 0	43 10 0	.....	43 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Mohim Chandra Roy ...	50 0 0	.....	15 6 6	34 9 6	.....	34 9 6	.....	Ditto.
Mohun Lall and others (Hursuk Rai Manukram).	850 0 0	.....	411 4 6	438 11 6	.....	438 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Munna Lall Mundra and others (Chuggun Lall Mundra and Luchminarain Mundra).	100 0 0	.....	10 0 0	90 0 0	.....	90 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Manuel, A. S. ...	50 0 0	.....	30 1 0	19 15 0	.....	19 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Mohadeo ...	50 0 0	.....	16 7 6	33 8 6	.....	33 8 6	.....	Ditto.
Mangobinda Panda, Lokenath Panda, and Bimbadhur Panda.	228 4 0	.....	40 15 6	187 4 6	.....	187 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Masson, A. P ...	50 0 0	.....	31 9 0	18 7 0	.....	18 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Mahamed Isaak ...	50 0 0	.....	12 2 0	37 14 0	.....	37 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Moses, G. O. ...	50 0 0	.....	9 2 0	40 14 0	.....	40 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Mahamed Jan ...	50 0 0	.....	5 12 0	44 4 0	.....	44 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Murray, E. D. ...	567 5 0	.....	50 7 10	516 13 2	.....	516 13 2	.....	Ditto.
Mal Chand Karam Chand ...	50 0 0	.....	36 13 2	13 2 10	.....	13 2 10	.....	Ditto.

McDonald, William Joseph ...	50 0 0	.....	6 0 0	44 0 0	.....	44 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Mokham Din ...	50 0 0	.....	31 3 6	18 12 6	.....	18 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Mahamad Abdul Latiff ...	50 0 0	.....	7 9 0	42 7 0	.....	42 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Mackenzie, A. R. ...	105 7 6	.....	9 15 4	95 8 2	.....	95 8 2	.....	Ditto.
Macanochie, George and Mrs Cecila Jane Macanochie.	346 6 3	.....	29 12 0	316 10 3	.....	316 10 3	.....	Ditto.
Mohadeb ...	50 0 0	.....	7 15 0	42 1 0	.....	42 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Manindra Chunder Seal ...	50 0 0	.....	15 2 6	34 13 6	.....	34 13 6	.....	Ditto
Mohur Das and Luchmon Das ...	50 0 0	.....	28 10 6	21 5 6	.....	21 5 6	.....	Ditto.
Megraj Agarwalla ...	50 0 0	.....	8 2 0	41 14 0	.....	41 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Murray, Bertram Henry ...	50 0 0	.....	11 12 0	38 4 0	.....	38 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Mahaliram Nopani ...	444 3 9	.....	435 0 9	9 3 0	.....	9 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Mangal Chand Surajmull ...	50 0 0	.....	13 10 0	36 6 0	.....	36 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Meredith, Hendry ...	50 0 0	.....	7 9 0	42 7 0	.....	42 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Mahamed Omar Morjuddin ...	50 0 0	.....	8 5 0	41 11 0	.....	41 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Mal Chand Samsuka ...	50 0 0	.....	11 14 0	38 2 0	.....	38 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Matindro Lall Mullick ...	50 0 0	.....	7 [illegible] 0	43 0 0	.....	43 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Makhum Lall Rai ...	168 2 0	.....	164 2 0	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Manakram Radha Kissen ...	50 0 0	.....	12 7 0	37 9 0	.....	37 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Maher, J. R ...	50 0 0	.....	30 5 6	19 10 6	.....	19 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Madden, Charles James ...	868 7 0	.....	52 5 3	816 1 9	.....	816 1 9	.....	Ditto.
Mohadeo Lall Serowgee ...	50 0 0	.....	8 11 0	41 5 0	.....	41 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Mahamed Ali Mahamed ...	52 1 0	.....	34 9 1	17 7 11	.....	17 7 11	.....	Ditto.
Manick Chandra Pal ...	50 0 0	.....	11 2 0	38 14 0	.....	38 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Maher, Patrick Francis ...	50 0 0	.....	24 13 0	25 3 0	.....	25 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Mohendra Nath Roy ...	3,174 8 6	120 10 0	858 14 8	2,194 15 10	237 7 3	1,957 8 7	.....	Ditto.
Mohun Lall Shah and others ...	50 0 0	.....	14 15 0	35 1 0	.....	35 1 0	.....	Ditto.
McCurly, George ...	50 0 0	.....	27 2 0	22 14 0	.....	22 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Manick Lall Dey ...	50 0 0	.....	7 15 0	42 1 0	.....	42 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Manmatha Nath Bhur and another	50 0 0	.....	44 2 0	5 14 0	.....	5 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Manick Lall Mullick ...	50 0 0	.....	2 12 0	47 4 0	.....	47 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Mohadeo Agarwalla ...	50 0 0	.....	7 12 0	42 4 0	.....	42 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Madan Lall Mohesry ...	50 0 0	.....	11 14 0	38 2 0	.....	38 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Miller, Duncun McLeod ...	50 0 0	.....	16 11 6	33 4 6	.....	33 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Meghomull Sindhi Das ...	50 0 0	.....	11 14 0	38 2 0	.....	38 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Madden, Florence Mary ...	50 0 0	.....	7 3 0	42 13 0	.....	42 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Maiku Shaw ...	50 0 0	.....	8 2 0	41 14 0	.....	41 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Mohadeo, 1916 ...	50 0 0	.....	12 4 0	37 12 0	.....	37 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Mutty Lall & Co. (Ghunsham Das & Co., and Moti Lall & Co.).	2,681 13 3	.....	2,637 11 10	44 1 5	.....	44 1 5	.....	Ditto.
Melitus, R. A. ...	50 0 0	.....	9 0 0	41 0 0	.....	41 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Martin, Rosaline Edith Mary ...	4,372 5 8	560 4 4	354 15 7	3,457 1 9	42 14 6	3,414 3 3	.....	Ditto.
Manomohun Roy ...	50 0 0	.....	23 4 6	26 11 6	.....	26 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Marquick, Edward Joseph Coveney	50 0 0	.....	46 6 0	3 10 0	.....	3 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Mahomad Ali Badaruddin ...	1,652 6 3	.....	139 1 5	1,513 4 10	.....	1,513 4 10	.....	Ditto.
Manomohun Bose ...	300 0 0	.....	60 0 0	240 0 0	.....	240 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Methai Lall ...	50 0 0	.....	15 0 0	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0	.....	Ditto

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements. Dividend paid.	Whole disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 176 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Mathura Shaw ...	50 0 0	.....	10 4 0	39 12 0	.....	39 12 0	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Matrumull ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Manuel, A. E. ...	50 0 0	.....	10 0 0	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Meghraj Jabek ...	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	Ditto.
N								
Narain Das Doyal 2nd ...	4,557 4 9	2,161 7 1	1,403 9 10	992 3 10	.....	.....	24 3 2	Outstanding in course of recovery.
							968 0 8 No. 2.	
Nishi Kanto Banerjee ...	812 8 0	.....	240 2 6	572 5 6	.....	572 5 6	.....	Ditto.
Nahapiet, M. M. ...	4,552 6 10	.....	2,416 1 4	2,136 5 6	.....	2,136 5 6	.....	Ditto.
Nundo Lall Shaw ...	1,653 11 0	.....	383 0 7	1,270 10 5	.....	1,270 10 5	.....	Ditto.
Nerode Nath Mookerjee ...	19,460 0 0	14,345 12 1	2,545 6 6	2,568 13 5	.....	2,568 13 5	.....	Ditto.
Narain Chunder Mookerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Nundo Lall Shaw ...	50 0 0	.....	9 10 0	40 6 0	.....	40 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Norendro Nath Sirkar ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Nokul Chunder Bose ...	52 13 6	.....	36 1 2	16 12 4	.....	16 12 4	.....	Ditto.
N. C. and A. T. Mazumdar ...	1,792 13 10	.....	219 14 9	1,572 15 1	.....	1,572 15 1	.....	Ditto.
Narendra Kumar Dutt ...	421 1 4	.....	80 3 10	340 13 6	.....	340 13 6	.....	Ditto.
Nani Lal Dutt	55 0 0	.....	35 3 11	19 12 1	.....	19 12 1	.....	Ditto.
Narendra Nath Pal ...	50 0 0	.....	9 8 6	40 7 6	.....	40 7 6	.....	Ditto.
Nagendra Nath Chatterjee ...	50 0 0	.....	17 11 6	32 4 6	.....	32 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Nripendra Nath Sen ...	164 10 8	.....	151 8 4	13 2 4	.....	13 2 4	.....	Ditto.
Nahapiet Seth, Nahapiet and another (Nahapiet Arshacooney & Co.).	2,502 8 7	208 8 0	853 7 8	1,440 8 11	.....	1,440 8 11	.....	Ditto.
Nursing Prosad Pitty ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
N. Ghosh & Co. (Narendra Chunder Ghose and Fanindra Chunder Ghose).	350 0 3	.....	349 3 3	0 13 0	.....	0 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Nathmull	50 0 0	.....	11 14 6	38 1 6	.....	38 1 6	.....	Ditto.
Niranjan Ghose and another ...	475 5 10	.....	423 4 5	52 1 5	.....	52 1 5	.....	Ditto.
Nibaran Chunder Pal ...	172 1 11	.....	129 3 1	42 14 10	.....	42 14 10	.....	Ditto.
Nim Chand Surana, *alias* Nemai Chand Surana.	50 0 0	.....	13 6 0	36 10 0	.....	36 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Nogendra Nath Daw ...	50 0 0	.....	10 12 0	39 4 0	.....	39 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Nozmul Huq	50 0 0	.....	12 1 0	37 15 0	.....	37 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Nope Chand	391 9 3	.....	81 11 9	309 13 6	.....	309 13 6	.....	Ditto.

Narain Das Agarwalla ...	222 10 0	.....	94 7 1	128 2 11	.....	128 2 11	.....	Ditto.
Nathoomull Khettry ...	119 2 9	.....	12 9 4	106 9 5	.....	106 9 5	.....	Ditto.
Nandi, Charles ...	50 0 0	.....	32 7 0	17 9 0	.....	17 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Narain Chandra Roy ...	207 0 0	.....	41 6 7	165 9 5	.....	165 9 5	.....	Ditto.
Nasser, Mrs. Annie Everiet ...	50 0 0	.....	25 13 6	24 2 6	.....	24 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Nagendra Chandra Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	9 14 0	40 2 0	.....	40 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Nand Kissore Shyam Kissore (Trijogey Nath Dobey).	4,876 0 3	474 5 0	1,687 12 7	2,713 14 8	.....	2,713 14 8	.....	Ditto.
Nagendra Nath Saha ...	50 0 0	.....	10 3 0	39 13 0	.....	39 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Nilmoney Das ...	51 4 0	.....	16 9 6	34 10 6	.....	34 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Narendra Nath Bose ...	50 0 0	.....	11 11 6	38 4 6	.....	38 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Nolin Behary Rukshitt ...	50 0 0	.....	12 12 6	37 3 6	.....	37 3 6	.....	Ditto.
Neice, Frank William ...	50 0 0	.....	33 4 6	16 11 6	.....	16 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Nagoromull and another ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Nehal Chand Punjabi ...	83 8 0	.....	9 3 9	74 4 3	.....	74 4 3	.....	Ditto.
Nathoomull Soonee ...	50 0 0	.....	9 8 0	40 8 0	.....	40 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Narendra Nath Bose ...	50 0 0	.....	28 8 0	21 8 0	.....	21 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Nilmoney Jana and Sarada Prosad Shaha.	7,023 7 3	.....	2,407 6 7	4,616 0 8	.....	4,616 0 8	.....	Ditto.
Nanugram Hirawat ...	50 0 0	.....	13 9 0	36 7 0	.....	36 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Bhattacharjee ...	50 0 0	.....	12 5 0	37 11 0	.....	37 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Nathmull, and another ...	50 0 0	.....	13 13 0	36 3 0	.....	36 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Nani Lall Mandal ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Nowrung Roy ...	7 2 0	.....	0 5 8	6 12 4	.....	6 12 4	.....	Ditto.
Nitya Gopal Dutta ...	50 0 0	.....	10 12 0	39 4 0	.....	39 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Nagendro Nath Chatterjee ...	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Nemy Churn Sen ...	401 15 8	.....	31 11 1	370 4 7	.....	370 4 7	.....	Ditto.
O								
Overitt, Edward George ...	50 0 0	.....	15 2 0	34 14 0	.....	34 14 0	.....	Outstandings in course of recovery.
OBrien, Herbert Rutledge ...	50 0 0	.....	24 0 6	25 15 6	.....	25 15 6	.....	Ditto.
Ouker Das ...	50 0 0	.....	3 11 6	46 4 6	.....	46 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Odyers, L. L. ...	50 8 0	.....	14 12 4	35 11 8	.....	35 11 8	.....	Ditto.
Onkarmull Chatturbhooj ...	51 4 0	.....	20 15 6	30 4 6	.....	30 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Owen, John Charles ...	50 0 0	.....	30 9 0	19 7 0	.....	19 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Omerbin Mustafa Masri ...	50 0 0	.....	9 8 0	40 8 0	.....	40 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Ogg, Arthur William ...	50 0 0	.....	47 13 6	2 2 6	.....	2 2 6	.....	Ditto.
P								
Priya Lall Mullick ...	203 5 0	.....	32 2 7	171 2 5	.....	171 2 5	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements. Dividend paid.	Whole disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Prasanna Kumar Roy ...	107 9 0	.....	29 10 0	77 15 0	.....	77 15 0	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Panna Lall Mukherjee ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Purendro Nath Das ...	933 4 1	.....	193 0 7	740 3 6	.....	740 3 6	.....	Ditto.
Pancheo Shaw ...	50 0 0	.....	10 14 6	39 1 6	.....	39 1 6	.....	Ditto.
Panch Cowry Banerjee, (D. N. Banerjee & Co.	50 0 0	.....	8 14 0	41 2 0	.....	41 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Power, Mrs., M. B. ...	50 0 0	.....	28 7 0	21 9 0	.....	21 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Punchoe Gopal Das ...	50 0 0	.....	31 10 0	18 6 0	.....	18 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Pranab Kumar Tagore ...	50 0 0	.....	47 15 4	2 0 8	.....	2 0 8	.....	Ditto.
Pascal, C. A ...	50 0 0	.....	26 0 6	23 15 6	.....	23 15 6	.....	Ditto.
Preo Lall Dutt ...	487 8 0	.....	453 0 0	34 8 0	.....	34 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Panna Lall Jhoonjhoonwalla ...	64 8 0	.....	10 9 1	53 14 11	.....	53 14 11	.....	Ditto.
Purno Chunder Ghose ...	151 8 0	.....	150 5 0	1 3 0	.....	1 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Punchanun Chatterjee ...	50 0 0	.....	13 9 0	36 7 0	.....	36 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Pimm, J. ...	913 0 0	54 3 0	555 4 5	303 8 7	.....	301 4 7	2 4 0	Ditto.
							No. 2.	
Phillips, Herbert Oswal ...	50 0 0	.....	31 1 0	18 15 0	.....	18 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Pereira, B. A. ...	50 0 0	.....	45 8 0	4 8 0	.....	4 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Pralhad Chunder Sannyasi ...	59 2 9	.....	30 9 10	28 8 11	.....	28 8 11	.....	Ditto.
Prosanno Kumar Bagchi, 126 of 1914.	50 0 0	.....	45 5 0	4 11 0	.....	4 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Partridge, Thomas William and Charlotte Augusta Partridge (Partridge and Co.)	5,120 1 0	3,680 15 7	1,088 14 2	350 3 3	.....	107 12 10	242 6 5	Ditto.
							No. 2.	
Power, Mrs. Marquarite Emilia alias Stuart Dixon.	50 0 0	.....	8 14 0	41 2 0	.....	41 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Perot, A. W. ...	9,671 4 10	4,125 12 8	2,636 0 2	2,909 8 0	2,466 8 1	442 15 11	.....	Ditto.
Purna Chunder Barick ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Parbutty Churn Ash and Johur Lall Ash.	234 15 0	.....	21 5 5	213 9 7	.....	213 9 7	.....	Ditto.
Palmer, Edward Thomas ...	50 0 0	.....	25 4 0	24 12 0	.....	24 12 0	.....	Ditto
Prag Das Rathi ...	74 6 6	.....	8 3 6	66 3 0	.....	66 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Purna Chunder Dutt ...	51 11 9	.....	10 13 4	40 14 5	.....	40 14 5	.....	Ditto.
Pickell, William John ...	50 0 0	.....	26 9 0	23 7 0	.....	23 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Prowling, Albert ...	70 0 0	.....	33 5 6	36 10 6	.....	36 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Premjee Munjee ...	50 0 0	.....	8 8 0	41 8 0	.....	41 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Pulin Behary Sarcar ...	50 0 0	.....	11 5 0	38 11 0	.....	38 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Prosanno Coomar Bagchi, 69 of 1916.	50 0 0	.....	7 3 0	42 13 0	.....	42 13 0	.....	Ditto.

Prokash Chunder Chattarjee ...	50 0 0	.....	11 6 0	38 10 0	.....	38 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Prem Ratan Memani ...	50 0 0	.....	10 0 0	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Puhm Chand Malani and Ram Chunder Malani.	52 0 0	.....	16 7 7	35 8 0	.....	35 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Pullin, Arthur ...	50 0 0	.....	14 4 0	35 12 0	.....	35 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Purbu Sing and Ramsaran Panday	50 0 0	.....	21 4 0	28 12 0	.....	28 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Punchanan Bose ...	50 0 0	.....	9 12 0	40 4 0	.....	40 4 0	.....	Ditto.
R								
Ross, Emil ...	121 11 0	.....	34 15 10	86 11 2	.....	86 11 2	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Ram Pado Coondoo ...	2,905 11 0	.....	2,163 12 10	741 14 2	.....	741 14 2	.....	Ditto.
Rozario, Frederick ...	200 0 0	.....	30 0 0	170 0 0	.....	170 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Rajendro Nath Pal and others. 171 of 1910.	5,238 10 3	1,074 1 11	2,218 7 2	1,946 1 2	1,676 13 9	269 3 5	.....	Ditto.
Ram Protap Baijnath ...	50 0 0	.....	18 8 0	31 8 0	.....	31 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Rung Lall Shah and others ...	799 4 5	315 13 0	362 9 7	120 13 8	.....	120 13 8	.....	Ditto.
Roshun Lall, Ram Sing ...	3,507 11 0	3,012 14 2	363 14 11	130 13 11	.....	86 1 4	44 12 7	Ditto.
							No. 2.	
Romjan Ally Shaik ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Ram Chand ...	50 0 0	.....	15 15 6	34 0 6	.....	34 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Rorey, J. B. ...	50 0 0	.....	26 1 6	23 14 6	.....	23 14 6	.....	Ditto.
Ram Lall Pal ...	50 0 0	.....	43 11 6	6 4 6	.....	6 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Rai Mohun Shaw and others ...	3,90,681 12 11	1,39,094 15 10	2,13,984 1 2	37,602 11 11	10,138 7 10	24,124 8 1	3 308 0 0	Ditto.
	Represents S. P. of G. P. N. 10,000 and 50,000, E to Rs. 38,907-9-6.		1,45,015 2 2 P. of G. P. N.				31 12 0 D. C. of 1st transferred to E.	
Robinson Morrison & Co ...	49,317 1 5	32,963 6 10	11,407 13 9	4,945 12 10	.....	332 11 8	4,586 13 1	Ditto.
							26 4 1 D. C. of 1st transferred to E.	
Rohim Bux ...	509 14 6	.....	505 14 6	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Ram Gopal Sen and others ...	50 0 0	.....	9 8 0	40 0 8	.....	40 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Rodrigues, W. A. ...	170 0 0	.....	33 2 0	136 14 0	.....	136 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Remfry, John Edwards ...	161 0 0	33 4 6	35 13 0	91 14 6	.....	74 8 4	17 6 2	Ditto.
							No. 2	
Robinson, A. M. ...	4,452 2 7	3,132 14 4	932 6 3	386 14 0	110 8 9	11 15 9	175 11 1	Ditto.
							No. 2—88-10-5 D. C. of 1st transferred to E.	
Radha Shyam Das ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Ram Lall Narayan Ram and Gopal Ram.	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividend paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Radha Raman Mullick ...	50 0 0	.....	9 15 0	40 1 0	.....	40 1 0	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Rampsaut	50 0 0	.....	6 8 0	43 8 0	.....	43 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Ram Deo, No. 16 of 1914. (Delsook Roy Behary Lall.)	417 14 0	.....	111 0 9	306 13 3	.....	306 13 3	.....	Ditto.
Robindra Krishna Deb ...	50 0 0	.....	6 6 6	43 9 6	.....	43 9 6	.....	Ditto.
Rakhal Das Majumdar ...	50 0 0	.....	6 12 6	43 3 6	.....	43 3 6	.....	Ditto.
Ruttan Mani Chunder ...	50 0 0	.....	12 14 6	37 1 6	.....	37 1 6	.....	Ditto.
Ram Kissen Das and Soorajmull...	5,074 13 2	.....	229 8 6	4,845 4 8	.....	4,845 4 8	.....	Ditto.
Ram Soondur, Sam Sundur Madan Mohon Das, Buddree Prosad and Kedar Nath.	167 13 6	.....	16 2 3	151 11 3	.....	151 11 3	.....	Ditto.
Ram Protap Chowdry ...	50 0 0	.....	27 7 0	22 9 0	.....	22 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Rakhal Das Sarkar ...	585 5 9	.....	571 1 3	14 4 6	.....	14 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Ram Charan Kar & Co. ...	50 0 0	.....	16 10 0	33 6 0	.....	33 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Raboti Mohun Mookerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	10 4 6	39 11 6	.....	39 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Rung Lall Poddar ...	50 0 0	.....	13 15 0	36 1 0	.....	36 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Rossick Lall Sircar	50 0 0	.....	9 11 6	40 4 6	.....	40 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Radha Bullav Saha	50 0 0	.....	5 15 6	44 0 6	.....	44 0 6	.....	Ditto
Rothoff Von, A. L. C. ...	241 10 9	.....	125 12 0	115 14 9	.....	115 14 9	.....	Ditto.
Rash Behary Roy	50 0 0	.....	6 5 6	43 10 6	.....	43 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Ram Narain Serowgee ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Rowtmull Jetmull	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Rodricks, George	50 0 0	.....	30 3 6	19 12 6	.....	19 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Raj Kissore Bysack ...	50 0 0	.....	11 2 6	38 13 6	.....	38 13 6	.....	Ditto.
Rajani Kanto Dutt	71 15 9	.....	17 0 7	54 15 2	.....	54 15 2	.....	Ditto.
Ram Chandra Rathee ...	50 0 0	.....	19 4 6	30 11 6	.....	30 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Ratn Jatan	139 15 0	.....	30 15 0	109 0 0	.....	109 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Ram Narain Khettry ...	4,013 9 0	.....	4,008 9 0	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Roger, R. V.	50 0 0	.....	13 10 0	36 6 0	.....	36 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Rishbilash Khemka *alias* Bilas Roy Khenka.	50 0 0	.....	18 5 0	31 11 0	.....	31 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Rama Nath Mitter, No. 152 of 1914.	50 0 0	.....	21 9 6	28 6 6	.....	28 6 6	.....	Ditto.
Rajendro Mohan, Jogendra Mohan, Radha Bullav Karmakar.	50 0 0	.....	21 10 0	28 6 0	.....	28 6 0	.....	Ditto.
Ram Sarup, Durga Dutt ...	2,103 15 0	.....	304 2 1	1,799 12 11	.....	1,799 12 11	.....	Ditto.
Rajendro Lall Das Gupta ...	50 0 0	.....	38 3 0	11 13 0	.....	11 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Radha Krishna Bandhur ...	281 3 3	.....	280 7 3	0 12 0	.....	0 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Ram Deo Sureka	50 0 0	.....	6 4 9	43 12 0	.....	43 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Robertson, Alexander Lindsay ...	50 0 0	.....	11 4 0	38 12 0	.....	38 12 0	.....	Ditto.

Ramvakar Chapardia ...	50 0 0	.....	29 5 0	20 11 0	.....	20 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Ram Nath Bogla	50 0 0	.....	31 1 6	18 14 6	.....	18 14 6	.....	Ditto.
Ram Lall Sooknl	50 0 0	.....	9 0 0	41 0 0	.....	41 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Ram Kissen Das Sreenibash ...	4,024 2 9	.....	1,319 14 1	2,704 4 8	2,617 12 9	86 7 11	.....	Ditto.
Radha Kissore Sah	9,650 4 3	.....	9,458 6 1	191 14 2	.....	191 14 2	.....	Ditto.
Robertson, Hugh John ...	50 0 0	.....	45 6 6	4 9 6	.....	4 9 6	.....	Ditto.
Roghu Nath Prosad ...	105 9 9	.....	19 6 5	86 3 4	.....	86 3 4	.....	Ditto.
Ram Protap Bhagirath ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Ram Deo Jajedia, No. 154 of 1912	50 0 0	.....	6 8 0	43 8 0	.....	43 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Roop Chand Kesri Chand ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Roberts, Samuel Eric George ...	50 0 0	.....	31 4 0	18 12 0	.....	18 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Rash Behary Das	2,820 6 3	80 0 0	557 11 9	2,182 10 6	112 2 3	2,070 8 3	.....	Ditto.
Rung Lall Gajanund Ram Kumar	50 0 0	.....	24 0 6	25 15 6	.....	25 15 6	.....	Ditto.
Rorey, J. B.	50 0 0	.....	8 0 0	42 0 0	.....	42 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Raja Ram Sookul	76 13 0	.....	40 0 4	36 12 8	.....	36 12 8	.....	Ditto.
Ramsoroop Shah	50 0 0	.....	12 8 0	37 8 0	.....	37 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Rowtmull Moheswari ...	50 0 0	.....	11 15 0	38 1 0	.....	38 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Rai Mohun Roy ...	50 0 0	.....	11 15 0	38 1 0	.....	38 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Reuben, Abraham (Abraham Brothers).	293 8 5	.....	25 13 9	267 10 8	.....	267 10 8	.....	Ditto.
Rayfield, J. H. ...	100 0 0	.....	57 1 6	42 14 6	.....	42 14 6	.....	Ditto.
Ram Gopal Karnani ...	862 13 0	.....	204 15 0	657 14 0	.....	657 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Radha Kissen ...	50 0 0	.....	15 6 0	34 10 0	.....	34 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Ram Chand Halwai ...	50 0 0	.....	12 2 6	37 13 6	...	37 13 6	.....	Ditto.
Ramsook Das ...	50 0 0	.....	8 8 0	41 8 0	.....	41 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Runchore Das Ram Jewan Das	50 0 0	.....	9 12 0	40 4 0	.....	40 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Erech Sorabjee Ranina ...	100 0 0	.....	2 8 0	97 8 0	.....	97 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Raj Kristo Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	16 6 0	33 10 0	.....	33 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Runchore Das Murarjee ...	127 11 6	.....	34 2 2	93 9 4	.....	93 9 4	.....	Ditto.
Richardson, James Blisset ...	120 0 0	.....	15 12 0	104 4 0	.....	104 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Rorey, Alfred Baptist ...	50 0 0	.....	17 13 0	32 3 0	.....	32 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Rambux Agarwalla ...	50 0 0	.....	18 4 0	31 12 0	.....	31 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Rajendra Lall Das Gupta ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Rebling, Florence Beatrice ...	50 0 0	.....	13 0 0	37 0 0	.....	37 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Roghunath Das and Deno Nath Das (members of the firm of Rajroop Premsook Das).	50 0 0	.....	45 8 0	4 8 0	.....	4 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Raj Bahadur ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Rajany Kanto Nath and Soshee Mohan Nath.	50 0 0	.....	6 6 0	43 10 0	.....	43 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Radha Kissore Kar ...	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	Ditto.
S								
Simpson, Frederick ...	710 0 3	.....	85 4 0	624 12 3	.....	624 12 3	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Sattya Charan Chatterjee and Hari Charan Chatterjee.	50 0 0	.....	26 2 0	23 14 0	.....	23 14 0	.....	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENT. Dividend paid.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENT. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account, under Rule 17 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Shaw, Edgar Rockingham ...	50 0 0	.....	21 0 6	28 15 6	.....	28 15 6	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Surendro Nath Gossain ...	944 7 9	676 0 5	214 8 11	53 14 5	.....	53 14 5	.....	Ditto.
Subal Chunder Das ...	134 11 6	.....	43 5 0	91 6 6	.....	91 6 6	.....	Ditto.
Sew Charan Sing ...	1,081 12 9	578 6 9	83 8 5	419 13 7	.....	158 4 7	261 9 0	Ditto.
							No. 2.	
Shaik Azizuddin ...	1,041 7 3	.....	402 7 9	638 15 6	.....	638 15 6	.....	Ditto.
Saiouddin ...	59 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Seetul Chand, Mahatab Chand, Gobin Chand.	50 0 0	.....	25 1 0	24 15 0	.....	24 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Sattya Kumar Shaw ...	50 0 0	.....	28 2 6	21 13 6	.....	21 13 6	.....	Ditto.
Sarkies, S. J. ...	17,641 5 8	.....	1,557 15 2	16,083 6 6	.....	16,083 6 6	.....	Ditto.
Soophianopoulos, J. G. ...	838 12 0	.....	99 11 0	739 1 0	.....	739 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Shaik Tahir Ally ...	50 0 0	.....	8 12 0	41 4 0	.....	41 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Schipper, F. ...	50 0 0	.....	5 12 0	44 4 0	.....	44 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Shaik Khairat Ally ...	404 10 9	.....	363 7 1	41 3 8	.....	41 3 8	.....	Ditto.
Sujanmull Banthia and Budhmull Banthia.	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Sew Prosad Johurmull Khettromull (Loonkuru Jaliram.)	18,323 11 3	.....	5,576 10 2	12,747 1 1	11,037 14 5	1,709 2 8	.....	Ditto.
Swaries, Arthur Macdonald ...	175 0 0	99 8 0	31 13 6	43 10 6	.....	.....	No 1— 3 12 2	
							39 15 4	
							No. 2—	
Saroda Prosad Palit ...	50 0 0	.....	5 15 0	44 1 0	.....	44 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Soler, Henry Eustace ...	402 8 9	.....	108 1 0	294 7 9	.....	294 7 9	.....	Ditto.
Sarat Chunder Banerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Sureje Ranjun Mookerjee ...	600 0 0	433 11 0	127 0 0	39 5 0	.....	39 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Sewsaran and others ...	616 2 6	.....	358 0 6	258 2 0	.....	258 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Satya Prosad Mitter ...	50 0 0	.....	13 15 0	36 1 0	.....	36 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Sante Lall Nagoremull and Lachminarain.	898 3 9	.....	587 6 7	310 13 2	.....	310 13 2	.....	Ditto.
Satish Chandra Deb Roy ...	50 0 0	.....	37 9 0	12 7 0	.....	12 7 0	.....	Ditto.
Sarat Chunder Bose ...	528 4 5	.....	53 1 1	475 3 4	.....	475 3 4	.....	Ditto.
Sujun Mull Bachwat and others (Jitunull Bachawat, Magunmull Bachwatand Inder Chand Doogur.)	7,508 13 9	.....	869 5 1	6,639 8 8	.....	6,639 8 8	.....	Ditto.
Syed Bux ...	767 9 3	.....	401 12 9	365 12 6	.....	365 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Seetal Prosad Raj Kumar (Seetul Prosad and others).	2,778 9 9	.....	2,424 11 0	353 14 9	.....	353 14 9	.....	Ditto.

Satur, A. ...	50 0 0	.....	7 14 0	42 2 0	.....	42 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Sarat Chunder Roy and Harish Chunder Roy.	50 0 0	.....	2 15 6	47 0 6	.....	47 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Santosh Lall Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	26 3 6	23 12 6	.....	23 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Surendro Kumar Deb Roy ...	167 0 0	.....	36 15 1	130 0 11	.....	130 0 11	.....	Ditto.
Sandya, Edwin Francis ...	3,967 10 0	.....	289 13 6	3,677 12 6	.....	3,677 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Shiva Dutt Roy and others ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Sewnarain Poddar ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Statesbury, Herbert Charles Wood.	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Satish Chandra Bose ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Sugan Chand Mundra and others (Jesroop Juggernath)	5,316 4 9	.....	2,887 5 7	2,428 15 2	.....	2,428 15 2	.....	Ditto.
Sewkisen and Sewnath ...	50 0 0	.....	2 11 6	47 4 6	.....	47 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Surendra Nath Pal ...	610 0 0	.....	61 11 0	548 5 0	.....	548 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Syed Bux, Rohim Bux, and Ijad Bux.	36 0 0	.....	1 12 9	34 3 3	.....	34 3 3	.....	Ditto.
Sat Cowrie Coondu ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Sattya Jeebun Chuckerbutty ...	50 0 0	.....	46 0 0	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Surendro Narain Bose ...	50 0 0	.....	47 3 0	2 13 0	.....	2 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Sibo Kally Mauna ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto
Suresh Chunder Gooyee and others (Moonee Lall Gooyee, Joges Chunder Gooyee and Rajoo Money Dalal.	1,215 14 9	.....	218 4 3	997 10 6	.....	997 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Soojunmull Soorana ...	650 0 0	.....	56 12 0	593 4 0	.....	593 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Sattya Churn Seal ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Shib Chunder Pal ...	412 13 6	.....	31 11 9	381 1 9	.....	381 1 9	.....	Ditto.
Shave, Ellen Florence ...	50 0 0	.....	25 15 0	24 1 0	.....	24 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Sreo Das Pyne ...	50 0 0	.....	2 11 6	47 4 6	.....	47 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Seetul Chunder Dutt ...	52 0 0	.....	14 9 7	37 6 5	.....	37 6 5	.....	Ditto.
Surendra Nath Dey ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Sewnarain Ladha ...	58 6 0	.....	18 15 6	39 6 6	.....	39 6 6	.....	Ditto.
Shaik Faroo and another ...	50 0 0	.....	8 8 0	41 8 0	.....	41 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Suresh Krishna Bose ...	50 0 0	.....	24 14 6	25 1 6	.....	25 1 6	.....	Ditto.
Sova Chand Tolaram and others	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Sagoremull Batia ...	50 0 0	.....	23 5 6	26 10 6	.....	26 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Shiawak Shaw Sorabjee Dhandi	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Stuart, H. A., otherwise called J. H. Stuart.	50 0 0	.....	18 11 6	31 4 6	.....	31 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Surajmull Dharwa ...	50 0 0	.....	10 15 6	39 0 6	.....	39 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Shelverton, C. A. ...	50 0 0	.....	33 5 6	16 10 6	.....	16 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Shaik Shamuzdin and another ...	50 0 0	.....	5 12 0	44 4 0	.....	44 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Shaik Mahamed Ahmed and Abdul Ghaffar.	39,182 3 3 Rs. 18,872-5-8 represents S. P. of G. P. N.	11,856 10 2	22,489 9 10 Rs. 19,447-11-11 P. of G. P. N.	4,835 15 3	.....	3,518 15 8	1,279 7 10 No. 2 Rs. 37-7-9 D.-C. of 1st D.-A. transferred to E. Rs. 1,020-1-6 G. P. 1.	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements. Dividend paid.	Whole disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1905.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Sarup Chand Ganoomull and Ram Gopal Nathuram.	128 8 9	.....	125 14 9	2 10 0	.....	2 10 0	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Syed Velayat Ali ...	4,268 6 0	2,253 7 10	592 15 9	1,421 14 5	.....	688 15 11	51 13 0	Ditto.
							No. 2 Rs. 681 1 6 D. C. of 1st transferred to E.	
Starling, F. ...	50 0 0	.....	34 2 6	15 13 6	.....	15 13 6	.....	Ditto.
Simington, Mary Ann Elizabeth...	50 0 0	.....	8 13 6	41 2 6	.....	41 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Surendra Nath Roy ...	50 0 0	.....	24 6 0	25 10 0	.....	25 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Shew Das Bhutter ...	50 0 0	.....	45 4 0	4 12 0	.....	4 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Saligram ...	50 0 0	.....	6 7 6	43 8 6	.....	43 8 6	.....	Ditto.
Sewnarain Sonar ...	50 0 0	.....	10 1 0	39 15 0	.....	39 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Shelverton, J. W. ...	50 0 0	.....	25 13 6	24 2 6	.....	24 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Satya Prea Mitter ...	50 0 0	.....	6 1 6	43 14 6	.....	43 14 6	.....	Ditto.
Soleyman Mulla Durjee ...	50 0 0	.....	8 13 6	41 2 6	.....	41 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Sorapjee Tewary ...	978 2 0	.....	977 1 10	1 0 2	.....	1 0 2	.....	Ditto.
Soroj Kumar Maitra ...	50 0 0	.....	9 11 6	40 4 6	.....	40 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Situl Chunder Sen ...	50 0 0	.....	30 13 0	19 3 0	.....	19 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Sadhu Charan Mohanti and others (Sadhu Charan, Pada Charan Mohanti and Rungadhur Jana).	50 0 0	.....	7 3 6	42 12 6	.....	42 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Shew Das ...	50 0 0	.....	47 3 0	2 13 0	.....	2 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Scott, Arthur Adam ...	50 0 0	.....	10 1 6	39 14 6	.....	39 14 6	.....	Ditto.
Shew Das Kawaria ...	50 0 0	.....	14 6 0	35 10 0	.....	35 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Sosti Churn Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	11 12 6	38 3 6	.....	38 3 6	.....	Ditto.
Surendro Nath Roy ...	354 15 0	.....	56 1 11	298 13 1	.....	298 13 1	.....	Ditto.
Sitaram and another ...	50 0 0	.....	11 9 6	38 6 6	.....	38 6 6	.....	Ditto.
Saroda Prosad Sen ...	50 0 0	.....	35 1 0	14 15 0	.....	14 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Sailendro Nath Das ...	150 0 0	.....	116 12 0	33 4 0	.....	33 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Saint, R. R. ...	50 0 0	.....	32 0 6	17 15 6	.....	17 15 6	.....	Ditto.
Sailessur and others ...	2,004 14 2	.....	538 5 4	1,466 8 10	.....	1,466 8 10	.....	Ditto.
Sohon Lall Christian ...	50 0 0	.....	14 11 0	35 5 0	.....	35 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Sew Narain and Joy Narain ...	50 0 0	.....	12 6 6	37 9 6	.....	37 9 6	.....	Ditto.
Saroda Prosad Daw ...	2,187 3 0	.....	350 5 4	1,836 13 8	.....	1,836 13 8	.....	Ditto.
Sushil Kumar Mookerjee ...	64 13 6	.....	49 0 4	15 13 2	.....	15 13 2	.....	Ditto.
Shama Charan Bhur and another	50 0 0	.....	46 4 0	3 12 0	.....	3 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Shib Chunder Ghose ...	50 0 0	.....	11 10 6	38 5 6	.....	38 5 6	.....	Ditto.
Salt, R. W. ...	3,650 0 0	659 11 0	2,025 15 0	964 6 0	791 12 0	172 10 0	.....	Ditto.

Sushee Bhusun Pal ...	50 0 0	.....	54 1 0	15 15 0	.....	15 15 0	.....	Ditto.
Shams-ud-din Khoja Mehta Momma.	188 11 0	.....	13 4 11	175 6 1	.....	175 6 1	.....	Ditto.
Sundar Prosad Kulwar ...	1,284 14 5	.....	496 13 11	788 0 6	.....	788 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Sew Narain Mahata and others (Dhanraj Mahata.)	1,251 15 6	.....	738 6 10	513 8 8	.....	513 8 8	.....	Ditto.
Sajur Rahaman and others ...	4,681 2 11	.....	727 5 9	3,953 13 2	.....	3,953 13 2	.....	Ditto.
Sultan Mahammad ...	135 0 0	.....	45 11 6	89 4 6	.....	89 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Smyth, Hazel ...	50 0 0	.....	30 4 6	19 11 6	.....	19 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Saifuddin ...	50 0 0	.....	15 12 0	34 4 0	.....	34 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Shaik Pahari ...	50 0 0	.....	29 5 6	20 10 6	.....	20 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Shrager, Adele ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Sreenath Mandal ...	63 4 9	.....	22 14 7	40 6 2	.....	40 6 2	.....	Ditto.
Srish Chandra Bose ...	50 0 0	.....	5 14 0	44 2 0	.....	44 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Shib Nath Banerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	29 12 0	20 4 0	.....	20 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Satis Chandra Ray Chowdry ...	50 0 0	.....	11 8 6	38 7 6	.....	38 7 6	.....	Ditto.
Shaik Azizuddin ...	50 0 0	.....	7 4 0	42 12 0	.....	42 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Shaik Ijat Ally ...	50 0 0	.....	7 6 0	42 10 0	.....	42 10 0	.....	Ditto
Syed Mahamed and Nasirulla ...	266 9 0	.....	263 9 0	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Sham Soondur Agarwalla ...	2,835 2 9	.....	219 7 1	2,615 11 8	.....	2,615 11 8	.....	Ditto.
Shaik Robiel Hosen ...	50 0 0	.....	33 13 6	16 0 6	.....	16 0 6	.....	Ditto.
Sobha Chand Chajee Sing, Maru Sing and Permanund.	50 0 0	.....	20 13 0	29 3 0	.....	29 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Seth, Rowland Bertram ...	50 0 0	.....	28 13 6	21 2 6	.....	21 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Scott, Henry Wishart ...	50 0 0	.....	24 12 0	25 4 0	.....	25 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Soleman, Cassin Ariff ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Sutto Charan Roy ...	50 0 0	.....	9 6 0	40 10 0	.....	40 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Sidhessur Dey ...	4,137 12 3	48 5 7	1,456 4 3	2,633 2 5	1,253 10 0	1,379 8 5	.....	Ditto.
Surajmull Bazaz ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Surendra Nath Haldar ...	50 0 0	.....	9 6 0	40 10 0	.....	40 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Shaik Mahamed Baquar ...	60 0 0	.....	31 9 6	28 6 6	.....	28 6 6	.....	Ditto.
Shib Lall Agarwalla ...	50 0 0	.....	9 4 0	40 12 0	.....	40 12 0	.....	Ditto.
Surendra Nath Basu ...	50 0 0	.....	10 5 6	39 10 6	.....	39 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Surendra Nath Dey ...	50 0 0	.....	9 14 0	40 2 0	.....	40 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Shamsudin Khoja Sagal ...	50 0 0	.....	21 6 0	28 10 0	.....	28 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Sasi Bhusan Nag and others ...	574 0 0	.....	334 11 6	239 4 6	.....	239 4 6	.....	Ditto.
Sava Chand Paruck ...	2,553 14 6	.....	730 5 11	1,823 8 7	.....	1,823 8 7	.....	Ditto.
Shaik Mahamed Khalil ...	344 2 0	.....	90 9 3	253 8 9	.....	253 8 9	.....	Ditto.
Sarat Chunder Roy, Jotindro Nath Roy and Akshoy Kumar Bose.	50 0 0	.....	13 2 6	36 13 6	.....	36 13 6	.....	Ditto.
Surja Prosad and another ...	409 8 0	.....	366 11 3	42 12 9	.....	42 12 9	.....	Ditto.
Sew Lall Ram Bullav ...	105 3 9	.....	14 13 2	90 6 7	.....	90 6 7	.....	Ditto.
Sitaram Ningaria ...	50 0 0	.....	21 3 0	28 13 0	.....	28 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Shaik Mahabab Bux ...	50 0 0	.....	10 6 0	39 10 0	.....	39 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Satya Churan Banerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	6 2 0	43 14 0	.....	43 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Suresh Chander Ghose and another	527 11 0	.....	466 0 11	61 9 0	.....	61 9 0	.....	Ditto.

G. P. N. Rs. 100.
G. P. I. Rs. 28-15-11

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole disbursements. Dividends paid.	Whole disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Supan Uria ...	50 0 0	.....	7 6 0	42 10 0	.....	42 10 0	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Santosh Kumar Mazumdar ...	460 0 0	111 2 8	105 1 6	243 11 10	184 10 8	59 1 2	.....	Ditto.
Santo Kiran Joshi ...	50 0 0	.....	20 13 0	29 3 0	.....	29 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Sabha Chand and Idan ...	807 10 6	.....	72 8 0	735 2 6	.....	735 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Satis Chander Sen (S. C. Sen) ...	1,659 4 6	.....	109 1 1	1,550 3 5	.....	1,550 3 5	.....	Ditto.
Soorajmull and another (Soorajmull Sreenibash), 154 of 1915 ...	100 0 0	.....	52 13 0	47 3 0	.....	47 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Sew Protap Karnani ...	93 3 9	.....	20 0 7	73 3 2	.....	73 3 2	.....	Ditto.
Sew Dayal Sreenarain and Sew Dayal Ballabux ...	50 0 0	.....	10 0 0	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Sew Dayal and others ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Sarat Chunder Nag and others, 197 of 1915 ...	250 0 0	.....	80 6 11	169 9 1	.....	169 9 1	.....	Ditto.
Smith, Alexander ...								
Stark, Walter Edmond ...	50 0 0	.....	33 2 0	16 14 0	.....	16 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Surjo Kumar Pramanick ...	50 0 0	.....	11 0 0	39 0 0	.....	39 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Sew Dutt Roy Joydoyal ...	50 0 0	.....	10 15 0	39 1 0	.....	39 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Sudeb Chunder Chatarjee ...	50 0 0	.....	8 11 0	41 5 0	.....	41 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Sarat Chunder Pal and Sarat Chunder Pal ...	50 0 0	.....	10 15 0	39 1 0	.....	39 1 0	.....	Ditto.
	48,809 12 0	.....	2,793 14 11	46,015 13 1	.....	46,015 13 1	.....	Ditto.
Syed Mahomed Hadi *alias* Abdul Hadi *alias* Mahomed Hadi.	50 0 0	.....	11 5 0	38 11 0	.....	38 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Soshi Bhusan Shah Chowdry ...	650 0 0	.....	612 3 0	37 13 0	.....	37 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Shama Charan Bhur and another	50 0 0	.....	16 15 0	33 1 0	.....	33 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Sew Prosad Lahoria ...	119 10 6	.....	12 0 7	107 9 11	.....	107 9 11	.....	Ditto.
Soshee Bhusan Sen ...	50 0 0	.....	5 8 0	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Sew Dhan Pandia ...	50 0 0	.....	31 15 0	18 1 0	.....	18 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Surendra Nath Mookerjee ...	429 8 6	.....	271 15 6	157 9 0	.....	157 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Starling, Edwin Joseph ...	50 0 0	.....	23 12 0	26 4 0	.....	26 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Smith, Solina ...	77 11 0	.....	11 9 0	66 2 0	.....	66 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Soleman Mullick ...	276 8 9	.....	18 5 8	258 3 1	.....	258 3 1	.....	Ditto.
Satcouri Pal ...	50 0 0	.....	7 15 0	42 1 0	.....	42 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Sadhu Charan Roy Chowdry ...	50 0 0	.....	14 12 0	35 4 0	.....	35 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Shaik Karimbux Abdul Rohomon	50 0 0	.....	8 5 0	41 11 0	.....	41 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Shaik Shyam Ally ...	838 3 0	.....	47 7 6	790 12 6	.....	790 12 6	.....	Ditto.
Syed Mahomed Naserulla ...	50 0 0	.....	8 8 0	41 8 0	.....	41 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Sat Cowri Das ...	50 0 0	.....	13 5 0	36 11 0	.....	36 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Sew Das Bhutter ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Surendra Mohan Bose ...	50 0 0	.....	7 3 0	42 13 0	.....	42 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Sugan Chand Begwani ...	50 0 0	.....	14 0 0	36 0 0	.....	36 0 0	.....	Ditto.

Seebase, August Frederick Carl ...	253 2 0	.....	85 13 4	167 4 8	.....	167 4 8	.....	Ditto.
Sharpe, Alfred Eldred Waldemer	140 1 9	.....	17 13 1	122 4 8	.....	122 4 8	.....	Ditto.
Sham Lall (Sham Lall Luchminarain.)	225 13 6	.....	24 12 8	201 0 10	.....	201 0 10	.....	Ditto.
Sobha Chand Sujanmull ...	2,541 14 0	.....	56 3 2	2,485 10 10	.....	2,485 10 10	.....	Ditto.
Stroud, A. G. ...	50 0 0	.....	20 11 0	29 5 0	.....	29 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Shaik Abdul Aziz (Shaik Arfan Ally.	9,168 12 7	2,214 12 6	1,778 15 11	5,175 0 2	.....	5,175 0 2	.....	Ditto.
Sarat Chandra Nag ...	16,305 6 6	.....	872 4 7	15,433 1 11	.....	15,433 1 11	.....	Ditto.
Subodh Chandra Dutt ...	135 8 0	.....	64 4 7	71 3 5	.....	71 3 5	.....	Ditto.
Sitaram Bajeria ...	50 0 0	.....	22 8 0	27 8 0	.....	27 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Sherringham, J. J. ...	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Surajmull Hirawat ...	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Sarat Coomar Mitter ...	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	Ditto.
T								
Tolaram and Ram Sook Das ...	50 0 0	.....	7 13 0	42 3 0	.....	42 3 0	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Thurston, Robert William C. ...	290 7 2	167 0 3	83 15 6	39 7 5	.....	4 8 3	34 8 0	Ditto.
							No. 2 D. C. of 1st D. A. transferred to E. Rs. 0-7-2	
Tryluckho Mohun Shaw ...	2,909 10 9	385 14 1	2,016 14 2	506 14 6	.....	506 14 6	.....	Ditto
Tin Cowry Roja ...	50 0 0	.....	6 8 0	43 8 0	.....	43 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Toolsi Ram Jalan ...	9,700 0 3	3,706 13 8	910 11 6	5,082 7 1	.....	2,332 8 11	2,747 6 2	Ditto.
							No. 2. D. C. of 1st D. A transferred to E. Rs. 2-8-0.	
Taruck Bundhoo Bhattacharjee ...	8,693 1 6	1,964 4 11	4,574 15 9	2,153 12 10	.....	962 9 1	1,147 0 3	Ditto.
							No. 2. D. C. of 1st D. A. transferred to E. Rs. 44-3-6.	
Taruck Das Dhur ...	9,308 1 6	.....	3,941 9 4	5,366 8 2	.....	5,366 8 2	.....	Ditto.
Tara Chand Kapur and others ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Tatam, Arthur Cecil ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Tarruck Nath Pal ...	50 0 0	.....	6 8 0	43 8 0	.....	43 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Tunsook Das Khatlail ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Thakur Lall Sen ...	451 9 0	.....	424 8 10	27 0 2	.....	27 0 2	.....	Ditto.
Tara Chand Deb and Kissory Mohun Deb	1,578 9 9	.....	1,529 14 9	48 11 0	.....	48 11 0	.....	Ditto.
Templeton, A. G. ...	50 0 0	.....	31 12 0	18 4 0	.....	18 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Taresh Chunder Ghose ...	2,020 8 9	.....	859 4 7	1,161 4 2	.....	1,161 4 2	.....	Ditto.

Estates.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividend paid.	Whole Disbursements. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Transfers to unclaimed dividend account under Rule 175 of the P. T. I. Act of 1909.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Tunsook Roy ...	50 0 0	.....	11 10 6	38 5 6	.....	38 5 6	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Tappissier, Eugene and H. A.	474 10 6	.....	95 8 8	379 1 10	.....	379 1 10	.....	Ditto
Teasdale, T. W. ...	150 0 0	.....	25 12 6	124 3 6	.....	124 3 6	.....	Ditto.
Thomas, James Alexander ...	50 0 0	.....	29 10 6	20 5 6	.....	20 5 6	.....	Ditto.
Tin Cowry Dutt ...	57 8 0	.....	11 14 0	45 10 0	.....	45 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Toolaram Settia ...	50 0 0	.....	10 6 0	39 10 0	.....	39 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Tarini Charan Ghose ...	50 0 0	.....	10 9 6	39 6 6	.....	39 6 6	.....	Ditto.
Tosh, John Charles ...	1,399 5 11	78 9 3	232 6 10	1,088 5 10	1,058 10 1	29 11 9	.....	Ditto.
Thorpe, Herbert McLeod ...	50 0 0	.....	25 1 6	24 14 6	.....	24 14 6	.....	Ditto.
Troyluckho Nath Laha ...	50 0 0	.....	9 8 0	40 8 0	.....	40 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Tin Cowry Bose *alias* T. C. Bose	50 0 0	.....	11 2 0	38 14 0	.....	38 14 0	.....	Ditto.
Turner, N. A. ...	181 8 4	.....	55 8 0	126 0 4	.....	126 0 4	.....	Ditto.
Tafazal Hossain ...	43 8 0	.....	37 4 0	6 4 0	.....	6 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Taruck Krishna Bose ...	53 8 11	.....	22 10 2	30 14 9	.....	30 14 9	.....	Ditto.
Taherbhoy Mulla Tayabally ...	50 0 0	.....	4 12 0	45 4 0	.....	45 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Toolaram Doogur ...	50 0 0	.....	8 0 0	42 0 0	.....	42 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Tejpal ...	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	Ditto.
U								
Upendra Krishna Biswas ...	50 0 0	.....	11 1 0	38 15 0	.....	38 15 0	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Upendra Nath Dey ...	50 0 0	.....	11 5 6	38 10 6	.....	38 10 6	.....	Ditto.
Upendra Nath Pal ...	50 0 0	.....	6 11 0	43 5 0	.....	43 5 0	.....	Ditto.
Upendra Nath Mukerjee ...	50 0 0	.....	2 8 0	47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Upendra Nath Mitter ...	50 0 0	.....	11 2 6	38 13 6	.....	38 13 6	.....	Ditto.
Uday Narain Sreemany ...	50 0 0	.....	10 14 0	39 2 0	.....	39 2 0	.....	Ditto
Upendra Nath Dutt ...	50 0 0	.....	46 12 0	3 4 0	.....	3 4 0	.....	Ditto.
Upendra Nath Ray ...	50 0 0	.....	14 14 0	35 2 0	.....	35 2 0	.....	Ditto.
Upendra Nath Ghose ...	50 0 0	.....	7 15 0	42 1 0	.....	42 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Upendra Nath Gupta ...	50 0 0	.....	11 3 0	38 13 0	.....	38 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Upendra Nath Dutt of 1916 ...	50 0 0	.....	13 0 0	37 0 0	.....	37 0 0	.....	Ditto.
Umed Singh	50 0 0	.....	17 8 0	32 8 0	.....	32 8 0	.....	Ditto.
V								
Vauck, A. M. L.	50 0 0	.....	9 9 6	40 6 6	.....	40 6 6	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.

W								
Wootum Chunder Laha ...	297 1 3	.....	15 13 7	281 3 8	.....	281 3 8	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Wise, R. F.	298 7 0	.....	37 14 9	260 8 3	.....	260 8 3	.....	Ditto.
Wood and another T. H. ...	50 0 0	.....	10 13 6	39 2 6	.....	39 2 6	.....	Ditto.
Woopen Chunder Pal ...	710 0 0	.....	84 8 3	625 7 9	.....	625 7 9	.....	Ditto.
White, Robert Henry ...	50 0 0	.....	30 13 0	19 3 0	.....	19 3 0	.....	Ditto.
Wegwerner, H. A. ...	50 0 0	.....	30 10 0	19 6 0	.....	19 6 0	.....	Ditto
Watson, A. H.	50 0 0	.....	26 1 6	23 14 6	.....	23 14 6	.....	Ditto.
Woomesh Chunder Choudry ...	300 0 0	.....	92 10 0	207 6 0	189 0 4	18 5 8	.....	Ditto.
Wakefield, J. E. C. ...	50 0 0	.....	33 7 0	16 9 0	.....	16 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Winter, Charles Alfred ...	50 0 0	.....	6 1 6	43 14 6	.....	43 14 6	.....	Ditto.
White, Charles E. ...	50 0 0	.....	33 15 0	16 1 0	.....	16 1 0	.....	Ditto.
Woodhub Churn Sadkhan and another.	50 0 0	.....	11 8 0	38 8 0	.....	38 8 0	.....	Ditto.
Wolfe, Robert Ernest ...	786 9 0	.....	44 15 2	741 9 10	.....	741 9 10	.....	Dirto.
Worman and another ...	1,53,930 13 3	.....	1,16,297 1 11 P. of G. P. Notes— 83,501 0 6	37,633 11 4	.....	37,633 11 4 G. P. Note— 90,000 0 0 G. P. I.— 5,155 13 6	.....	Ditto.
Wait, P. L. ...	50 0 0	.....	11 3 0	38 13 0	.....	38 13 0	.....	Ditto.
Wood, Henry ...	50 0 0	.....	27 6 0	22 10 0	.....	22 10 0	.....	Ditto.
Y								
Young, Henry Horatio ...	290 0 0	108 4 0	21 13 11	159 14 1	.....	65 8 5	94 5 8	Outstanding in course of recovery.
							No. 2.	
Yusuf Hossain ...	50 0 0	.....	36 4 6	13 11 6	.....	13 11 6	.....	Ditto.
Young Macaur ...	50 0 0	.....	23 7 0	26 9 0	.....	26 9 0	.....	Ditto.
Z								
Zemin, Joseph Samuel ...	50 0 0	.....	25 13 6	24 2 6	.....	24 2 6	.....	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Zemin, John Jordon ...	50 0 0	.....	11 2 0	38 14 0	.....	38 14 0	.....	Ditto.

In addition to the above there are 636 estates with balances under Rs. 636, aggregating Rs. 1,14,394-8-2, the particulars of which may be learnt at this office. The Official Assignee has received for remuneration for the half year ending January 1917, Rs. 21,507-9-5

Prepared by

M. N. CHATTERJEE,
Accountant.

A. J. CRAIG,
Auditor.

G. M. FALKNER,
Official Assignee.

Certified to be correct.

T. H. WORGAN,
Examiner, Outside Accounts, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th February 1918.

(2396—1)

In the Court of the Sub-Judge of Rangpur.

MONEY EXECUTION CASE No. 526 OF 1918.

Dhirendra Nath Ghose, original decree-holder, Herombo Nath Bandopadhyaya, decree-holder by assignment, decree-holders, *versus* Suniti Bala Debi and another, judgment-debtors.

Claim, Rs. 5,989-9-9.

Schedule of property.

EIGHT ANNAS share of pargana Bamondanga, situated within the police-stations of Kotwali, Mahiganja, Sundargunge, Jaldhaka and Lalmonirhat, in the district of Rangpur, bearing tauzi No. 1 of the Rangpur Collectorate, save and except the taluk Joydeb Kishamot Nrisbingha, taluks Habu, Alal, Rajbollobh Kishamot Romakanta, Ekuath, Debottor, Nagar Gajaghanta. The aforesaid 8 annas share is subject to two mortgages, one by virtue of an indenture, dated the 5th March 1907, for Rs. 1,60,000 principal and interest thereon, in favour of Srimotis Dhara Sundari Debi Choudhurani and Sarojini Debi Choudhurani, widows of late Sarat Chandra Roy Choudhuri, of Bamondanga, and another by virtue of another indenture, dated the 10th April 1904, in favour of Aga Muhammad Baker Ispahani, for Rs. 20,000 and interest thereon. In respect to the half of the former mortgage money the said Dhara Sundari Debi Choudhurani has got a decree in suit No. 166 of 1909 in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Rangpur, the amount decreed in the suit being Rs. 89,346-3-5 as claimed and Rs. 3,312-2-6 as costs, and the appeal against that decree, No. 303 of 1911, having been decided and case remanded by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and an appeal to the Hon'ble Privy Council is pending at the instance of Srijukta Suniti Bala Debi, judgment-debtor, in this case. The present decree-holder has purchased the half of the interest created by the said mortgage from Sarojini Debi Choudhurani aforesaid by a sale-deed, dated the 4th October 1912, the principal money due in respect to the said half share being Rs. 80,000 and interest thereon at the rate stipulated for in the bond.

The Government revenue on the said 8 annas share including the taluks Joydeb and others named above as excluded from the present sale (for which no separate account has been opened) is Rs. 33,491-12-5 only.

The above mentioned property will be sold at public auction on the 8th November 1918.

B. G. CHATTERJEE, Sub-Judge.

Rangpur, the 20th September 1918. (2516—1)

In the Court of the 2nd Subordinate Judge of Tippera.

MONEY EXECUTION CASE No. 107 OF 1918.

Gopinath Saha, and others, decree-holders, *versus* Ramani Ranjan Roy Chaudhury, judgment-debtor.

THE judgment-debtor's interest in the property mentioned below will be sold by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court at Comilla on the 6th November 1918, at noon, for the realization of Rs. 7,718-3-3, being the decretal amount with interests and costs :—

Lot.—Taluk Gobinda Ram Roy, bearing tauzi No. 61-2, of the Tippera Collectorate, in pargana Mahabatpur, containing mauzas Baishpur, Kadamtoli, Mohonpur, Eklashpur, Nalua better known as Boalia and Dighaldi, situated within the sub-registry and police-station Matlabganj, and kismats Bakhargaon, Bhatigaon, Alunia, within police-station Chandpur of the district of Tippera and kismats Chota Kaorar, Lumar Char, Kachikata and others, within police-station Munshiganj, of the district of Dacca, bearing an annual revenue of Rs. 504-6-6. The judgment-debtor's interest being 2½ annas of the said property taken as sixteen annas.

RAJENDRA LAL SADHU, Sub-Judge.

Tippera, the 14th September 1918. (2453—2)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 28 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 31st January 1918, filed by Samer Sardar, of Watgunj, thana Kidderpur, and on the application of Samer Sardar, and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2318—1—2450)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 46 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 26th February 1918, filed by Sarat Chandra Kabiraj, of Gouripur, thana Bistupur, and on the application of Sarat Chandra Kabiraj, and on reading the petition and hearing the pleader for the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 2nd day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2319—1—2451)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 47 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 27th February 1918, filed by Naba Kumar Mondal, of Patal, thana Falta, and on the application of Naba Kumar Mondal, and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2320—1—2447)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 58 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 8th March 1918, filed by Bejay Kisore Ghosh, of Gobindapur, thana Bistupur, and on the application of Bejay Kisore Ghosh, and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 2nd day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2321—1—2471)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 64 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 21st March 1918, filed by Dinanath Manna, of Haiyatnagore, 24-Parganas, and on the application of Dinanath Manna, and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 24th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2322—1—2470)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 65 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 22nd March 1918, filed by Bhuban Chandra Ghosh, of Sukdebpur, and on the application of Bhuban Chandra Ghosh, and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 9th day of July 1918

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2323—1—2469)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 86 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 16th April 1918, filed by Radhica Mohan Pal of Sankaripara, thana Bhawanipur, and on the application of Radhica Mohan Pal, and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 9th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2324—1—2464)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 90 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 24th April 1918, filed by Rajani Kanta Biswas, of No. 1-1, Chhata Babu Lane, thana Entally, and on the application of Rajani Kanta Biswas, and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 4th day of July 1918.

B. C KUNDU, Sub-Judge

(2325—1—2463)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 91 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 25th April 1918, filed by Khosal Molla, of Ghuni, thana Rajarhat, and on the application of Khosal Molla and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge

(2326—1—2456)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 92 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 26th April 1918, filed by Abdul Hadi Molla, of Ramdas Ati, thana Behala, and on the application of Abdul Hadi Molla and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 16th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2327—1—2455)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 96 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 29th April 1918, filed by Kali Charan Mukerji, of No. 102, Bakul Bagan, thana Bhawanipur, and on the application of Kali Charan Mukerji and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2328—1—2454)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 97 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 30th April 1918, filed by Kunkun Sha, of Kakuara, thana Jagaddal, and on the application of Kunkun Sha and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2329—1—2453)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 98 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 3rd May 1918, filed by Khetra Mohan Ghosh, of No. 8, Edward Institution Lane, thana Beliaghatta, and on the application of Khetra Mohan Ghose and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 9th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(2330—1—2467)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 101 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 9th May 1918, filed by Gobordhan Das, of Sura, thana Beliaghatta, and on the application of Gobordhan Das, and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 2nd day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(2331—1—2468)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 103 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 11th May 1918, filed by Janaki Nath Das, of Khardah, and on the application of Janaki Nath Das and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(2332—1—2461)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 104 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 11th May 1918, filed by A. C. S. Martin, of No. 83, Kaiser Street, Sealdah, and on the application of A. C. S. Martin and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(2333—1—2462)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 105 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 13th May 1918, filed by Jatindra Nath Ghosh, of 17-3, Sastitala Road, thana Narikeldanga, and on the application of Jatindra Nath Ghosh, and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 13th day of May 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(2334—1—2452)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 106 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 14th May 1918, filed by Gopal Kanu, of Nikoripara, thana Ultadingi, and on the application of Gopal Kanu, and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 5th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(2335—1—2446)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 109 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 14th May 1918, filed by Bal Krishna Rautra, of Khardah, and on the application of Bal Krishna Rautra and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 30th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(2336—1—2466)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 111 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 14th May 1918, filed by Niyajaddi Khan, of Achipur, thana Budge-Budge, and on the application of Niyajaddi Khan and on the reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 3rd day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.
(2337—1—2465)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 115 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 21st May 1918, filed by Hari Sankar Lal, of 3, Ram Kamal Mukerji Street, Kidderpore, and on the application of Hari Sankar Lal, and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 2nd day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2338—1—2458)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 119 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 28th May 1918, filed by Mahammad Eusuff, of No. 11, Karaya Road, thana Ballygunj, and on the application of Mahammad Eusuff, and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of July 1918.

B. C KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2339—1—2457)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 123 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 30th May 1918, filed by Lal Chand Mondal, of Napara, and on the application of Lal Chand Mondal and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 30th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2340—1—2460)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 124 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 31st May 1918, filed by Kali Charan Dabey, of Cossipur, thana Chitpur, and on the application of Kali Charan Dabey and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2341—1—2459)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 131 OF 1918.

Shaikh Sovan, Dorji.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 31st July 1918, filed by Shaikh Sovan, of No. 3, Ram Kamal Street, Kidderpore, and on the application of Shaikh Sovan and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 31st day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2342—1—2473)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 132 OF 1918.

Ram Saran Missir.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 7th June 1918, filed by Ram Saran Missir, of Beliaghatta, and on the application of Ram Saran Missir, and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 31st day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2343—1—2472)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 135 OF 1918.

Hari Das Nandi.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 10th June 1918, filed by Hari Das Nandi, of Baushidharpur, thana Jaynagore, and on the application of Hari Das Nandi and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 30th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2344—1—2449)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipur.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 136 OF 1918.

Abdul Rahim, of Mudiali, thana Budge Budge.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 11th June 1918, filed by Abdul Rahim, of Mudiali, thana Budge-Budge, and on the application of Abdul Rahim and on reading the petition and hearing the petitioner, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 27th day of July 1918.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

(2345—1—2448)

In the Court of the District Judge of Bakarganj.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 20 OF 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that one Pran Ballav Banik Poddar, son of Dwarika Nath Banik Poddar, of Sholpur, police station Sreenagar, district Dacca, at present of Barisal, police-station Kotwali, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and the 30th September 1918 has been fixed for hearing the petition and for examination of the petitioner.

B. N. RAU, District Judge.

Bakarganj, the 21st September 1918. (2523—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Birbhum.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 20 OF 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 12, clause (2), of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to the creditors of Gharbharan Bhakat, son of late Dhaniram Bhakat, of Kanakpur, chowki Rampur Hât, district Birbhum, that his insolvency petition has been admitted by this Court and that the 27th September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. P. BAKSI, District Judge.

Suri, the 14th September 1918. (2431—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 23 OF 1918.

[*Notice under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

NOTICE is hereby given that Harold Walwyn Goff, of Asansol, police-station Asansol, district Burdwan, has, by an order of this Court, dated 6th September 1918, been adjudged an insolvent.

G. B. MUMFORD, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 16th September 1918. (2489—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 43 OF 1918.

[*Notice under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

NOTICE is hereby given to his cretiors that the insolvency petition filed by the judgment-debtor Ram Doyal Ghosh, of Chalfalpur, police-station Jamalpur, district Burdwan, has been admitted and that 7th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

G. B. MUMFORD, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 16th September 1918. (2490—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 46 OF 1918.

[*Notice under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors that the insolvency petition filed by the judgment-debtor Jogendra Chandra Basu, of Haripur, police-station Rayna, district Burdwan, has been admitted and that 1st October 1918 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

G. B. MUMFORD, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 16th September 1918. (2491—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 47 OF 1918.

[*Notice under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors that the insolvency petition filed by the judgment-debtor Mrinal Chandra Kar, of Jotiram, police-station Burdwan, district Burdwan, has been admitted and that 2nd October 1918 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

G. B. MUMFORD, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 16th September 1918. (2492—1)

NOTICE.

In the 3rd Court of the Sub-Judge at Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 62 OF 1918.

ON the application of the debtor Sek Araz, son of late Sek Haran, of Dimukha, police-station Ghior, district Dacca, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 9th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing of the said application and for the examination of the applicant.

PARODA KINKAR MUKHARJI, Sub-Judge, 1st Court (in charge).

Dacca, the 16th September 1918. (2486—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the 1st Additional District Judge at Dacca.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 11 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 22nd May 1918, filed by Lal Meah *alias* Abdul Kasem Jafernddin, son of Jaharuddin Bepari, of No. 94, Sangattola, police-station Sutrapur, Dacca, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his petition and hearing as pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of September 1918.

C. BARTLEY, 1st Additional District Judge.

(2519—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the 1st Additional District Judge at Dacca.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 8 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 29th April 1918, filed by Ram Chandra Das, son of Jagannath Das, of Ekrampur, police-station Sutrapur, district Dacca, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of September 1918.

C. BARTLEY, 1st Addl. District Judge.

(2520—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 23 OF 1918.

ON the application of Sheikh Chand, son of late Daulat, of Sharalia, police-station Manikganj, district Dacca, for being declared an insolvent, the 21st day of November 1918 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and for examination of the debtor.

S. E. STINTON, District Judge.

Dacca, the 21st September 1918. (2522—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 73 AND 74 OF 1918.

CHANDRA MOHAN MONDAL, son of Prahlad Mondal, deceased, and Pora Mondal, son of Guru Prosad Mondal, deceased, residents of Gorahar, police-station Kaliaganj, district Dinajpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents. The 8th day of November 1918 has been fixed for examination of the petitioners at Dinajpur.

UPENDRA NATH BISWAS, *for* District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 20th September 1918. (2505—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 49 OF 1918.

BALI TELI, son of Khafardi Sarkar, deceased, resident of Suihari, police-station Kotwali, district Dinajpur, was adjudicated an insolvent on the 10th day of September 1918.

UPENDRA NATH BISWAS, *for* District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 20th September 1918. (2506—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 67 OF 1918.

ANDHARU MONDAL, son of Gaysal Mondal, deceased, resident of Krishnapur, police-station Raiganj, district Dinajpur, was adjudicated an insolvent on the 9th day of September 1918.

UPENDRA NATH BISWAS, *for* District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 20th September 1918. (2507—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 37 OF 1918.

BHANDA HARI, son of Rajim Hari, deceased, resident of Madarganj, police-station Thakurgaon, district Dinajpur, was adjudicated an insolvent on the 7th day of September 1918.

UPENDRA NATH BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Dinajpur, the 21st September 1918 (2510—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 45 AND 46 OF 1918.

HARI PALI, son of Hari Pali, deceased, and Nemai Pali, son of Hari Pali, residents of Nagna, police-station Kaliaganj, district Dinajpur, were adjudicated insolvents on the 11th day of September 1918.

UPENDRA NATH BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Dinajpur, the 21st September 1918. (2511—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 61 AND 62 OF 1918.

BUDHAROO HAZRA, son of Tepra Hazra, and Tepra Hazra, son of Baisnab Hazra, deceased, residents of Madarganj, police-station Thakurgaon, district Dinajpur, were adjudicated insolvents on the 14th day of September 1918.

UPENDRA NATH BISWAS, Sub-Judge.

Dinajpur, the 21st September 1918. (2512—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 43 AND 44 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition filed on 8th May 1918 by Amiruddi and Jamiruddi, sons of late Namdor, of Kobeldia, police-station Muksudpur, district Faridpur, and on reading their affidavit and hearing their pleader it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents.

Dated the 14th September 1918.

B. N. GHATAK, District Judge.

(2441—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 77 AND 78 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to petitions filed on 16th July 1918 by Adeluddi Sardar and Ainuddi Sardar, sons of late Ashok Sardar, of Srirampur, police station Rajair, district Faridpur, and on reading their affidavit and hearing their pleader it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents.

Dated the 14th September 1918.

B. N. GHATAK, District Judge.

(2442—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 79 AND 80 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to petitions filed on 16th July 1918 by Forshadali Sheik and Arshadali Sheik, sons of late Deugar Mahmud, of Srirampur, police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, and on reading their affidavit and hearing their pleader it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents.

Dated the 14th September 1918.

B. N. GHATAK, District Judge.

(2443—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 103, 107 AND 109 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Madan, Adom and Nazem, sons of late Asiruddi, of Tatihati, police-station Muksudpur, district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that 20th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing their petitions.

Dated the 14th September 1918.

B. N. GHATAK, District Judge.

(2444—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 155 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Hamijuddi Kazi, son of late Karimuddi Kazi, of Khagsara, police-station Madaripur, district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 21st November 1918 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

Dated the 14th September 1918.

B. N. GHATAK, District Judge.

(2446—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 170 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Sheik Komaruddi, son of late Lal Mahmud, of Koheldia, police-station Muksudpur, district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 25th November 1918, has been fixed for hearing his petition.

Dated the 14th September 1918.

B. N. GHATAK, District Judge.

(2447—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 172 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Samiruddi Sheik, son of late Alimuddi Sheik, of Mohishmari, police-station Madaripur, district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 27th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

Dated the 14th September 1918.

B. N. GHATAK, District Judge.

(2448—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 201 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Golai Kazi, son of late Korman Kazi, of Khagsara, police-station Madaripur, district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 4th December 1918 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

B. N GHATAK, District Judge.

Faridpur, the 14th September 1918. (2449—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 119—121 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Masim, Hasim and Daliluddi, of Domrakandi, police-station Muksudpu , district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that 1st October 1918 has been fixed for hearing their petitions.

Dated the 18th September 1918.

J. C H. MACNAIR, District Judge.

(2459—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 184, 186 AND 187 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Natabar, Kedar and Janeb Bairagi, sons of late Kailash Bairagi, of Sendia, police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that 30th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing their petitions.

Dated the 18th September 1918.

J. C. H. MACNAIR, District Judge.

(2460—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 225 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Basiruddi Hazi, son of late Sheik Korman, of North Khagsara, police-station Madaripur, district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that 6th December 1918 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

Dated the 18th September 1918.

J. C. H. MACNAIR, District Judge.

(2461—1)

In the Court of the District Judge at Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 82 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition filed on the 18th July 1918 by Haran Chandra Gope, son of late Muchiram Gope, of Gangarampur, police-station Muksudpur, district Faridpur, and on reading his affidavit and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated the 19th September 1918.

J. C. H. MACNAIR, District Judge.

(2480—1)

In the Court of the District Judge at Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 105 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Dukhi Mahmud, son of late Kachai, of Srirampur, police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent, and that 11th December 1918 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

Dated the 19th September 1918.

J. C. H. MACNAIR, District Judge.

(2481—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos 106, 124 127 AND 128 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Sheik Kadam, Sheik Kadir, Uzir Mahmud and Sonamuddi, sons of late Kalai, of Basudebpur, police-station Rajair, district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that 7th November 1918 has been fixed for hearing their petitions.

Dated the 19th September 1918.

J. C. H. MACNAIR, District Judge.

(2482—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 238 AND 239 OF 1918.

TAKE notice that Safiuddin Munshi and Jearulla, of Ballavdi, police-station Madaripur, district Faridpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents, and that 1st October 1918 has been fixed for hearing their petitions.

Dated the 19th September 1918.

J. C. H. MACNAIR, District Judge.

(2483—1)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Hooghly at Howrah.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Benimadhab Pattra, son of late Baikunta Nath Pattra, of Ghusuri, thana Galabari, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 86 of 1918 and that the 28th September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

H. M. VEITCH, Addl. District Judge.

Howrah, the 3rd September 1918. (2301—1—2406)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Hooghly at Howrah.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 57 OF 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jatindra Nath Banerjee, son of late Krishna Nath Banerjee, of Kasundia, thana Sibpore, district Hooghly, was on the 17th August 1918 adjudged an insolvent. The 25th September 1918 has been fixed for framing a schedule and creditors are required to prove their claims on that day.

H. M. VEITCH, Addl. District Judge.

Howrah, the 3rd September 1918. (2302—1—2407)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Hooghly at Howrah.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 16 OF 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Balaram Dass, son of Jadu Nath Dass, of Santragachi, thana Jagacha, district Hooghly, was on the 19th August 1918 adjudged an insolvent. The 25th September 1918 has been fixed for framing a schedule and creditors are required to prove their claims on that day.

H. M. VEITCH, Addl. District Judge.

Howrah, the 3rd September 1918. (2303—1—2404)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Hooghly at Howrah.

NOTICE is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Sadoy Chandra Dass, son of late Prankrishna Dass, of Sibganj, thana Shyampore, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 85 of 1918 and that the 27th September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

H. M. VEITCH, Addl. District Judge.

Howrah, the 6th September 1918. (2346—1—2405)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Hooghly at Howrah.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the Insolvency petition of Paban Chandra Manna, son of late Bhairub Chandra Manna, of Dailya, thana Sankrail, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 88 of 1918, and that the 30th September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

H. M. VEITCH, Addl. District Judge.

Howrah, the 7th September 1918. ((2363—1—2403)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Hooghly at Howrah.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Bharat Chandra Hazrah, son of Kshetra Mohan Hazrah, of Howrah Chaudhuribagan, thana Howrah, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 87 of 1918, and that the 30th September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

H. M. VEITCH, Addl. District Judge.

Howrah, the 7th September 1918. (2364—1—2402)

In the Court of the District Judge of Khulna.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 4 OF 1918.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

(1) Nilmoni Debnath, (2) Nibaran Chandra Debnath (3) Kanak Chandra Debnath, (4) Jogendra Chandra Debnath and (5) Mahendra Chandra Debnath of Pagla, police-station Fakirhat, petitioners.

TAKE notice that on the 23rd day of August 1918 the above named debtors presented a petition to this Court praying to be adjudicated insolvents and that on the 9th day of September 1918, the Court being satisfied that the property of the dentors is not likely to exceed Rs. 500, directed that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner and appointed the 27th day of September 1918 for the further hearing of the said petition and the examination of the said debtors.

Also take notice that the Court may on the aforesaid date then and there proceed to adjudication and distribution of the assets of the aforesaid debtors. It will be open to you to appear and give evidence on that date. Proof of any claim you desire to make must be lodged in Court on or before that date.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court the 13th day of September 1918.

A. T. GUPTA, District Judge.

Khulna, the 13th September 1918. (2455—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge at Krishnagar.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 11 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 5th February 1918, filed by Kajem Mondal, son of late Budhai Mondal, of Kamalapur, police-station Kushtia, district Nadia, and on the application of the debtor-petitioner and on reading his application and hearing his pleader on 17th August 1918 it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this the 19th day of September 1918.

R. E. JACK, District Judge.

(2485—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 41 OF 1918.

(ACT III OF 1907).

In the matter of Shaikh Ramjan Mandal, of Sahajadpur, police-station Hariharpara, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the above named petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and his case has been fixed for hearing on the 9th November 1918.

M. YUSUF, District Judge.

Berhampore, 14th September 1918. (2427—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 77 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Narendra Kumar Karmoker, son of late Naba Kumar Karmoker, of Sherpore, police-station Sherpore, district Bogra, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 4th September 1918, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 1st October 1918 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

RAJENDRA NATH ROY, *for* District Judge.

Pabna, the 14th September 1918. (2493—1)

ORDER OF AJUDICATION.

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 1 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition filed on the 4th January 1918 by Annada Govinda Nag, son of late Pran Krisna Nag, of Patoa, police-station Pabna, district Pabna, and on the application of the debtor himself and upon examining him and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the said debtor be and is hereby adjudged insolvent, and creditor Pratap Chandra Chaudhury is appointed Receiver of his estate.

RAJENDRA NATH ROY, *for* District Judge.

Pabna, the 6th September 1918. (2494—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 15 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition filed on the 5th February 1918 by Manserali Akanda, son of late Maniraddin Akanda, of Pukurpar, police-station Shazadpur, district Pabna, and on the application of the debtor himself and upon examining him and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the said debtor be and is hereby adjudged insolvent, and Babu Manmohan Chaudhury, Pleader, is appointed Receiver of his estate.

RAJENDRA NATH ROY, *for* District Judge.

Pabna, the 6th September 1918. (2495—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 44 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition, filed on the 3rd May 1918, by Hemanta Kumar Poddar, son of late Ananda Chandra Poddar of Serajganj, police-station Serajganj, district Pabna, and on the application of the debtor himself and upon examining him and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the said debtor be and is hereby adjudged insolvent, and Babu Khitish Chandra Datta, pleader, is appointed receiver of his estate.

RAJENDRA NATH ROY, *for* District Judge,

The 6th September 1918. (2496—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 42 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition filed on the 2nd May 1918, by Forman Shaikh, son of late Balai Shaikh of Kutibari, police-station Pabna, district Pabna, and on the application of the debtor himself and upon examining him and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the said debtor be and is hereby adjudged insolvent, and Babu Nibaran Chandra Ghosh, pleader, is appointed receiver of his estate.

RAJENDRA NATH ROY, *for* District Judge.

The 6th September 1918. (2497—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 32 OF 1918.

PURSUANT to a petition filed on the 9th April 1918 by Jitu Pramanik, son of late Farid Pramanik, of Chardadpore, police-station Pabna, district Pabna, and on the application of the debtor himself and upon examining him and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the said debtor be and is hereby adjudged insolvent, and Maulavi Abdul Gaffur, a pleader of this Court, is appointed receiver of his estate.

RAJENDRA NATH ROY, *for* District Judge.

Pabna, the 6th September 1918. (2498—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 80 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Ariphakas Akanda, son of late Kadu Akanda, of Nalsia, police-station Atgharia, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 9th September 1918, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 8th November 1918 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

RAJENDRA NATH ROY, *for* District Judge.

Pabna, the 14th September 1918. (2499—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 59 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Pranballav Saha, son of late Krishna Nath Saha, of Yeakubpore, police-station Pabna, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 25th July 1918, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 1st October 1918 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

RAJENDRA NATH ROY, *for* District Judge.

Pabna, the 6th September 1918. (2500—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 82 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Mangal Seikh, son of late Tufan Seikh, of Dattakusa, police-station Raiganj, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 15th September 1918, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 8th November 1918 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

RAJENDRA NATH ROY, *for* District Judge.

Pabna, the 19th September 1918. (2501—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 84 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Basarat Sarker, son of late Alimamud Sarker, of Rajapore, police-station Ullapara, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 13th September 1918, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 8th November 1918 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

RAJENDRA NATH RAY, *for* District Judge.

Pabna, the 19th September 1918. (2502—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 83 OF 1918.

WHEREAS Maniraddin Seikh, son of late Sultan Seikh, of Dattakusa, police-station Raiganj, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 13th September 1918, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 8th November 1918 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

RAJENDRA NATH RAY, *for* District Judge.

Pabna, the 19th September 1918. (2503—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 58 OF 1917.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION.

(*Under section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.*)

NOTICE is hereby given that Karim Saha, son of Salim Saha, of Sanjura, police-station Bagmara, district Rajshahi, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 23rd day of March 1918.

C. H. MOSELEY, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 26th August 1918. (2237—1—2489)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 48 OF 1918.

(SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION.)

Radhaballav Pramanik, son of late Harimangal Pramanik, of Nator, police-station Nator, district Rajshahi, petitioner-debtor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

[*Under section 48 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.*]

THE 28th day of September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing of the petitioner and the examination of the said debtor and for further proceeding. Proof of claim must be lodged in this Court on or before that date.

C. H. MOSELEY, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 5th September 1918. (2360—1—2485)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 22 OF 1918.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION.

(*Under section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.*)

NOTICE is hereby given that Ananda Pramanik, son of late Kheru Pramanik, of Dhaminkour, police-station Bagmara, district Rajshahi, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 27th day of July 1918.

C. H. MOSELEY, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 4th September 1918. (2317—1—2488)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 49 OF 1918.

(SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION.)

Kalipada Pramanik, son of late Harimangal Pramanik, of Nator, police-station Nator, district Rajshahi, petitioner-debtor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

[*Under section 48 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.*]

THE 28th day of September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing of the petition and the examination of the said debtor and for further proceeding. Proof of claim must be lodged in this Court on or before that date.

C. H. MOSELEY, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 5th September 1918. (2361—1—2486)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 50 OF 1918.

(SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION.)

Kamini Sundari Dasi, widow of late Harimangal Pramanik, of Nator, police-station Nator, district Rajshahi, petitioner-debtor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

(*Under section 48 of the Provincial Insolvency Act.*)

THE 28th day of September 1918 has been fixed for the hearing of the petition and the examination of the said debtor and for further proceedings. Proof of claim must be lodged in this Court on or before that date.

C. H. MOSELEY, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 5th September 1918. (2362—1—2487)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 77 OF 1918.

PRESENT:

G. C. Sankey, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

ON the application of the debtor Nyamatullah Sheikh, son of late Dalal Mamud Paikh, of Bajit, police-station Sunderganj, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 28th day of September 1918 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 12th September 1918. (2437—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 75 OF 1918.

PRESENT:

G. C. Sankey, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

ON the application of the debtor Kherkatu Barman, son of late Gour Barman, of Chal Bala, police-station Kaliganj, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 28th day of September 1918 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 12th September 1918. (2438—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 78 OF 1918.

PRESENT:

G. C. Sankey, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

ON the application of the debtor Khalek Mamud Sheikh, son of late Dalal Mamud Paikh, of Bajit, police-station Sundarganj, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 28th day of September 1918 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the exmination of the debtor.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 13th September 1918. (2439—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 80 OF 1918.

PRESENT:

G. C. Sankey, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

ON the application of the debtor Tarikullah Sheikh, son of late Tair Mamud Sheikh of Dhangora, police-station Gaibandha, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 2nd day of October 1918 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 13th September 1918. (2440—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 76 OF 1918.

PRESENT:

G. C. Sankey, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

ON the application of the debtor Kyamat Ullah Sheikh, son of late Dalal Mamud Paik, of Bajit, police-station Sundarganj, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 28th day of September 1918 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 19th September 1918. (2509—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 81 OF 1918.

PRESENT:

S. C. Sankey, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

ON the application of the debtor Raj Chandra Barmah, son of late Krishna Mohan Barmah, of Bhangamore, police-station Sadullapur, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 9th day of November 1918 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 20th September 1918. (2513—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 82 OF 1918.

PRESENT:

S. C. Sankey, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

ON the application of the debtor Ghowah Ram Barmah, son of late Krishna Mohan Barmah, of Bhangamore, police-station Sadullapur, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 9th day of November 1918 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 20th September 1918. (2514—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rangpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 83 OF 1918.

PRESENT:

G. C. Sankey, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.

ON the application of the debtor Bholanath Barmah, son of Tilak Barmah, of Mahishbandhi, police-station Sadullahpur, in Rangpur, for being adjudged an insolvent, the 9th day of November 1918 has been fixed for hearing the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.

Rangpur, the 20th September 1918. (2515—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Tippera.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 1 OF 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mahim Chandra De, son of late Ramkamal De, of Manikpur, pargana Bagasair, police-station Chouddagram, in the district of Tippera, was, on the 29th day of June 1918, adjudicated an insolvent by this Court under section 16 of Act III of 1907 and that a joint application of the insolvent and the creditors for a discharge of the insolvent, has been made and the insolvent is discharged on the 9th day of September 1918.

F. W. WARD, District Judge.

Comilla, the 13th September 1918. (2477—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Tippera.

NOTICE is hereby given under clause (2) of section XII of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to the creditors, that the Insolvency petition of Jagamohan Saha, son of late Kashi Nath Saha, of Kati, pargana Nornagar, police-station Kasba, district Tippera, has been admitted by this Court as No. 13 of 1918, and that the 9th day of November 1918 has been fixed for hearing.

F. W. WARD, District Judge.

Comilla, the 14th September 1918. (2478—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Tippera.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 11 OF 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Balaram Das, son of late Gakul Chandra Das, of Singarbil, police-station Brahmanbaria, district Tippera, was, on the 14th day of September 1918, adjudicated an insolvent by this Court under section 16 of Act III of 1907.

F. W. WARD, District Judge.

Comilla, the 20th September 1918. (2524—1)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 150 OF 1918.

Durga Ram Das, of Telari, thana Budge-Budge, applicant.

To Urdhab Chandra Koyal, of Burs, thana Alipore, and others, creditors.

ON the 15th day of August 1918, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 9th September 1918. (2382—1—2474).

NOTICE

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 151 OF 1918.

Abdul Hamid, of 46, Gora Chand Road, thana Beneapukur, applicant.

To Sadar Khan, of 30, Convent Road, thana Entally, and others, creditors.

ON the 8th day of August 1918, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 9th September 1918. (2383—1—2475)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 159 OF 1918.

Trailokhya Nath Pal, of pargana Naihati, thana Basirhat, applicant.

To Sanyashi Charan Baidya, of Choorahgandharbapur, thana Basirhat, and others, creditors.

ON the 15th day of August 1918, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 9th September 1918. (2384—1—2476)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 170 OF 1918.

Kali Kumar Banarji, of 6-1, Jagannath Sarkar's Lane, Keddirpur, applicant.

To Madan Mohon Adhikary, of Paddopukur Street, Keddirpur, and others, creditors.

ON the 17th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 9th September 1918. (2385—1—2477)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 176 OF 1918.

Haripada Ghosh, of Bahirgarh, thana Budge-Budge, applicant.

To Mongala Pesinakor, of Bahirgarh, thana Budge-Budge, and others, creditors.

ON the 15th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 9th September 1918. (2386—1—2478)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 184 OF 1918.

Jatindra Nath Ghosh, of 34, Chetla Bridge Road, thana Alipore, applicant.

To Gobordhan Nandan, of 93-1, Kansaripara Road, thana Bhawanipore, and others, creditors.

ON the 13th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 9th September 1918. (2387—1—2479)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 186 OF 1918.

Shaikh Amru, of 27, Omda Raja Lane, thana Beliaghatta, applicant.

To Akrash Khan, of 4, Tengra Road, thana Entally, and others, creditors.

ON the 13th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 9th September 1918.

(2388—1—2480)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 187 OF 1918.

Sreemati Nitya Bewa, of Chitragunj, thana Budge-Budge, applicant.

To Nibash Chandra Santra, of Khordah, thana Khordah, and others, creditors.

ON the 13th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 9th September 1918.

(2389—1—2481)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 189 OF 1918.

Shaikh Mayjaddi, of Nawabgunj, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Shaikh Soloman, of Rahora Bandipur, thana Khorda, and others, creditors.

ON the 16th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 9th September 1918. (2390—1—2482)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 190 OF 1918.

Lavnu Hela Methor, of Armangunj, thana Watgunj, applicant.

To Panna Hela Methor, of 106, Keranibagan, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 16th day of August 1918 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of September 1918 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

B. C. KUNDU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 9th September 1918. (2391—1—2483)

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Bisseswar Das, residing at No. 204, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, and formerly carrying on business in piece-goods, under the name, style and firm of Sewdas, Bisseswar Das, at the aforesaid place and at No. 209, Harrison Road, and at present of no employment, insolvent.

PURSUANT to an order made by this Court in the above matter, on the 25th day of February 1918, notice is hereby given that every creditor of the above named insolvent, is required within one month, from the date of the publication of this advertisement, to file, in the office of the Registrar of this Court, a statement of his claim against the estate of the said insolvent, duly verified by an affidavit, to enable the said Registrar to frame a schedule in pursuance of the said order. If any creditor fails to send a statement of his claim within the said time, his name will not be included in such schedule.

S. C. MITRA, Offg. Registrar in Insolvency.

High Court, Calcutta, the 23rd day of August 1918

(2487—1—2490)

Wanted.

A Surveyor for the Khas Mehal Department on a pay of Rs 50 per month. Post is permanent and pensionable. Applications will be received up to the 30th September 1918.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,
Collector, 24-Parganas.

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted Service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the Fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The Fund is now of ten years' standing and has a balance of over three and-a-half lakhs with Government on four per cent. interest. For forms of applications and rules of the Fund apply to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta

Notice.

THE Directors have made the following change in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. J. R. G. Allen to act as Agent at Hyderabad (Deccan) Branch as from the 12th September 1918, *vice* Mr. D. S. McClure, granted short leave.

By order of the Directors,

N. H. Y. WARREN, Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta, the 18th September 1918. (2476—1)

Lost.

THE Allotment Certificate No. 511B of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1920 for Rs. 200, originally issued in the name of Raj Kumar Sarkar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the proprietor—Raj Kumar Sarkar.

Residence—P. O. Hili, village Basudebpur, district Bogra.

Bogra, the 19th August 1918. (2213—3—2351)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913), and In the matter of Turnbulls, Glasgow, Ltd.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chaudhuri has, by order, dated the 16th day of July 1918, appointed Mr. Edward William Viney, of 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Chartered Accountant, to be Official Liquidator of the above named Company.

Dated the 10th day of September 1918.

LESLIE & HINDS,
6, Hastings Street, Calcutta,
Attorneys for the said Liquidator.

(2373—1—2484)

POST OFFICE.

DESPATCH OF SEA-BORNE MAILS.

MAILS FOR-	Day or date of closing of mails.	LATEST HOURS OF POSTING AT THE G. P. O.			
		UNREGISTERED LETTERS AND PACKETS.		REGISTERED LETTERS AND PACKETS.	
		Without late fee.	With late fee.*	Without late fee.	With late fee.*
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	
United Kingdom and Allied Countries, Aden, East Africa, West Africa. Also South Africa, if superscribed on the cover *vid* United Kingdom.	Twice daily	8-0	8-30	8-0	
America, Neutral Countries and Egypt ...	Twice daily	P.M. 6-15	P.M. 7-15	P.M. 5-30	P.M. 6-0
Ceylon	Daily	3-0	3-30	2-30	3-0
Australia and New Zealand	Sept. 26th...	1-0	1-30	12-30	1-0
Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, China, Japan, etc.	Tuesday	4-0		3-30	
Burma	Sept. 26th.	7-30	8-0	6-0	7-0
Port Blair	Oct. 5th .	7-30	8-0	6-0	7-0

* The late fee is 4 annas for each registered and unregistered article to any place named above, except Aden, Burma, Ceylon and Port Blair, the late fee for which is ½ anna for unregistered articles and 2 annas for registered articles. Letters are accepted with late fee only on occasions when a direct mail is closed by the Calcutta G. P. O. for Foreign Countries.

Calcutta G. P. O., the 23rd September 1918. J. FISHER-RODERICKS, Presidency Post Master.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS.

PARTS I, II and III of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, prepared by Pandit Hrishikesh Sastri and Babu Siva Chandra Gui, M.A., B.L., of that College are offered to the public for sale. The Catalogue having to be completed in 23 parts, the price of each part is 12 annas a copy exclusive of postage. Copies can be obtained from the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID, AND QUINOIDINE.

[Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.]

THESE articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. Cinchona Febrifuge both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms and Cinchonidine can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or pure Amorphous Alkaloid and Residual Alkaloid or Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid which contains about 40 per cent. of pure Amorphous Alkaloid are for sale to Missionaries and Government institutions only. These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V.-P. P. system AND ARE OBTAINABLE FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1918 are as follows :—

Sulphate of Quinine.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery ...	... Rs. 28 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs., but below 60 lbs., in one delivery	„ 29 „ „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	... „ 30 „ „

Sulphate of Cinchonidine.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery ...	... Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	... „ 12 „ „

(Only small quantities available when in stock.)

Cinchona Febrifuge.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery ...	... Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs.	... „ 6 „ „

Cinchona Febrifuge Tablets.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery ...	... Rs. 6 per lb.
For any quantities less than 6 lbs.	... „ 7 „ „
Quinoidine in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids...	... „ 4 „ „

Quinoidine Tablets (when in stock).

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery ...	... Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery ...	... „ 7 „ „

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb., and 10-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 1 lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1 lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V.-P. Post. Price of postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post-office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by post. A scale of postage is given below :—

[For ¼ and ½-lb. 4 annas, 1 lb. 6 annas, 2 lbs. 10 annas, 3 lbs. 12 annas, 4 lbs. Re. 1, 5 lbs. Re. 1-4, and for 6 lbs. Re. 1-6.]

	Re.	A.
Quinoidine Tablet 1 lb., weg. 3 lbs., postage	0	10
Ditto 2 lbs., „ 6 „ „	1	0
Ditto 3 „ „ 9 „ „	1	3

Local Sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M., and 2 to 4 P.M.

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette cannot be received after noon on Monday.

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

PART IVA.

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

THE Council met in the Council Chamber at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 3rd September, 1918, at 11 A.M.

Present :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble LAWRENCE JOHN LUMLEY DUNDAS, EARL OF RONALDSHAY, G.C.I.E., *Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, presiding.*

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY WHEELER, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. KERR, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble Major-Genl. W. H. B. ROBINSON, C.B., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble MR. L. S. S. O'MALLEY.

The Hon'ble MR. F. A. A. COWLEY.

The Hon'ble MR. H. P. DUVAL.

The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. W. C. WORDSWORTH.

The Hon'ble MR. C. F. PAYNE.

The Hon'ble RAI PRIYA NATH MUKHARJI BAHADUR, I.S.O.

The Hon'ble SIR RAJENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SIR NILRATAN SARKAR, KT.

The Hon'ble MR. W. H. H. ARDEN-WOOD, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. AMINUR RAHMAN.

The Hon'ble RAJA HRISHIKESH LAHA, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. J. W. HELY HUTCHINSON.

The Hon'ble MR. PROVASH CHUNDER MITTER.

The Hon'ble BABU SIV NARAYAN MOOKERJEE.

The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY.

The Hon'ble SIR DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI, KT., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI DEBENDER CHUNDER GHOSE BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. F. W. CARTER, C.I.E., C.B.E.

The Hon'ble MR. W. E. CRUM, O.B.E.

The Hon'ble MR. B. E. EDEN.

The Hon'ble MR. H. R. A. IRWIN, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLA-AL-MAMUN SUHRAWARDY.

The Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI.

The Hon'ble KHAN SAHIB AMAN ALI.

The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY.

The Hon'ble MR. ALTAF ALI.

The Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA.

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. K. B. DUTT.

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 1.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

The following questions which had been starred were put and answered :—

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

*1.

of seed to tors.

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the following details regarding the supply of seed potatoes by the Agricultural Department each year from 1912 to 1917?

(*a*) (*i*) How many foreign seed potatoes were purchased by the Agricultural Department;

(*ii*) what was the actual expenditure; and

(*iii*) how were they distributed and with what results?

(*b*) (*i*) What quantity of seed potatoes were supplied from the Calcutta market;

Questions and Answers.

(*ii*) at what price per maund were they purchased in Calcutta; and

(*iii*) at what rate had the buyers to pay for them?

(*c*) (*i*) What quantity was actually purchased each year at Darjeeling and what quantity was supplied to the buyers?

(*ii*) at what price were potatoes purchased at Darjeeling and at what rate were they supplied to buyers; and

(*iii*) what were the items of extra charges over the market price of potato at Darjeeling and how much was charged per maund under each head?

(*d*) (*i*) What was the total expenditure incurred each year for the potato supply, and how were they met?

(*ii*) what amount was advanced each year by the Agricultural Department for this purpose and from what grant;

(*iii*) what amount was advanced each year by the Divisional Commissioners and District Boards for the cultivators and whether this was realised and refunded;

(*iv*) what amount was advanced each year by the Co-operative Banks and what quantity of potatoes was supplied through each Bank in each year;

(*v*) what amount was actually advanced, each year, directly by the growers and how much was thus obtained from each district each year; and

(*vi*) is there any special grant in the budget of the Agricultural Department for supplying seed potatoes to cultivators? If so, what was the grant for each year? If there is no such special grant, from what grant was the expenditure for potato supply met?

(*e*) What were the names of the contractors who supplied seed potatoes to the Agricultural Department each year and what were the conditions of the contracts with them?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR:—

"The compilation of the figures asked for involves very considerable labour. Government have considered it sufficient to have information compiled only for the years 1916 and 1917 instead of for the 6 years for which figures have been asked.

(*a*) (*i*) (*ii*) (*iii*) No foreign seed potatoes were purchased or supplied.

(*b*) (*i*)

	Maunds	Seers.
1916	193	33
1917	87	20

(*ii*)

1916	Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8	Eight annas per maund above market rate was paid on the condition that the Department might select the potatoes.
1917	Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-4	

(*iii*)

	1916.	1917.
Cost price	Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8	Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-4
Packing and cooly charges ...	6 to 8 annas	8 annas
Seed store charges	Nil	Re. 1
Railway or steamer freight ...	According to destination.	

N.B.—A seed store charge was added in 1917 on the orders of Government to meet the cost of rent and establishment for seed stores.

Questions and Answers.

(*c*) (*i*) In 1916, 3,545 maunds 25 seers and in 1917, 2,800 maunds 39 seers were purchased and supplied to buyers. These figures do not include the potatoes brought by dealers and rejected on selection as unfit for seed.

(*ii*) Potatoes were purchased in Darjeeling in 1916 at Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 per maund and in 1917 at Rs. 7-4 per maund. Rupee 1-8 per maund above the market rate was paid on the condition that the Department might select the potatoes.

(*iii*) Rates to buyers—

	1916.	1917.
Cost price	Rs. 7 to Rs. 9	Rs. 7-4
Packing and cooly charges	9 annas	7 to 14 annas
Seed store charges	Nil	Re. 1
Railway or steamer freight	According to destination.	

(*d*) (*i*)

	Rs.	A.	P.
1916	38,643	8	6
1917	29,591	12	6

The expenditure was met from departmental funds, from advances received from purchasers, and from payment on sale.

(*ii*)

	Rs.	A.
1916	14,536	2
1917	Nil	

In 1916 the amount was advanced from the grant under the head 'Other demonstrations and experiments.'

(*iii*)

1916	Nil by Commissioners. The District Board of 24-Parganas advanced Rs. 500, of which Rs. 50 are outstanding.
1917	Nil by Commissioners. The District Boards of Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri each advanced Rs. 1,000. Of these advances, Rs. 840 are outstanding in Dinajpur and Rs. 400 in Jalpaiguri. The District Board of 24-Parganas advanced Rs. 700, of which Rs. 443 are outstanding.

(*iv*) In 1916 Rs. 6,720 were advanced by Co-operative Banks in Dacca Division. In 1917 Rs. 1,868-13-3 were advanced by Co-operative Banks in Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions. The quantities of potatoes supplied through individual Banks were as follows :—

	Mds.	Srs.
1916.		
Ramnagar	39	0
Kanaipur	14	0
Jamalpur	236	0
Madaripur	75	14
Faridpur	112	14
1917.		
Madaripur	21	20
Faridpur	83	20
Gopalganj	35	0
Malda	30	0

Questions and Answers.

(*v*)

1916. District.	Rs.	A.	P.	1917. District.	Rs.	A.	P.
Jessore ...	75	8	0	Dacca	1,450	0	0
24-Parganas ...	179	0	0	Mymensingh ...	1,390	0	0
Nadia	34	0	0	Faridpur	2,120	2	5
Murshidabad ...	36	0	0	24-Parganas ...	80	0	0
Bankura ...	90	12	0	Khulna	15	0	0
Birbhum ...	141	12	0	Bankura	162	4	0
Burdwan ...	28	12	0	Birbhum	108	0	0
Hooghly ...	117	8	0	Midnapur ...	44	12	0
				Burdwan	20	0	0
				Hooghly	10	0	0

(*vi*) There is no special grant for potatoes. The expenditure was met from the head 'Other demonstrations and experiments.'

(*e*) No contractor was employed. Tenders were invited in 1916 and one was accepted. The tenderer demanded an advance which was refused and he declined to supply. The difficulty in working with a contractor is due to the fact that Darjeeling potatoes are peculiarly liable to rot, and rigid selection is necessary."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

*2.

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the following information in connection with the distribution of selected *Kakya Bombai* jute seed and selected *Indrasail* paddy seed in 1917 and in 1918, separately? Supply of jute seed and *Indrasail* paddy

(*a*) Regarding the supply of jute seed :—

(*i*) what quantity of jute was distributed each year, how much was grown on the Government farms and how much was procured from outside;

(*ii*) what was the cost of purchasing jute seed;

(*iii*) how many cloth bags were required for the distribution of jute seed; and what was the size of each bag, and what was the cost of purchasing or preparing them;

(*iv*) what was the total amount spent for packing and despatching the jute seed bags and how much was paid as railway freight; and

(*v*) how many bags were distributed in each district?

(*b*) Regarding the supply of *Indrasail* paddy :—

(*i*) what quantity of *Indrasail* paddy was distributed in 1917 and also in 1918;

(*ii*) what was the cost of purchasing the paddy seed;

(*iii*) how many gunny bags were required for distributing the paddy seed and what was the size of the bag and how much was paid for each of them;

(*iv*) what was the cost of packing and despatching the paddy bags and how much was paid as railway freight; and

(*v*) how many paddy bags were supplied in each district?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"*a* (*i*)

	Maunds.	Seers.
1917	99	21
1918	836	0

Questions and Answers.

The whole quantity was specially grown for the department in Bihar and Assam.

(*ii*)

	Rs.	A.	P.
1917	933	11	3
1918	9,574	0	6

These figures include railway freight from Bihar and Assam and in 1918 the cost of disinfecting the seed.

(*iii*) In 1917, 31,848 bags 6 inches by 5 inches to hold 2 chittaks of seed each were used: 4,000 bags to hold 2 seers each were used for the transport of the small bags. In 1918, 277,120 bags 5 inches by 4 inches to hold 2 chittaks of seed each were used: in 1918 the larger bags used for transport in the previous year were dispensed with. The cost of the bags was—

		Rs.	A.
1917	2 seer bags	1,990	8
	2 chittak bags	500	0
1918	2 chittak bags	4,330	0

(*iv*)

	Packing and despatching.			Freight.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1917	216	7	6	58	14	6
1918	2,317	1	6	888	5	6

(*v*)

District.	1917.	1918.
Dacca	16,000	48,000
Mymensingh	15,528	48,000
Faridpur	320	24,000
Barisal	...	12,800
Comilla	...	22,840
Noakhali	...	3,080
Rajshahi	...	6,400
Rangpur	...	59,200
Dinajpur	...	6,400
Jalpaiguri	...	6,400
Malda	...	6,400
Pabna	...	8,000
Bogra	...	25,600
	31,848	277,120

b (*i*)

	Maunds.	Seers.
1917	1,824	5
1918	4,981	0

(*ii*)

	Rs.	A.	P.
1917	2,000	0	0
1918	2,225	12	0

Most of the seed was grown at the Government farms.

(*iii*) In 1917, 14,353 bags costing one anna six pies each were used and in 1918, 39,848 bags costing two annas nine pies each were used. The bags held five seers of paddy each and measured about 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot. For transporting these small bags, 2,000 large bags at four annas six pies each and 4,367 large bags at four annas each were used in 1917 and 1918, respectively.

Questions and Answers.

(*iv*) Apart from the cost of bags the following expenditure was incurred-

	Packing and despatching.	Freight.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1917	917 12 0	240 9 0
1918	3,527 7 6	2,237 2 0

District.	1917.	1918.
Dacca	6,725	5,800
Mymensingh	7,512	5,800
Faridpur	76	360
Barisal	40	3,600
Chittagong	30	4,404
Noakhali	...	2,063
Comilla	...	3,029
Rajshahi	...	2,848
Rangpur	...	4,400
Dinajpur	...	640
Jalpaiguri	...	800
Malda	...	640
Pabna	...	400
Bogra	...	4,960
	14,353	39,848

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

* 3.

Report on the septic tank installations special committee of 1904.

Will the Government be pleased to state the decision of the special committee appointed in April, 1904, under Bengal Government Resolution No. 236 T.—M. to examine the working of the septic tank installations in Bengal in respect of the following matters :—

(*a*) whether the report submitted by the committee was complete and final? If not, the reasons for the submission of a provisional report; and

(*b*) the conclusions of the committee regarding—

(*i*) the bacterial analysis,

(*ii*) the survival of pathogenic bacteria, and

(*iii*) the extent of pollution caused by effluents (from septic tank latrines) discharged into the Bhagirathi in the districts of Hooghly, Howrah and 24-Parganas which have not been bacteriologically purified by up to date scientific methods?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"A copy of the report of the Special Committee appointed in 1904 is laid on the table. The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to paragraphs 4, 8—11 and 14 of the report."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

* 4.

Pollution of Dacca rivers by septic tank latrines.

Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of pollution by effluents (from septic tank latrines) which are now discharged into the rivers in the district of Dacca?

* Not printed in these Proceedings.

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"Government have no information as to the pollution of rivers in the Dacca district by the effluents of septic tank installations, but they are advised that pollution from this source, if any, must be of very small extent and that there is extensive fæcal pollution from other sources."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

* 5.

hase of the e Hospital mherst t by the vari munity.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the offer of the Marwari community has been accepted by Government regarding the purchase of the Police Hospital, Amherst Street, Calcutta?

(*b*) If not, are the Government considering the desirability of causing an inquiry to be held by the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bengal and the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, regarding the sanitary condition of the buildings in Amherst Street and the Dullunda House, with a view to reconsider the matter for the location of the Police Hospital, Calcutta?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) The offer has been accepted.

(*b*) The question does not arise. The Amherst Street hospital has been condemned by the Surgeon-General as entirely unsuitable for the purposes of a police hospital. The Dullunda buildings will only be used temporarily, pending the erection of a new hospital on a site at Bhowanipur, which has already been acquired."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

* 6.

ses of cket-picking certain ctions of the lcutta amways mpany.

(*a*) Are the Government aware that a large number of cases of pocket-picking takes place in the Kalighat, Chitpore and Harrison Road sections of the Calcutta Tramways Company?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that a large number of carriages of tramcars have only one exit and no entrance?

(*c*) Is it a fact that female passengers who travel by the Kalighat section are caused much inconvenience owing to the overcrowding of passengers near the exit of such cars?

(*d*) Are the Government considering the desirability of causing an inquiry to be made by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, into the matter with a view to introducing the Bombay system in regard to the exit from, and entrance into, the cars, as soon as possible?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) Cases occur in all sections and are not confined to the sections named. They are most numerous at the tramway termini.

(*b*) It is a fact that a large number of tramcars have only one exit, which is also used as an entrance.

Questions and Answers.

(*c*) Yes. All passengers suffer some inconvenience when the cars are overcrowded.

(*d*) The Commissioner of Police will be asked to communicate with the Tramways Company on the subject, but it would be impossible for them to alter the construction of their cars or to secure new cars at present owing to the war."

By the Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI :—

*7.

(*a*) Is it a fact that passengers, especially by steamers, at Goalundo, are put to great hardship for want of a suitable rest-house there?

Rest-house for passengers at Goalundo.

(*b*) If so, do the Government contemplate taking steps for the erection of a suitable rest-house for such accommodation?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

" (*a*) No representations have been made to Government or to the Eastern Bengal Railway or to the Inland Steamer Companies that passengers are put to great hardship for want of a suitable rest-house at Goalundo.

(*b*) Inasmuch as the railway terminus at Goalundo and the steamer ghat are not at any fixed site but may be at any point on the river bank within a stretch of 10 to 15 miles of the river, it is obvious that the construction of a rest-house, at any one particular site, would be of little or no use. Government do not intend to take any action in the matter."

By the Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI :—

*8.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if there is any possibility of a railway connection at an early date between Nator station on the Eastern Bengal Railway and Rampur-Boalia, the headquarters station of the Rajshahi district, for which repeated representations have been made to Government?

Railway connection between Nator station and Rampur-Boalia.

(*b*) If not, are the Government considering the desirability of sanctioning the construction of a tramway line by the Rajshahi District Board either direct or under a guarantee system for the immediate relief of the people of Rajshahi?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

" (*a*) When proposals for railway development north of the Ganges were last under consideration by the Secretary of State, they included a railway connection between Nator on the Eastern Bengal Railway main line and Rampur-Boalia. As regards this particular connection, the Secretary of State decided that further examination in detail was required. A reconnaissance survey for a line of railway on a 2′ 6″ gauge from Rampur-Boalia to Nischindpur *via* Nator has since been sanctioned, to be carried out by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway; but the Government of Bengal are not aware of the result of that reconnaissance. In the circumstances, there does not appear to be any likelihood of the construction in the immediate future of a railway between Nator and Rampur-Boalia.

(*b*) No."

Questions and Answers.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

(*Answers to which were laid on the table.*)

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

I.

mittees in Mymensingh Bakarganj icts.

(*a*) How many Union Committees, if any, are there in the districts of Mymensingh and Bakarganj?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons why there has not been any progress made in this matter in these two districts of the Dacca Division?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) and (*b*) No Union Committees have been established in the districts of Mymensingh and Bakarganj, chiefly because the District Officers have been so overburdened with work that they have not had time to organize them."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

II.

es instituted nst one ruddin of rchar in arganj.

Will the Government be pleased to state the exact number of civil and criminal cases instituted every year by the Nawab of Dacca's estate against one Jaharuddin, tenant of Burirchar in Amtali thana in Bakarganj district, since Mr. Meyer's incumbency as Agent at Barisal and the exact amount spent yearly and the cost decreed against and realised from Jaharuddin in such suits?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"Litigation with Jaharuddin's father commenced in 1894 or more than ten years before Mr. Meyer took charge. Jaharuddin or his sons were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment in four criminal cases before Mr. Meyer's incumbency. Since then Jaharuddin has been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment in five criminal cases. These criminal prosecutions were instituted in consequence of Jaharuddin and his relatives obstructing the authorities or committing other criminal acts in open defiance of legal orders of courts. Jaharuddin is said to be undergoing at present a term of three years' imprisonment in a case not directly connected with the estate. Many civil suits were filed against Jaharuddin by the estate, but the particulars asked for cannot be furnished as the accounts of the Ailah cutcherry for 12 years have been deposited in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Dacca; nor, in the opinion of Government, will it serve any public purpose to furnish more details of Jaharuddin's career of lawlessness and defiance of authority."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

III.

Nawab of 's Estate launch at l.

Is it a fact that a steam-launch is maintained at Barisal ghat for the estate purpose? How much does it cost annually? For how many days from 1907 to the 31st March, 1918, was she out from the Barisal Ghat for the estate purposes?

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"Full information has not yet been received. The answer to the question will be given at the next meeting."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

IV.

(*a*) When was the first year survey class re-opened in connection with the Dacca School of Engineering, and how many students have been on its roll since then? The Dacca College of Engineering.

(*b*) What is the present number of students on the rolls of the different classes at the Mainamati Land Survey School?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the passed students of the first year survey class at Dacca have to join the Mainamati school for further study? If so, do the Government consider this arrangement suitable for the Dacca students?

(*d*) Have the Government ascertained how far it is possible for survey students at Dacca to prosecute their further studies thus at Mainamati at a comparatively heavy cost?

(*e*) What percentage of the first year students at Dacca have joined or are likely to join the Mainamati school for further studies?

(*f*) (*i*) Are the Government considering the desirability of opening the second year survey class at Dacca from the next session?

(*f*) (*ii*) What net additional cost would this entail?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) The class was re-opened in July 1917. There were 24 students on the rolls in July 1918.

(*b*) The number in the first year class is 17 and in the second year class 9.

(*c*) On the completion of the course at Dacca, students are eligible for admission to the second year class of the Survey School at Mainamati, provided they satisfy a test as to their qualifications in English. This arrangement is considered suitable.

(*d*) No difficulty is apprehended, and the cost of studying at Mainamati is not heavy.

(*e*) The information is not available as the final examination at Dacca will not be held till September, 1918.

(*f*) (*i*) No.

(*f*) (*ii*) This cannot be calculated with any degree of accuracy as it would depend on many contingencies."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

V.

With reference to the answer to my unstarred question No. XXXVI of the 4th September, 1917, will the Government be pleased to state in how many instances during the last twelve months, sheds and waiting-rooms at the steamer stations in Eastern Bengal and screened accommodation for 3rd class female passengers and latrine arrangements for inter-class female passengers on board steam-vessels have been provided? Accommodation for female passengers on steamers.

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

" Owing to the scarcity of materials and the abnormal rise in prices, the Inland Steamer Companies have not been able to take up any programme for the construction of sheds or waiting rooms at steamer stations in Eastern Bengal. Screened accommodation for 3rd class female passengers has been provided for the 10 steamers employed on the Khulna-Narayanganj Mail Service and the Khulna Express Service, and it is hoped that further progress in this direction will be made shortly.

The Companies report to Government that they do not consider it feasible to arrange latrine accommodation for females in the space allotted to inter-class passengers. The present latrine accommodation is, however, clean and sanitary. As stated in answer to the Hon'ble Member's question No. XXXVI on the 4th September, 1917, latrines for inter-class female passengers have been provided in the designs for new steamers."

By the Hon'ble BABU BROJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI :—

VI.

(a) Is it true that in some instances Sanitary Inspectors could not be appointed for want of qualified candidates?

(b) Is it a fact that Sanitary Inspectors are recruited from Overseer classes? If so, for what reason?

(c) What are the requisite qualifications for Sanitary Inspectorships? What special training do the Sanitary Inspectors receive?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

" (a) Yes. The reason is the paucity of candidates who passed the sanitary engineering portion of the examination after the session of 1916. It was accordingly decided that only passed sub-overseers would be admitted to the class as men without their training appeared to be unable to reach the standard required.

(b) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply to clause (a).

(c) A copy of notification No. 104 T., dated 16th October, 1915, is laid on the table."

Notification referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY *to question No. VI (unstarred) asked by the Hon'ble* BABU BRAJENDRA KISHOR RAY CHAUDHURI *at the Council Meeting of the 3rd September, 1918.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 104T.—San.—The 16th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 349-F. of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), as amended by Bengal Act II of 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing for the Municipalities outside Calcutta, in which Part XIB of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, as so amended, is in force :—

Calcutta.

(a) the qualifications of candidates for employment as Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors, and

Questions and Answers.

(*b*) the division of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors into classes or grades according to their qualifications.

Health Officers.

1. For the purposes of these rules, Health Officers are divided into two classes, first and second.

2. A candidate for the post of a Health Officer of the first class must have a registrable medical qualification and also a British diploma in public health.

3. (*1*) A candidate for the post of a Health Officer of the second class must have a registrable medical qualification, and unless he holds a diploma in public health, he will also be required, before being actually employed as such Health Officer,

(*a*) to undergo a training of six months during which he must—

(*i*) attend twenty lectures and six demonstrations on Hygiene to be delivered by the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal,

(*ii*) show a minimum of thirty satisfactory attendances with a Municipal Health Officer, to be nominated by the Sanitary Commissioner for the purpose, and

(*iii*) on obtaining a certificate of such attendances attend, in addition, special courses in—

(*a*) Vaccination,

(*b*) Vital Statistics,

(*c*) Sanitary Law, and

(*d*) Anti-malarial work,

to be conducted by a Sanitary Officer of Government, and

(*b*) to produce a certificate of such training from the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

(*2*) The fee for attending the courses mentioned in rule 3, sub-rule (*1*), clause (*iii*), will be Rs. 50 unless the candidate is sent on deputation for training by a Municipality.

4. The salary of a Health Officer of the first class is fixed at Rs. 300 per mensem rising to Rs. 500 per mensem by an annual increment of Rs. 20, but in exceptional cases higher rates of pay may be allowed.

5. The salary of a Health Officer of the second class is fixed at Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 300 per mensem by an annual increment of Rs. 10.

Sanitary Inspectors.

1 For the purposes of those rules, Sanitary Inspectors are divided into two grades, higher and lower.

2. Sanitary Inspectors of the higher grade will be selected from candidates who have obtained the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, after having gone through special courses of training in England or in India required for that purpose, or they may be appointed by promotion from the lower grade.

Questions and Answers.

3. Every candidate for the post of a Sanitary Inspector of the lower grade when making his application must produce—

(*a*) evidence of good character ;

(*b*) a certificate of physical fitness from a registered medical practitioner ;

(*c*) a certificate signed by the Sanitary Commissioner showing that—

(*i*) he has attended a course of lectures and practical training in Hygiene and Sanitary Engineering in the subjects mentioned in rule 4, under the direct supervision of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer, Bengal, extending over a period of at least eight months, and

(*ii*) he has duly passed an examination in such subjects.

4. (*1*) The course of lectures and training referred to above shall cover the following subjects :—

I. Hygiene—

(*i*) a course of hygiene ;

(*ii*) a short course, with demonstrations, on the manufacture and preservation of calf vaccine.

(*iii*) a course of 10 lectures and demonstrations on the common skin diseases and infectious diseases of animals ;

(*iv*) a short course, with demonstrations, on the theory and practice of disinfection.

II. Minor Sanitary Engineering—

(*i*) drawing office and simple surveying ;

(*ii*) latrines, trenching-grounds, etc. ;

(*iii*) elementary principles of building construction ;

(*iv*) elementary principles of water-supply ;

(*v*) elementary principles of drainage ;

(*vi*) practical demonstration of Sanitary Engineering works in Calcutta and neighbouring municipalities.

(*2*) The inclusive fee for the complete course and the final certificate examination shall be Rs. 30.

5. The salary of a Sanitary Inspector of the higher grade is fixed at Rs. 100 per mensem rising to Rs. 150 per mensem by an annual increment of Rs. 5 ; and the salary of a Sanitary Inspector of the lower grade is fixed at Rs. 50 per mensem rising to Rs. 100 per mensem by an annual increment of Rs. 5.

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

VII.

In view of the reply of Government to clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of my starred question No. 1 of the 14th March, 1918, will the Government be pleased to state— Grants-in-aid to schools.

(*i*) the names of those schools applications from which for grants-in-aid were rejected during 1917-18;

(*ii*) the period of their existence before applications for grants-in-aid were submitted;

(*iii*) whether, notwithstanding the Government reply that the grants-in-aid allotment at the disposal of the Inspectress of Schools had been hypothecated for existing schools, new grants-in-aid were made during 1917-18, and if so, what were the special reasons therefor; and

(*iv*) the exact amount of travelling allowance drawn by the Assistant Inspectress of Schools for *zenana* work and for Muhammadan education, as shown in the travelling bills, for visiting other than Muhammadan girls' school and *zenana* work during the official year 1917-18?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

(*i*) and (*ii*) The following statement gives the information asked for :—

	Name of school.	When started.	When application for grant-in-aid was first received.
1.	Giridharipur Girls' School .	June 1917	December 1917.
2.	Chanak Girls' School	February 1917	May 1917.
3.	Barisha Girls' School	March 1916	June 1917.
4.	Raruli-Katipara Girls' School .	1845	May 1917.
5.	Tamluk Mission Girls' School .	1903	June 1917.

Nos. 4 and 5 are not of recent origin, as was previously stated under a misapprehension.

(*iii*) A supplementary grant was sanctioned during the latter part of the year 1917-18, out of which new grants were given to some of the most deserving schools

(*iv*) A sum of Rs. 40-14 only was drawn by the Assistant Inspectress of Schools for *zenana* work and Muhammadan education for visiting schools other than Muhammadan schools and *zenana* work during the official year 1917-18.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

VIII.

(*a*) Are the Government aware of certain irregularities and acts of official interference which are stated to have attended the last general election of the Kalna Local Board in the district of Burdwan? If so, will the Government be pleased to make a statement with regard to the matter? Election in the Kalna Local Board.

Questions and Answers.

3. Every candidate for the post of a Sanitary Inspector of the lower grade when making his application must produce—

(*a*) evidence of good character ;

(*b*) a certificate of physical fitness from a registered medical practitioner ;

(*c*) a certificate signed by the Sanitary Commissioner showing that—

(*i*) he has attended a course of lectures and practical training in Hygiene and Sanitary Engineering in the subjects mentioned in rule 4, under the direct supervision of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer, Bengal, extending over a period of at least eight months, and

(*ii*) he has duly passed an examination in such subjects.

4. (*1*) The course of lectures and training referred to above shall cover the following subjects :—

I. Hygiene—

(*i*) a course of hygiene ;

(*ii*) a short course, with demonstrations, on the manufacture and preservation of calf vaccine.

(*iii*) a course of 10 lectures and demonstrations on the common skin diseases and infectious diseases of animals ;

(*iv*) a short course, with demonstrations, on the theory and practice of disinfection.

II. Minor Sanitary Engineering—

(*i*) drawing office and simple surveying ;

(*ii*) latrines, trenching-grounds, etc. ;

(*iii*) elementary principles of building construction ;

(*iv*) elementary principles of water-supply ;

(*v*) elementary principles of drainage ;

(*vi*) practical demonstration of Sanitary Engineering works in Calcutta and neighbouring municipalities.

(*2*) The inclusive fee for the complete course and the final certificate examination shall be Rs. 30.

5. The salary of a Sanitary Inspector of the higher grade is fixed at Rs. 100 per mensem rising to Rs. 150 per mensem by an annual increment of Rs. 5 ; and the salary of a Sanitary Inspector of the lower grade is fixed at Rs. 50 per mensem rising to Rs. 100 per mensem by an annual increment of Rs. 5.

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

VII.

In view of the reply of Government to clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of my starred question No. 1 of the 14th March, 1918, will the Government be pleased to state— Grants-in-aid to schools.

(*i*) the names of those schools applications from which for grants-in-aid were rejected during 1917-18;

(*ii*) the period of their existence before applications for grants-in-aid were submitted;

(*iii*) whether, notwithstanding the Government reply that the grants-in-aid allotment at the disposal of the Inspectress of Schools had been hypothecated for existing schools, new grants-in-aid were made during 1917-18, and if so, what were the special reasons therefor; and

(*iv*) the exact amount of travelling allowance drawn by the Assistant Inspectress of Schools for *zenana* work and for Muhammadan education, as shown in the travelling bills, for visiting other than Muhammadan girls' school and *zenana* work during the official year 1917-18?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

(*i*) and (*ii*) The following statement gives the information asked for

	Name of school.		When started.	When application for grant-in aid was first received.
1.	Giridharipur Girls' School	...	June 1917	December 1917.
2.	Chanak Girls' School ...	...	February 1917	May 1917.
3.	Barisha Girls' School ...	...	March 1916	June 1917.
4.	Raruli-Katipara Girls' School	...	1845	May 1917.
5.	Tamluk Mission Girls' School	...	1903	June 1917.

Nos. 4 and 5 are not of recent origin, as was previously stated under a misapprehension.

(*iii*) A supplementary grant was sanctioned during the latter part of the year 1917-18, out of which new grants were given to some of the most deserving schools

(*iv*) A sum of Rs. 40-14 only was drawn by the Assistant Inspectress of Schools for *zenana* work and Muhammadan education for visiting schools other than Muhammadan schools and *zenana* work during the official year 1917-18.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

VIII.

(*a*) Are the Government aware of certain irregularities and acts of official interference which are stated to have attended the last general election of the Kalna Local Board in the district of Burdwan? If so, will the Government be pleased to make a statement with regard to the matter? Election in the Kalna Local Board.

Questions and Answers.

(*b*) Is it a fact that Babu Ashutosh Deb, Circle Officer of Kalna, prepared the voters' list and that upon applications being made to the Collector for correction of the list, they were sent to the said Circle Officer for disposal and most of them were rejected by him?

(*c*) What was the total number of applications so made and how many of them were rejected?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the Kalna Local Board was under a non-official Chairman for some time?

(*e*) Are the Government aware of an allegation that undue influence was used for the purpose of getting the Subdivisional Officer elected as Chairman of the Local Board?

(*f*) Are the Government aware that a memorial has been addressed to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division making certain allegations in regard to this matter? Has any inquiry been made into them? If so, with what results?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

" (*a*) In a petition signed by four gentlemen, of whom three were unsuccessful candidates at the last general election of the Kalna Local Board, it was alleged that the Circle Officer had manipulated the preparation of the register of voters and exercised his official influence to secure the election of his own nominees.

(*b*) Babu Ashutosh Deb, Circle Officer of Kalna, prepared the voters' list. Applications for correction of the register were sent to the Subdivisional Officer, of which some were enquired into by him and some by the Circle Officer It is not a fact that the Circle Officer rejected most of the applications.

(*c*) The total number of applications received was 9, of which 4 were rejected.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) An inquiry has been made by the Commissioner and the allegations have been found to be groundless."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

IX.

classes

(*a*) Have there been any proposals for opening vernacular classes in connection with the Campbell Medical School or the Dacca Medical School?

(*b*) If so, what progress has been made in this direction?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" (*a*) and (*b*) The specific case of these two schools has not been the subject of any particular proposal. In 1916-1917 there was a general discussion of the question of vernacular education, arising out of a resolution moved in the Imperial Legislative Council by Dr. M. N. Banerjee. The local Government was consulted by the Government of India, and a reply was submitted on the 2nd June 1917 It is not known what further action is contemplated by the Government of India in the matter."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

X.

(*a*) Is it a fact that in the Budgets of the District Boards the unspent balances are not usually shown as separate items under the various heads?

Unspent ba of District Boards' Bu

(*b*) Are these and other details regarding the framing of the Budget governed by rules made by Government, or by any discretion vested in the various Boards?

(*c*) If it is a fact that there is no uniformity of practice in the matter of these details, among the different District Boards, are the Government considering the desirability of taking steps to ensure such uniformity?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) They are governed by rules made by Government under section 138, clause (*i*), of the Local Self Government Act.

(*c*) The practice is uniform."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

XI.

With reference to the orders of the Government of India regulating the purchase of Government stores in India and in England, will the Government be pleased to state how far they have been amended since the outbreak of the war, and with what practical result so far as Bengal is concerned?

Purchase of Government stores in Ind and in Engl

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"The rules* regulating such purchases before the war and certain amendments since made are laid on the Library table. It is impossible to summarise the result of these orders, but, speaking generally, the action of the Indian Munitions Board has been greatly to diminish indents on the United Kingdom for articles which can be procured in India of suitable quality and quantity."

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

XII.

(*a*) Is it a fact that the services of the Government Inspectors of Schools are utilised by the University of Calcutta for inspecting the High Schools for purposes of recognition by the University?

(*b*) If so, has the Director of Public Instruction any function to discharge in connection with such inspections made by Inspectors on behalf of the University?

Utilization of the services of the Governm Inspectors of Schools by th Calcutta University.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Director of Public Instruction forwards copies of the inspection reports to the University with such remarks as he thinks necessary."

* Not printed in these Proceedings

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY :—

XIII.

(*a*) Is it a fact that instructions have been issued by the Director of Public Instruction for the guidance of Inspectors of Schools in regard to such inspections? If so, will the Government be pleased to lay them on the table?

(*b*) Was the University consulted before these instructions were issued? If not, under what authority were they issued?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) Yes. A copy of Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 2253-2259 G., dated 25th April, 1918, is laid on the table.

(*b*) No. They were issued by the Director of Public Instruction as it was found necessary to insist that the reports of Inspectors should contain all the information required by the University regulations and also to secure some uniformity of standards."

No. 2253-2259G., dated Calcutta, the 25th April, 1918.

From—The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

To—The Inspector / Inspetress of Schools
Presidency Division.
Burdwan Division.
Dacca Division.
Rajshahi Division.
Chittagong Division.
Presidency and Burdwan Division.
Dacca Circle.

I AM directed to address you on the subject of the points to be noticed in inspection notes on High English Schools for the purposes of recognition by the University of Calcutta.

2. It appears that in many inspection reports some of the important points are not at all touched upon or not dealt with properly. It will facilitate matters if the reports are drawn up strictly in accordance with the heads of information indicated in the University Regulations. It is also desirable that the inspecting officers should devote special attention to the points noted below, several of which are frequently overlooked altogether :—

(1) The managing committee should consist of not more than 10 members, be representative of various communities, meet regularly, have a set of rules approved by the Divisional Inspector of Schools for guidance and have control over the school property, *i.e.*, the property of the school must be vested in the committee by a deed of gift.

(2) *Staff.*—The number of teachers should be sufficient to allow each teacher one free period per day while the Headmaster should not teach for more than 20, preferably 18, periods per week.

There should be arrangements for translation from Sanskrit and Persian or Arabic into English.

The list of staff should invariably show the length of service (*a*) as a teacher and (*b*) in the school.

Questions and Answers.

For a school comprising classes III to XX (with no extra section) the following should be the minimum scale of staff :—

		Rs.
(*a*)	Headmaster, B.A. (Honours)	75—5—100
(*b*)	Assistant Headmaster, B.A.	65—3—80
(*c*)	Assistant Master, F.A.	45
(*d*)	Ditto	40
(*e*)	Ditto	35
(*f*)	Ditto	30
(*g*)	Assistant Master, F.A. or Matriculate with at least 5 years' experience	25
(*h*)	Assistant Master, Matriculate, with at least 5 years' experience	20
(*i*)	Head Pandit, Sanskrit Title	25
(*j*)	2nd Pandit, Normal Final passed	20
(*k*)	Maulvi, Final Madrassa passed	25
		405—445

Note—

(*i*) One of the B.A.'s must have taken Honours in English.

(*ii*) One of the English teachers should be a B.Sc. or I.Sc.

(*iii*) Wherever possible and necessary one of the F.A.'s should be a Muhammadan capable of taking translation from Arabic or Persian into English.

(*iv*) In no High English School should there be more than 2 matriculates on the staff.

(*v*) On no consideration should the pay of a teacher in the High English School fall below Rs. 20 per month.

(3) Buildings must have pucca plinth, be well lighted and ventilated. The surroundings must be unobjectionable and equipment adequate.

Note—

Lighting and ventilations should proceed from the longer side of the room, if possible; boys should on no account sit facing the light.

(4) *Furniture.*—Desks must be provided in all classes at 1 foot 8 inches per boy.

(5) Accommodation should be provided at the minimum rate of 10 sq. ft. per boy in every class room. The area in sq. ft. and the number of boys accommodated in each class room should invariably be shown.

(6) *Sanitary arrangements.*—The standard to be aimed at should be :—

	Per 100 boys.	Staff.
(*i*) Latrines	1	1
(*ii*) Urinals	2	1

(7) There should be a regular monthly allotment of Rs. 5 for library. Up to 250 boys the scale should be Rs. 5 per month with Re. 1 extra for each 50 boys.

(8) Games should be properly organised and drill taught in all classes according to the curriculum.

(9) The residences of boys living with unrelated guardians should be regularly supervised at least once a quarter by members of the staff and reports submitted to the Headmaster.

Hostels and messes should provide accommodation at the minimum rate of 60 sq. ft. per boy, must be well ventilated and lighted and have a resident superintendent in each.

(10) *Finances.*—Where the fee income is inadequate to maintain an efficient scale of establishment, subscriptions must be definitely guaranteed: an endowment or reserve fund of at least Rs. 5,000 is desirable: the amount of surplus balance should be invariably stated and it should be deposited in a reliable Bank—preferably in the Postal Savings Bank.

3. Finally I am to request that your recommendations under each of the above heads should be definite and clear.

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ :—

XIV.

ing of c. Persian Urdu in the School.

(*a*) Are the Government aware that in the Hare School there is only one Maulvi who has to teach Arabic, Persian and Urdu to the first, second, third and fourth classes?

(*b*) Are the Government aware of the difficulties which Muhammadan students undergo in studying Persian and Urdu in that school?

(*c*) Is it a fact that repeated representations have been made by guardians and students, and also by Head Masters to secure the appointment of another Persian teacher?

(*d*) Is it a fact that sometimes it happens that the present Maulvi has to take up as many as three or four classes at a time?

(*e*) Are the Government considering the desirability of taking steps to remove the grievance of Muhammadan students in this matter?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) One Maulvi has to teach Persian and Urdu but not Arabic in the first four classes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) It is understood that representations have been made to the Principal of the Presidency College.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The appointment of another Maulvi is under the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction, and his recommendations are awaited by Government."

By the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ :—

XV

ing of in the classes of are School

(*a*) Are the Government aware that there is no provision for the teaching of Urdu below the fourth class in the Hare School?

(*b*) Is it a fact that Urdu students are refused admission below the fourth class in consequence of there being no provision for the teaching of Urdu?

(*c*) Are the Government considering the desirability of taking steps to provide for the teaching of Urdu in the lower classes of the Hare School?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) and (*c*) It is not the policy of the Education Department to allow Hindi or Urdu to be used as a medium of instruction in Government high schools other than specifically Muhammadan high schools in Bengal, and instructions were accordingly issued to the authorities of the Hare School by the Director of Public Instruction in 1915 to discourage the admission into class 5 and the classes below it of boys whose vernacular is Hindi or Urdu. A departure from this policy is not contemplated."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ :—

XVI.

Is it a fact that the number of Muhammadan students in the Hare School has been gradually falling off in the lower classes and has appreciably decreased during recent years? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reason for the decrease in the number?

Falling off Muhammadan students in Hare School.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"The following figures show the number of Muhammadan students in class V and lower classes for the last 6 years It will be seen that there has been no appreciable decrease in the number :—

31st March		1913	...	...	...	13
,,	,,	1914	...	...	...	21
,,	,,	1915	..	...	...	24
,,	,,	1916	..	...	...	22
,,	,,	1917	...	...	...	16
,,	,,	1918	...	...	...	21 "

By the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ :—

XVII.

(*a*) Are the Government aware that there is no refreshment room for Muhammadan boys in the Hare School, and that Muhammadan boys are consequently obliged to take their refreshments standing in the sun or sometimes in the rain?

Refreshment room for Muhammadan boys in the School.

(*b*) Do the Government contemplate taking steps to remove this grievance?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

(*a*) Yes. Limitations of space have hitherto made it difficult to make arrangements for tiffin rooms for the students of various communities in the Hare School.

Proposals for erecting a tiffin shed are under consideration."

By the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ :—

XVIII.

(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following passage in a leaderette in the *Indian Daily News* in its issue of the 27th July :—

Publication an offending passage in the *Indian Daily News*.

"Not far away the wayfarer descries an Arab with clear-cut features and a world of mysticism in his eyes gazing down into a gutter as reverently as if it were his Prophet's tomb"?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that the comparison suggested is regarded by Muhammadans as extremely blasphemous?

(*c*) Are the Government aware that the passage in question has seriously wounded the religious feelings of the Musalman community?

(*d*) Are the Government aware that the matter is attracting attention all over India and creating widespread excitement?

Questions and Answers.

(*e*) Are the Government aware that a public meeting under the auspices of the Bengal Moslem League was held at the office of the Indian Association on Sunday, the 11th instant, at which the people present gave vent to the feelings of resentment against the paper?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Press Censor brought the matter to the notice of Government? If so, on what date?

(*g*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any action has been taken against the paper under the Press Act? If not, why not?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" (*a*) Yes.

(*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) Government have received representations from various Muhammadan associations complaining that the feelings of the Muhammadan community have been wounded by the paragraph.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) The Press Censor first brought the matter to the notice of Government on the 14th August in connection with some articles which had appeared in certain Muhammadan newspapers, but the paragraph in the *Indian Daily News* had attracted the attention of Government before that date.

(*g*) Government have carefully considered the paragraph together with the explanation which was published in the *Indian Daily News* of the 22nd August, and are satisfied that the passage in question was not intended to hurt the religious feelings of the Muhammadan community. It was copied in all good faith from another journal, and cannot under any ordinary construction of the English language be regarded as intentionally offensive. It was part of an article, apparently meant to be complimentary, describing, in somewhat journalistic phraseology, the presence in Paris of certain Muhammadans from Africa. Whatever criticisms it is open to as regards its wording, the local Government accept as *bona fide* the explicit disclaimer by the journal of any intention of wounding the religious susceptibilities of any one. While Government have every wish to safeguard from unwarrantable attack the religious sentiments of the Muhammadan, or any other community, they can only conclude that much of the resentment aroused by this incident is based on a misunderstanding, and they are advised that the passage complained of does not infringe the Press Act and that no case for action under that Act would lie."

By the Hon'ble MAULVI A. K. FAZL-UL-HAQ :—

XIX.

(*a*) Are the Government aware that the Subdivisional Officer of Kalna canvassed for the election of Babu Jogesh Chunder Mitter, Sub-Registrar and a nominated Commissioner, as Chairman of the Kalna Municipality?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the Subdivisional Officer used undue influence with the accountant of his office to obtain the vote of his son, an elected Commissioner, for Babu Jogesh Chunder Mitter?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the Subdivisional Magistrate requested the Rev. Dr. Muir, M.D., of the Kalna Mission, to ask his assistant, a nominated Commissioner, to vote for Jogesh Babu and that the Rev. Dr. Muir refused to do so?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the District Magistrate did not approve the election of Jogesh Babu and did not allow him to hold office?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to unstarred question No. LXVII at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 19th August, 1918.

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

XX.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether applications were entertained both from Indians and Anglo-Indians for the posts of confidential clerks in the different District Intelligence Branches under the Government of Bengal?

Employment of clerks in Intelligence Branch offices.

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the names of the applicants—

(*i*) who were outsiders, and

(*ii*) who were already in trusted service of Government,

with their respective qualifications?

(*c*) Have the applications of the Indians been rejected?

(*d*) If so, what is their number and the reasons for such rejection?

(*e*) Is it a fact that even after the appointments of Anglo-Indians, there were several cases in which their services had to be dispensed with for bad work?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Hindus, Muhammadans and Anglo-Indians employed as confidential clerks in the different District Intelligence Branches under the Government of Bengal?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) In the original advertisement which was issued in July, 1917, applications were invited from Europeans and Anglo-Indians only. In a further advertisement issued in December, 1917, no such restriction was made.

(*b*) The applications of all rejected candidates have been destroyed and the information is not available.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) As the applications were destroyed, the information is not available. The reasons for rejection were that the men who were rejected were not considered so suitable for the posts in question as the men who were selected

(*e*) The services of three clerks were dispensed with as they were found unsuitable.

(*f*) At present 33 confidential clerks are employed in district intelligence offices. They are all Europeans or Anglo-Indians."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

XXI.

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of the mills—

Septic tank installations in mills.

(*a*) where septic tank latrines are under construction; and

(*b*) which have received sanction for the construction of septic tank latrines but in which the work of construction has not commenced as yet?

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) Septic tank latrines are under construction at the following mills :—

(1) Gouripur Jute Mills.
(2) Empire ditto.
(3) Kelvin ditto.
(4) Standard ditto
(5) Kehniam ditto.
(6) Baranagore ditto.
(7) Angus ditto.
(8) Sorrab ditto.
(9) Lansdowne ditto.

(*b*) The plans of septic tank latrines of the following mills have been passed or submitted for approval, but work has not yet commenced :—

(1) South Union Jute Mills.
(2) Albion Jute Mills."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

XXII.

ing of the al Factory of 1912.

(*a*) Are "the Bengal Factories Rules of 1912" subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council?

(*b*) Have these rules received the sanction of the Government of India?

(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the date of such sanction?

(*d*) Have the Government any information regarding the method of working of the septic tank latrine installations under the Factories Rules in force in other provinces of India?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether sub-rules (1), (2) and (3) of rule 19 of the Bengal Factories Rules are similar to those which are in force in other provinces of British India?

(*f*) If not, will the Government be pleased to state where they differ?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No. Such sanction was not required.

(*c*) The question does not arise.

(*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) It is understood that in no other province do the rules under the Indian Factories Act contain provisions as to the working of septic tank latrines"

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

XXIII.

n of Mr. ard, I.C.S., others

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the report by the Sanitary or Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal regarding the cause of the death of Mr. Bernard, I.C.S., (late Commissioner of the Burdwan Division) and of Mrs. Bernard and others?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"A copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter No. 7341, dated 21st December, 1907, is laid on the Library table."

* Not printed in these Proceedings.

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

XXIV.

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of—

Inspection reports of Serampore and Rishra-Konnagar Municipalities.

(*a*) the inspection reports of the Serampore Municipality dated the 30th August, 1912, by the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's inspection report forwarded with the same; and

(*b*) the inspection reports of the Rishra-Konnagar Municipality since the formation of the present Municipal Board since 1915?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"Copies* are laid on the Library table."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

XXV.

Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of applications made this year for admission into the Medical College and the Belgachia Medical College, Calcutta, giving a classification of the different academical qualifications of applicants and of those admitted into these colleges?

Admission into Medical College in Calcutta.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

A statement giving the information asked for is appended below :—

Qualifications.	* Medical College.		† Belgachia College.	
	Number of candidates for admission	Number admitted.	Number of candidates for admission.	Number admitted
M. Sc.	3	.....	.....	.....
M. A.	1	1	.....	.....
B. Sc.	37	44 (*a*)	27	23
B. A.	26	9	3	1
I. Sc.	425	100 (*b*)	228	56 (*d*)
First M. B.	1	1	.....	.....
I. A.	99	12 (*c*)	166	11
Licentiate of the State Medical Faculty.	.....	.....	6	2
Matriculation passed ...	235	.....	198	1 (*e*)
	887	167	628	125

* The M.Sc. candidates and several other highly qualified candidates did not join.
† A number of those selected for admission (62 in all) eventually did not join.
(*a*) One each sent by the Bihar and Orissa and the Assam Governments.
(*b*) Seventeen sent by the Bihar and Orissa and 4 by the Assam Government.
(*c*) Two sent by the Assam Government.
(*d*) Includes two casual students.
(*e*) Casual student of last year.

* Not printed in these Proceedings.

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

XXVI.

Admission to the Sibpur Engineering College.

Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of applications made this year for admission into the different departments of the Sibpur Engineering College giving a classification of the different academical qualifications of applicants, with their respective nationalities, and of those admitted into this college?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"Admissions to some departments of the College are not made till November and a statement in respect of applications and admissions up to date must therefore be incomplete. Under these circumstances Government are not at present in a position to furnish the information asked for."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

XXVII.

Stock of *dhotis* and *saris* in various firms, &c., in Calcutta and elsewhere.

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the statement contained in the statistics taken by Government in July last regarding the stock of *dhotis* and *saris* (for use for females only) in the various firms and shops in Calcutta and elsewhere?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"The recent census of piece-goods was undertaken at the request of the Government of India, to whom the result was duly communicated, and the publication of the detailed figures rests primarily with them. It is believed that the returns received were not altogether complete, as some owners were in ignorance of the requirements of the order and others, possibly, deliberately evaded it. The actual stocks in hand were probably, therefore, somewhat larger than those returned, but allowing for the reduced rate of consumption now prevalent under the influence of high prices, it is estimated that there were in hand, and to arrive within the next few months, *dhotis* and *saris* sufficient for 12, and grey goods sufficient for 6, months. The estimate which has been hazarded in some sections of the press that stocks for two, or even three, years are available is certainly an exaggeration. However, since the census, it is understood that a considerable amount of forward business has gone through and to that extent the position has changed for the better."

By the Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR :—

XXVIII.

Pocket-picking and lighting arrangements in Ramkrishnapur and Shalimar Ferry waiting-rooms.

(*a*) Are the Government aware that cases of pocket-picking often take place in the waiting-rooms of Ramkrishnapur and Shalimar Ferry Ghats?

(*b*) Is it a fact that no arrangements have been made for lighting the inside of these waiting-rooms?

(*c*) Are the Government considering the desirability of urging the Port Commissioners to make immediate arrangements for the proper lighting of these waiting-rooms?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"(*a*) Government are not aware of the facts stated.

(*b*) and (*c*) The Hon'ble Member is requested to address the Port Commissioners on the subject."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM :—

XXIX.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a pleader has been engaged from Alipore to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Government in the Burdwan municipal embezzlement case?

Burdwan Municipal embezzlement case.

(*b*) Is it a fact that there are several members of the Burdwan Bar who are senior to the pleader engaged in this case and who have an extensive practice and whose services could be secured at a much lower fee than what is paid to the Alipore pleader?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR DUVAL :—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes."

By the Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM :—

XXX.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state—

Duties of the Lady Adviser to the Court of Wards.

(*i*) what are the duties of the Lady Adviser to the Court of Wards.

(*ii*) in how many cases lady wards of the Court took advantage of the services of the Lady Adviser during 1917-18?

(*b*) Do the Government propose to ascertain from lady wards if they require the services of the Lady Adviser:

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) (*i*) The Lady Adviser is appointed for the help of *purdanashin* ladies and minors under the Court of Wards. Her duties towards them are to serve the ladies in any direction in which they may need advice or sympathy, and to help them in their personal difficulties, and in regard to the health and the education of themselves or their children.

(*ii*) Figures for 1917-18 are not yet available; the following are the figures for 1916-17 :—

(*a*) Consultations on visits paid by Lady Adviser	...	271
(*b*) Consultations on visits paid to Lady Adviser	...	53
(*c*) Consultations by letter ...	...	173
Total	...	497

(*b*) In view of the number of consultations shown in paragraph (*a*) (*ii*), Government consider it unnecessary to ascertain the views of the lady wards separately."

By the Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM :—

XXXI.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to change the constitution of the municipalities and the district and local boards, in accordance with the resolution of the Government of India?

Alteration in the constitution of Municipalities District and Local Boards.

(*b*) If so, when?

Questions and Answers.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

" (*a*) and (*b*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to unstarred question No. LXII at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th August, 1918."

By the Hon'ble MAULVI ABUL KASEM :—

XXXII.

Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what number of documents in Persian character were presented for registration at the Dacca Sadar office in 1916, 1917 and 1918;

(*b*) who ordinarily registers these documents; and

(*c*) who registers them in the case of a Muhammadan officer, if any, who happens to be absent on leave or on tour or otherwise engaged?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" (*a*)

1916	...	...	...	399
1917	...	...	...	502
1918	...	...	...	355 (up to 21st August, 1918)

(*b*) The District Sub-Registrar, who is a Muhammadan officer.

(*c*) The Joint Sub-Registrar, assisted by the Muhammadan Bench clerk."

By the Hon'ble BABU SIV NARAYAN MUKERJEE :—

XXXIII.

Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) if it is in their contemplation to make public the result of Mr. C. Addams-Williams' investigations carried on during his tour in April last in portions of the tract affected by the Damodar floods;

(*b*) if Mr. Addams-Williams, in fulfilment of the promise held out by him to the people of Khanakul, in the Hooghly district during his inspection of the Sarda khal, visited the Rorah khal; and

(*c*) if as a result of such investigation, works in connection with the proposed improvements of that and the other waterways will be taken in hand in the winter?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

" (*a*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given in this Council on the 3rd of July, 1918, to unstarrred question No. XXXIV (*iii*).

(*b*) Mr. Addams-Williams has not yet been able to inspect the Rohra khal, but he will inspect it when he has an opportunity to do so.

Questions and Answers.

(c) As a result of Mr. Addams-Williams' investigation, it is proposed to take up a project for the improvement of the Uchhi Nullah, provided the necessary hydraulic data can be obtained during the present monsoon. Up to date during this year, there has not been any flood of sufficient height in the Damodar to obtain the necessary data."

By the Hon'ble BABU SIV NARAYAN MUKHARJI :—

XXXIV.

(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the "dangerously contaminated" condition of the water of the Bhagirathi as disclosed by chemical and bacteriological examinations held in the laboratory of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal? Pollution of the Bhagirathi water.

(b) Is it a fact that such contamination is due mainly, if not solely to the discharge from the septic installations in the several Jute Mills on both banks of the river?

(c) Are the Government considering the desirability of inquiring into the matter in the interests of the public health?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(a) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to starred question No. 6 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th August, 1918.

(b) Government are advised that it is not a fact.

(c) As stated in the reply given to starred question No. 6 on 19th August, 1918, Government will consider what measures can be taken to prevent pollution of the river water."

By the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. A. IRWIN :—

XXXV.

In view of the approaching expiration of the contract with the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company, are the Government considering the desirability of directing that the work of eliminating the 147 dangerous crossings on the public cart road be taken in hand immediately and of refusing to renew the contract until this work has been completed? Renewal of contract with the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. COWLEY :—

"It is understood that the Government of India have decided not to exercise their option to purchase the railway and as a result the contract between the Railway Company and the Secretary of State continues in force for a further period: In these circumstances the question of making the improvement of level crossings a condition for the renewal of the contract does not arise."

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION.

The Hon'ble MR. IRWIN asked the following supplementary question :—

"Are the Government aware that these crossings constitute a very serious menace to the lives of pedestrians and others crossing the lines?"

Questions and Answers.

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING said :—

"The matter of the improvement of the level crossings on these lines has been and is under the consideration of Government, and it is hoped that in no distant future some improvement will be made ; but a complete improvement is still hardly practicable."

By the Hon'ble MR. H. R. A IRWIN :—

XXXVI

(*a*) With reference to the European man power question, are the Government considering the desirability of appointing small local committees in each district to inquire and advise what individuals can be spared for service?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that there are a certain number of married men and others who would volunteer, for I.A.R.O. service, if a scheme of adequate provision for those dependent on them were announced?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) Inquiries are being made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Tea Association, the Calcutta Trades Association, and the Indian Mining Association and other bodies have been asked to co-operate. The question of additional local committee will rather arise when it is known what cases have not been covered by the inquiries already instituted.

(*b*) Statements to this effect have appeared in the newspapers, but Government have no precise information regarding the number of men who would be obtained by the adoption of this expedient. The inquiries now in progress should throw some light on the point."

By the Hon'ble KHAN SAHIB AMAN ALI :—

XXXVII.

legations ainst the rcle Officer and bdivisional ficer of Kalna garding Local oard election.

(*a*) Are the Government aware that Babu Purna Chandra Datta, lately Chairman of the Kalna Local Board in the district of Burdwan, and other residents of the Kalna subdivision, submitted a memorial to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division in which some allegations were made against the conduct of Babu Ashutosh De, Circle Officer of Kalna, and Babu Kumud Behari Mallick, Subdivisional Magistrate of Kalna, in connection with the Local Board election?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state if an inquiry has been made in the matter, and if so, by whom and with what result, and whether the applicants were given an opportunity to prove their allegations?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"(*a*) A petition dated 20th June, 1918, signed by Babu Purna Chandra Datta and three others, making certain allegations against Babu Ashutosh De, Circle Officer of Kalna, in connection with the Local Board election held in February, 1918, was received by the Commissioner.

(*b*) An inquiry was made by the Commissioner, who found that the allegations contained in the petition were groundless."

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA :—

XXXVIII.

(*a*) Are the Government aware—

(*i*) that many public *gopats* have not been entered in the record-of-rights recently prepared by the Settlement authorities in the Munshiganj subdivision in the district of Dacca, and

(*ii*) that the omission has involved some Union Committees in litigation?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state if any steps are intended to be taken to preserve the public *gopats* in that subdivision from encroachment?

Non-entry of *Gopats* in record-of-rights.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"The procedure followed in recording footpaths in the Dacca settlement is described in paragraph 263 of the final report of the Settlement Officer, a copy of which paragraph has been supplied to the Hon'ble Member. A public footpath is not easy to define. Government understand that certain Union Committees have taken action with a view to asserting rights of easement over paths not recorded as public, and that the Dacca District Board has taken action for the demarcation of public footpaths in Munshiganj subdivision in order to prevent encroachment. Government do not contemplate taking any action in this behalf."

By the Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA :—

XXXIX.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the proceedings of the conference of the Presidents of Panchayats and Chairmen of Union Committees held on the 28th July, 1917, in the agricultural farm at Manipur in the district of Dacca?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have decided to give effect to these resolutions?

Proceedings of a certain conference in the agricultural farm at Manipur in Dacca.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR KERR :—

(*a*) A copy* of the proceedings is laid on the table.

(*b*) The resolutions relate to matters covered by the Village Self-Government Bill now before the Council and will receive careful consideration in that connection."

By the Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA :—

XL.

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the amount realised by taxation by the Union Committees of the district of Dacca and the amount contributed by the District Board to the Union Committees during the years 1915, 1916 and 1917?

Assets of Union Committees in Dacca.

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

"A statement containing the information required for 1916-17 and 1917-18, is laid on the table. There was no Union Committee in the district in 1915-16."

* *Vide* Appendix A.

Questions and Answers.

Statement referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY *to question No. XL asked by the Hon'ble* BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA *at the Council Meeting of the 3rd September, 1918.*

1916-17.

NAME OF UNION.	Contribution by the District Board.	Receipts under section 118C of the Act.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nawabganj	901	300
Subhadya	1,324	370
Kalatia	406	215
Teghoria	396	300
Kaliganj	400	325
Jinardi	497	186
Dhamrai	758	...
Tetuljhora	340	150
Sripur	548	40
Fatulla	340	61
Aminpur	418	...
Pachdona	158	...
Mohespur	133	204
Labutola	271	...
Munshiganj	2,445	281
Mirkadim	275	361
Bajrajogini	587	...
Betka	225	154
Abdullapur	357	225
Outshahi	250	279
Kalma	308	...
Dhipur	693	...
Sekharnagar	250	...
Rajanagar, Saidpur ...	600	...
Rasunia	319	...
Ichapura	450	150
Hashara	350	...
Birtara	151	73
Solaghar	584	300
Srinagar	265	176
Syamsidhi	600	...
Bhagyakul	600	...
Haldia	175	...
Hashail	150	405
Baherak	434	458
Silai	144	...
Manikganj	2,845	1,500
Saturia	402	324
Garpara	371	460
Baira	198	200
Hatipara	287	231
Balla	119	...
Charkewar*	...	...
Mirpur*	...	...
Total ...	21,324	7,668

* Sanctioned by Government but not constituted during the year.

Questions and Answers.

1917-18.

Name of Union.	Income. Contribution by the District Board.	Income. Receipts under section 118C of the Act.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nawabganj	591	304
Subhudya	560	515
Kalatia	113	9
Teghoria	142	216
Kaliganj	301	505
Jinardi	242	405
Dhamrai	453	444
Tetuljhora	304	100
Sripur	186	121
Fatulla	368	301
Aminpur	272	826
Pachdona	356	300
Mahespur	233	113
Lebutola	217	107
Munshiganj	2,000	177
Mirkadim	358	312
Bajrajogini	559	371
Betka	496	363
Abdullapur	447	425
Outshahi	343	278
Kalma	295	...
Dhipur	154	...
Sekharnagar	207	163
Rajanagar, Saidpur	2,312	591
Rasunia	283	200
Ichapura	274	250
Hashara	393	368
Birtara	226	331
Salaghar	298	525
Srinagar	10	61
Syamsidhi	240	...
Bhagyakul	675	1,216
Haldia	374	343
Hashail	253	252
Baberak	277	239
Silai	601	125
Manikganj	3,561	2,099
Saturia	168	350
Garpara	106	390
Baira	185	448
Hatipara	262	232
Balla	97	220
Mirpur	158	148
Total ...	9,950	14,743

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA :—

XLI.

evy of taxes by nion ommittees in acca.

(*a*) Are the Government aware that the District Board of Dacca issued a circular to all Union Committees authorising them to levy taxes under section 118 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 for works connected with sanitation drainage and water-supply only?

(*b*) Is it a fact that some Union Committees spent the sum or a part of the sum thus levied by taxation for the construction and repairs of roads? If so, are the Government considering the desirability of taking steps to prevent the diversion of the money raised by taxation from one purpose to another?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY :—

" (*a*) A copy of a circular issued by the District Board in 1917-18 is laid on the table.

(*b*) In 1916-17, previous to the issue of that circular, 13 Union Committees spent Rs. 2,983, realised by local taxation, on reclaiming and improving village paths. In 1917-18, the sum spent on village paths from funds realised by local taxation amounted to Rs. 469; and only 4 Union Committees acted contrary to the instructions contained in the circular. It is reported that steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such an irregularity."

Copy of the circular referred to in the answer by the Hon'ble MR. O'MALLEY *to question No. XLI asked by the Hon'ble* BABU AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA *at the Council Meeting of the 3rd September, 1918.*

Memo. No. 1898-1940 G., dated Dacca, the 6th September, 1917.

From—S. G. HART, ESQ., Chairman, District Board,
To—The Chairmen of all Union Committees.

The attention of all Union Committees is drawn to the fact that local taxation can only be imposed to meet the expense of providing sanitation, conservancy, drainage or water-supply. Taxes may not be imposed for the purpose of making or repairing roads.

In submitting applications for sanction to the levy of taxation under section 118 C of the Local Self-Government Act, Union Committees should forward a statement in the following form :—

	Rs.
Estimated cost of works of—	
Sanitation	
Conservancy	
Drainage	
Water-supply	
...	
Total Rs. ...	

	Rs.
Funds available for these purposes from other sources	
Balance proposed to be raised by local taxation ...	

Questions and Answers.

By the Hon'ble KUMAR SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY :—

XLII

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what constructive schemes have been undertaken under the Bengal Drainage Act, 1880 (Ben. Act VI of 1880), since the year 1912?

Constructive schemes under Bengal Act VI of 1880.

(*b*) Are the Government aware that the present Act is of no practical use to the landholders so far as small schemes are concerned?

(*c*) Is there any proposal to enact a simpler Act for small local schemes?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) No schemes have been undertaken under the Bengal Drainage Act, 1880, since the year 1912.

(*b*) Government are aware that the Act is not entirely suitable for small schemes.

(*c*) The subject of amending the law with a view to providing a simpler procedure for dealing with small schemes is under the consideration of Government."

By the Hon'ble KUMAR SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY :—

XLIII.

(*a*) Are the Government aware of the restriction imposed by section 188 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, under which co-sharer landholders are debarred from proceeding under section 105 of the same Act?

Restriction under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*b*) Are the Government aware that this restriction has been adversely affecting the interests of the landholders in the settlement proceedings now in progress in various districts of Bengal?

(*c*) Do the Government propose to make an inquiry into the matter with a view to effect some solution of the difficulties experienced by the landholders in this respect?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Government do not propose to take up this question before a general amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act is taken up."

By the Hon'ble KUMAR SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY :—

XLIV.

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the replies received by the Committee appointed in August, 1910, to report on the question of law relating to family settlements in Bengal, and mentioned in paragraph 3 of their report dated the 30th October, 1911?

Family settlements in Bengal.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the replies received by them to their letter No. 2915-40 (Land Revenue), dated the 20th March, 1918, in connection with the question of settlement of estates in Bengal?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

"(*a*) and (*b*) The papers* asked for are very voluminous. Copies will be placed on the Library table."

* Not printed in these Proceedings.

Questions and Answers; The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918.

The Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

By the Hon'ble KUMAR SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY :—

XLV

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount originally estimated to be recovered as settlement costs from the district of Rajshahi in the current official year?

(*b*) Are the Government aware of the present economic condition of the people of Rajshahi resulting from the extensive loss of *bhadoi* crops and the falling of prices of jute?

(*c*) Do the Government propose to make any reduction in the estimated amount of settlement costs to be recovered this year?

(*d*) What is the amount of the land revenue of the district of Rajshahi?

Answer by the Hon'ble MR. KERR :—

" (*a*) Rupees 7 lakhs.

(*b*) Government are aware that recent abnormal rain and floods have damaged the *bhadoi* crops in part of Rajshahi district. The average price of jute in Rajshahi district at the end of August is reported to be Rs. 8 per maund compared with Rs. 4-12 at the same period of 1917.

(*c*) The question of revising the estimated recoveries of settlement costs will be considered as usual in December, and due consideration will be paid to agricultural conditions.

(*d*) Rupees 10¼ lakhs."

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 2.

THE CALCUTTA HACKNEY-CARRIAGE BILL, 1918.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, presented the report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Hackney-Carriage Bill, 1918.

He said :—

"My lord, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Hackney-Carriage Bill, 1918.

The Committee, though unable to present a unanimous report, have been able to meet most of the criticisms which the circulation of the Bill elicited.

The Committee, by a majority, considered that the control of hackney carriages should be transferred from the Corporation to the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, and alterations have been made in the Bill with a view to give effect to this transfer.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the statement made by the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur in his Note of Dissent. He said that, as stated by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, the Fire Brigade would not be made over in exchange to the Corporation, and I may point out that this is a misapprehension. What I did actually say when I moved for the appointment of the Select Committee was as follows: 'I may, however, point out to the representatives of the Corporation in this House that Government cannot entertain their proposal of transferring the power from the Commissioner of Police to the Corporation as regards the Calcutta Fire Brigade. This question does not arise as it is beyond the scope of the Bill.'

The Calcutta Hackney-carriage Bill, 1918; the Bengal Prevention of Adulteration Bill, 1918.

The Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

What I meant by 'being beyond the scope of the Bill' was that Government could not consider the question of the transfer of the Fire Brigade in connection with the question of the present Bill which deals with an entirely different matter. Other municipalities will have to be consulted about the proposal to transfer the Fire Brigade; and Government cannot, therefore, at present say anything on the question. We are prepared to consider it on its merits and apart from the present Bill.

Turning now to the provisions of this Bill, I may say that provision has been made in the Bill to meet a distinct difficulty of hackney carriages plying for hire in small and contiguous municipalities. Clause 2(*b*), as revised in the Select Committee, read with 82A will enable hackney carriage registered in one town to ply in adjacent towns without being registered in those towns.

With a view to stop the growing evil of the use of hackney carriages for immoral purposes, we have inserted a new sub-clause (*r*) in clause 51, making the use of a carriage an offence punishable under the Act.

In order to ensure the better treatment of horses we have inserted a provision in clause 71 regulating the use of horses in hackney carriages.

For reasons of public safety, a new clause 79 (*a*) has been inserted in the Bill requiring disinfection of a hackney carriage or *palanquin* used in conveying persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder or a corpse.

To prevent harassment of passengers, particularly *pardahnashin* ladies, a new clause 79B has been inserted prohibiting the arrest of a driver of a hackney carriage or the bearer of a *palanquin* or the seizure of the carriage or *palanquin* when it is actually used for the conveyance of the passenger, until some arrangement is made for the passenger to proceed to his destination.

The other alterations made by the Select Committee do not call for any special comment.

With these remarks, my Lord, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee."

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 3.

THE BENGAL PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION BILL, 1918.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for the prevention of adulteration of food in Bengal.

He said :—

"My Lord, I beg leave to move to introduce a Bill to make provision for the prevention of the adulteration of food.

When Sir S. P. Sinha introduced the Bill to prevent the adulteration of *ghee* within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Corporation, he stated that it was at the time impossible for us to introduce a measure which would include not only Calcutta but also the mufassal, and if we were to wait for such a Bill to go up to the Government of India we certainly could not expect to

The Bengal Prevention of Adulteration Bill, 1918.

The Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

introduce that Bill and much less to pass it until at any rate the ensuing cold weather. It is the very Bill, to which Sir S. P. Sinha made a reference in his speech, that I have the honour to introduce to-day. The necessity for the Bill has arisen from the fact that the adulteration of food, particularly of articles of common consumption, such as milk, *ghee*, mustard oil, etc., is prevalent in Bengal and that the existing law has entirely failed to check the evil. The only provisions of the law that are of general application in regard to the adulteration of food are those contained in sections 272 and 273 of the Indian Penal Code. These sections penalise the adulteration of any article of food or drink so as to make such articles noxious as food or drink, and the sale of such noxious article. The use of these sections is the only preventive for adulteration of food outside municipalities, and they can only be put into force where the adulteration has the effect of making the food noxious. In municipalities, section 251 of the Bengal Municipal Act penalises the sale to the prejudice of the purchaser of any article of food which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser. Section 251D provides for the compulsory purchase of any article of food for the purpose of analysis. But section 251 is the only provision for dealing with the vendor if the analysis proves that the article is adultered. As explained by Sir S. P. Sinha in introducing the Calcutta Amendment Bill for the prevention of the adulteration of *ghee* in Calcutta, the section last named is directed more to the punishment of fraud than to the prevention of adulteration, because under the section if a man says 'What I am selling to you is not a pure article,' there is no question of his committing any breach of the law; but if he perpetrates a fraud by giving an impure article when he is asked for a pure article, then and then only does he become amenable to the provisions of the law. The question of taking legislative action to supplement these provisions of the law has been long debated. As long ago as 1886, the Government of India consulted the local Governments as to the desirability of special legislation to prevent the sale of adulterated articles of food. The replies of local Governments indicated a general belief that the existing provisions against adulteration in the local Municipal Acts were not insufficient and that in any case no immediate legislation was required. The Government of India concurred in these conclusions, and there the matter rested for about a quarter of a century. Times have altered, and there is now, I think, a general concensus of opinion that the existing law is not sufficient to cope with the evil. In 1911, the All-India Sanitary Conference expressed the opinion that the existing powers under the various Municipal Acts for the prevention of the adulteration of food and drugs were inadequate, that the adulteration of food was extensive, and that action should be taken to prevent it. This Government examined the question so far as Bengal is concerned, and as the result of their enquiry, it was found that the provisions of the existing law were inadequate, and that the adulteration of articles of food, such as milk, *ghee* and oil, has assumed such proportions as to be a menace to the health of the people. This Government, therefore, urged that legislation should be taken. The Government of India agreed to legislation being introduced in the local legislature in respect of the adulteration of food, but deprecated special legislation for drugs which they considered could be left to the operation of the Indian Penal Code.

Since then Bengal Act I of 1917 has been passed as an emergency measure for the prevention of adulteration of *ghee* in Calcutta. The Bill I now have the honour to introduce goes further, for it is a measure dealing not only with the prevention of adulteration of *ghee*, but also of articles of food and drink generally. Its object in brief is to ensure the purity of staple articles of food most liable to adulteration, and in accordance with the decision of the Government of India drugs have been excluded from its scope.

The Bengal Prevention of Adulteration Bill, 1918.

The Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

I would first explain that Calcutta does not come under its operation, as the Calcutta Municipal Bill which was introduced in the Council on the 20th November last contained special provisions dealing with the same subject. These provisions, so far as they relate to the adulteration of *ghee*, were moreover included in the Statute Book by Bengal Act I of 1917. The Bill is applicable then to Bengal outside Calcutta, and it is intended that it should apply, in the first place, to municipal areas where there are health officers or sanitary officers. These have been appointed for all municipalities of any considerable size. If found necessary, it may be extended later to large *hâts*, bazars and other trading centres. Accordingly, the power of extension of the Act has been made as general as possible.

Turning to the specific provisions of the Bill, the term 'adulterated' has been defined, the definition being similar to that in Bengal Act I of 1917. Under clause 4, power is taken to the local Government to define the normal constituents of food, and to declare what deficiency in any of these constituents and what addition of extraneous matter or proportion of water in any article shall raise the presumption that the quality of the article has been reduced, lowered or injuriously affected thereby. By this means effect can be given to the results of scientific research in the future without recourse to additional legislation. As in the case of Bengal Act I of 1917, the main principle of the Bill is that a person who sells food or manufactures food for sale must himself take the responsibility that such food is not adulterated. This means that the vendor must satisfy himself before he buys an article of food that it is pure. Under clause 5, however, which prohibits the sale of food which is not of the proper nature, substance or quality, the vendor is safeguarded if he sells an article which he purchased with a written warranty to the effect that it was the same in nature, substance and quality as that demanded by the purchaser, or if he sells it in the same state as he purchased it, or if he sells a food which is the subject of a patent in force in the state required by the specification of the patent. Again, in recognition of the difficulties which retail dealers in the mufassal may have in getting food analysed, clause 6, which refers to the sale of food which is not of the prescribed standard of purity, provides that the vendor may plead a warranty in defence. This provision, without jeopardising the purity of the article, shifts the responsibility from the small to the large dealer or manufacturer who has facilities for obtaining analysis.

The Bill also prohibits the storing of adulterants in any factory where *ghee*, mustard oil, etc., are manufactured; and powers have been taken for the appointment of public analysts whose certificates will be taken as sufficient evidence of the results of analysis in a court of law. It is believed that, in practice, it will be possible to make use of the services of duly qualified officers under the Sanitary Commissioner for this purpose. Clause 10 of the Bill empowers properly authorised persons compulsorily to purchase food required for submission to a public analyst, while clause 11 authorizes, with certain safeguards, a private purchaser to submit for analysis food purchased by him. Persons duly authorized are also empowered to take samples of food or its components during the process of manufacture or while in transit, or when stored or exposed for sale. The division of samples into three parts has been made compulsory on the analogy of the English law.

In view of the harmful results of the use of skimmed milk for feeding infants and of the fact that enquiry has shown that skimmed milk is used for this purpose in Bengal, provision has been made that tins or other receptacles containing skimmed milk shall bear labels indicating both in English and Bengali that the milk has been skimmed and is not suitable for infants' food. Specific provision has also been made for the regulation of butter which, it is believed, is also adulterated to a large extent. In order

The Bengal Juvenile Smoking Bill, 1917.

The Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan; Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

to give local authorities an interest in the working of the Act, it has been provided that all fines to be realised under it and all other sums which may be utilised for the purposes of the Act shall be credited to local funds."

The motion was put and agreed to.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 4.

THE BENGAL JUVENILE SMOKING BILL, 1917.

The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLA-AL-MAMUN SUHRAWARDY moved that the Bengal Juvenile Smoking Bill, 1917, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar, the Hon'ble Sir Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, the Hon'ble Mr. Arden-Wood, the Hon'ble Major-General Robinson, I.M.S., the Hon'ble Mr. O'Malley, the Hon'ble Mr. Wordsworth, the Hon'ble Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur and the mover, with instructions to submit their report after two months.

He said :—

"My Lord, when introducing the Bengal Juvenile Smoking Bill last year, I had ventured to express the hope that it would receive the full support of public opinion. I was not disappointed. I had the satisfaction of finding that the Bill had the sympathy of the Hon'ble Sir S. P. Sinha and the cordial support of veteran Members of the Council like the Hon'ble Babu Debender Chunder Ghose, the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, the Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan Majumdar, the Hon'ble Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur and the Hon'ble Dr. Sarbadhikari. I have now before me the collection of opinions on the Bill, and I note with satisfaction that it has the support of general public opinion behind it. In addition to that, I have received many letters from gentlemen of position and influence who are in full sympathy with the principles of the Bill. Of these I need only refer to that from Mr. J. D. Biswas, the Honorary Secretary of the Anti-Smoking Society, Bengal. He informs me that the Society has submitted to Government a memorial in support of the Bill consisting of 107 sheets supported by about 50 schools and colleges of Bengal, and containing about 2,000 signatures of well-known medical men, lawyers, missionaries and men in other professions interested in the welfare of the juveniles and representing various grades of society and Districts of Bengal.

This being the case, I am confident that the Hon'ble Members will have no hesitation in allowing the Bill to proceed to the Select Committee.

Opinions on the Bill were invited by Government from the Chairman, Calcutta Corporation; the Commissioners, Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions; the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and a number of Associations and public bodies.

Of the six Government officials—the Commissioners of the five divisions and the Director of Public Instruction—all are more or less opposed to the Bill. But a little examination will show that their opinions are merely personal and individual and entirely opposed to the views of representative men and local bodies consulted by them. For instance, the Director of Public Instruction records his dissent from the opinion of the majority of the officers consulted by him who consider legislation necessary and desirable. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division has no doubt that legislation of the kind is quite unsuited to India. But his view again is opposed to that

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of the majority of persons and local bodies consulted by him. The Commissioners of other divisions also more or less oppose though the majority of persons and local bodies consulted by them cordially support the principle of the Bill. It seems all Commissioners, like poets and mystics, think alike and invite public opinion only to express their dissent from it.

Turning now to the Calcutta Corporation, I must confess that its attitude towards the Bill is not quite clear to me. The Estates and General Purposes Special Committee (consisting of the Chairman, the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, Mr. Phelps, Babu Ramtaran Bannerjee and others) at their meeting held on the 8th January 1918, declared themselves in favour of the Bill generally. But, at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 23rd January 1918, an amendment was moved to the effect that in the opinion of the Corporation the proposed legislation to discourage smoking amongst juveniles was unnecessary and undesirable. But after much heated and irrelevant talk the mover of the amendment accepted the suggestion of the Chairman (who agreed with Mr. Jones that the amendment moved was too drastic and that it was scarcely becoming of that meeting to undertake the defence of tobacco), that if the Corporation did not wish to approve the Bill they could say that the proposed legislation will not work satisfactorily in practice and will not attain the object aimed at. Now, from the extract from the proceedings of the Minutes of the Corporation meeting held on the 23rd June 1918, it is perfectly clear that the saner and soberer members of the Corporation are in favour of the Bill. Personally, I would not attach any importance to the opinion of a dealer in cigarettes who confesses that as a business man it would be to his interest to oppose any restriction that may tend to check the progress of the tobacco trade in general, or to the utterances of that champion of tobacco who after 52 years of hard smoking congratulates himself on his good health in his 73rd year. I do not know whether smoking has something to do with the confusion of ideas which distinguish his speech. On his own confession he started smoking in his 21st year and he need not have apprehended that the Bengal Juvenile Smoking Act was intended to apply to him in his second childhood.

Nor do I think anyone who knows him will take seriously that other defender of tobacco—the stormy petrel of the Corporation—who, for want of better occupation has discovered in the Corporation the forum for the exhibition of his oratorical powers.

Of the associations and public bodies six emphatically support the principle of the Bill and consider legislation of the kind actually necessary and desirable. Three oppose the Bill and the attitude of the remaining may be described as that of benevolent neutrality.

The associations which are clearly opposed to the Bill dismiss the whole subject in one sentence without assigning any reasons. 'They do not consider any such legislation necessary or desirable.' Now as these associations have not said much, I have not much to say about their views, but I must confess I am curious to know the reasons for their admirable brevity of expression. Absorbed in commercial pursuits, have the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the European Association discovered in brevity of expression and summary rejection of the Bill, the safest and surest way of saving time? Or is this an instance of that habitual indifference to all questions affecting the welfare of the Indian people with which the non-official European community is generally charged ?

My Lord, I believe I have made out a strong case for the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee. I hope I have made it abundantly clear that the preponderance of Indian public opinion is in favour of the Bill. The measure before the House is primarily one for the Indian opinion. I earnestly

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trust that the European Members of the Council, official and non-official, will not stand in the way of a measure in whose favour Indian public opinion has clearly declared itself and thus frustrate Indian efforts at social reform.

It is well known, my Lord, that the United Kingdom, Japan, many of the British Colonies and American States have passed similar measures for the protection of children. I remind the Council that even with regard to Indian I cannot claim any kind of priority or originality for the introduction of the Bill. Indeed, some of the Indian States like Baroda, Patiala, Nabha, Mysore, Faridkote, Maler Kotla and Hyderabad have already forestalled me. Since the introduction of my Bill in the Council, the Punjab Juvenile Smoking Bill has passed into law.

Before I conclude, my Lord, I take the liberty of quoting a passage from the speech of a member of the House of Representatives in Tokio during discussion on the Japanese Juvenile Smoking Bill in December 1899 : —

'If we expect to make this nation superior to the nations of Europe and America, we must not allow our youths in the common schools (who are to become the fathers and mothers of our country in the near future) to smoke. If we desire to cause the light of the nation to shine forth over the world, we ought not to follow the example of China and India.'

My Lord, I need not take up the time of the Council any further. I know I have got many powerful allies here, chief amongst whom is that militant knight, Sir Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, President of the Anti-Smoking Society. I commend my Bill to their care."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said :—

"My Lord, it is my duty to explain to the Council the attitude of Government towards this motion. It is one of strict neutrality. Government will neither support nor oppose it. They wish that there should be frank and free discussion, and official members of the Legislative Council will, therefore, be at liberty to speak as they like on the motion. They are, however, asked to abstain from voting, as Government desire the decision to rest entirely with the non-official representatives. If the motion is carried, Government will press for certain amendments in the Select Committee, and, if necessary, at subsequent stages of the Bill. The modifications which Government consider essential if the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee is carried are—

(1) The age limit of 21 is *primâ facie* too high and should be reduced to 16.

(2) Provisions similar to those contained in sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 43 of the English Children Act, 1908, should be inserted in the Bill. In other words, Government consider that the provisions of the Bill about cigarettes should also apply to tobacco and smoking mixtures, with the exception recognised in England that a person shall not be guilty of an offence for selling them to a person apparently under the age of 16 years, if he does not know and has no reason to believe that it is for his personal use. The Bill, as it stands, guards against the sale of cigars, cigarettes, *biris*, pipes or cigarette papers, but not against the sale of tobacco other than cigarettes. There is a similar omission as regards the power of seizure. Government are of opinion that in this matter the English law should be followed if the Council decides that legislation is necessary.

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(3) The power to seize cigars, etc., referred to in clause 6 should be expressly confined to police officers (including constables) in uniform. Power should, at the same time, be taken to authorize any other person to exercise the right of seizure. The object of this latter provision is to leave Government free to decide as to the class of officers or persons on whom this duty may be suitably imposed, and, lastly, there should be a clear provision as to the person who should have the power of initiating proceedings.

These are all the remarks, on behalf of Government, that I have to make at this stage. As I have already said, that while official members are to abstain from voting, any member of the Government desiring to express their own opinion on the merits or otherwise of the Bill are welcome to do so along with their non-official colleagues."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, I give my cordial support to the Bill. I entered the Council when the Hon'ble Member had delivered a portion of his speech and I could catch only one or two of his observations which had reference to the Calcutta Corporation. He said that the sober portion of the Corporation supported the Bill. I do not think there exists any such division as a sober and unsober portion in the Corporation. They are all sober and they have given their sober support to the Bill.

The Bill, I find, is to apply to Calcutta in the first instance. And I also find that my Hon'ble friend, the mover, in constituting the Select Committee has perhaps overlooked that the Calcutta Corporation has got a claim to be represented on the Committee. There are two members of the Corporation in the Committee—one is Sir Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari who, I take it, has been selected because he is the President of the Anti-Smoking Society and the other is Mr. Arden-Wood as the representative of educational interest and not as a member of the Corporation. Barring these two gentlemen, there are no other members of the Corporation on the Committee. I therefore beg leave to suggest a name which I think will be quite acceptable to the Council—a gentleman who took a very straight and frank course in the discussion of this Bill in the Corporation—I mean Mr. Payne, the Chairman. I followed the discussion in the Corporation with great interest, and I may say without hesitation that he is a worthy person to be included in the Select Committee and that he would be of considerable help to my Hon'ble friend. I, therefore, would move an amendment that Mr. Payne's name be added to the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. KERR said :—

"My Lord, I should like to take advantage of the permission granted by Your Excellency's Government to make a few observations on this Bill, not as a hide-bound bureaucrat, but in my much more important capacity as the father of a family. As such, the Bill interests me very greatly and there is a good deal that I could say about it. I shall, however, confine myself to two points: *first*, the scope of the Bill, and, *secondly*, the machinery which is provided for carrying out its provisions.

As to the scope of the Bill, I think it must have struck every father of a family, as it has struck me, that it is extremely narrow. The Bill deals with what is called juvenile smoking, which is nowhere defined though it talks of cigarettes, cigars, pipes and *beris*. As the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan has stated, the Bill does not mention tobacco at all. Now, surely,

The Bengal Juvenile Smoking Bill, 1917.

Mr. Kerr.

this so-called juvenile smoking is not the most serious or the most frequent form of juvenile sin known to those who have experience of children. There is the well-known practice of children putting their thumbs into the inkpot and then sucking them—a practice which, I am told by the highest medical authority, is very much more deleterious to the internal organs than any amount of juvenile smoking. Then, there is the well-known practice of little boys playing about with cricket balls in the neighbourhood of expensive panes of glass, a practice which is dangerous, not so much to the small boys themselves, as to the people in the neighbourhood, and is also very expensive for those who have to pay for replacing the panes of glass. I need not give further instances. Any member of this Council, who is the father of a family, can add to the list for himself. I would suggest to this Council that before embarking on legislation of this kind, it would be well to appoint a large and representative Committee to consider the whole question of juvenile sin and to suggest remedies.

I now turn to the question of machinery, which is dealt with in clause 4 of the Bill. The machinery there provided consists of police officers, members of the Preventive Service, members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and teachers in educational institutions. And I say that this machinery, like the scope of the Bill, shows a very narrow outlook. I must admit that the Hon'ble Member has done pretty well in roping in the whole of the police force; that gives him about 25,000 men from the Inspector-General and the Commissioner of Police down to the last joined recruit and includes the officers of the Intelligence Branch and the Criminal Investigation Department whose detective abilities and special training would be usefully employed in work of this kind. But after we have disposed of the police, the rest of the machinery shows a sad falling off. Members of the Preventive Service and members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals do not number more than a few hundreds; and I do not quite see why they should be considered to have special qualifications for work of this kind. But what are 25,000 men against the whole of the juvenile population of Bengal? There are plenty of people who have nothing to do and are quite ready to interfere with the bringing up of other people's families and who would be only too pleased if they were asked to undertake functions under this Bill. It seems to me, too, that the Bill should make more use of official agency. It will be seen that the function of the officers who are employed under the Bill is to seize cigarettes and such things and make them over to their immediate superiors for disposal. The immediate superior will presumably in most cases finish smoking the cigarette himself. Anyhow, the point is that an official always has an immediate superior in his near neighbourhood, and consequently the official class seems better suited than any other class to undertake functions under this Bill. I thought only this morning of one manner in which the official population might be usefully employed in regard to a measure of this kind. The popular impression is that the officers who accompany Your Excellency to Darjeeling have nothing to do when they get there, and perhaps if we undertook some important public service of a striking character, the opposition to the Darjeeling exodus might be overcome and even the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq might be reconciled to it. I suggest that Secretaries and their Hon'ble Members might go out in pairs and patrol the Darjeeling streets, where there is plenty of juvenile smoking. The Secretary would seize the cigarette and make it over to his Hon'ble Member. I might go out with Sir Henry Wheeler and Mr. O'Malley would go out with the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan; in this way, we should provide free smokes for our Hon'ble Members, besides performing a useful public service. I only put this by way of suggestion. I say that the machinery proposed in the Bill is very narrow and requires further consideration before this Council can safely legislate on the subject.

Resolutions.

The President ; Mr. Payne ; Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy ; Mr. M. Asraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri.

My main objection to the Bill, however, is one of principle. The children in whom the Hon'ble Member is interested are apparently addicted to this habit of juvenile smoking. The children in whom I am interested are not in the least addicted to juvenile smoking, but they are addicted to those other practices which I have mentioned, and to other practices which I have not mentioned. Now, the effect of this Bill will be to give the Hon'ble Member the services of the whole of the police force in bringing up his family, whereas I shall get no assistance from the Bill at all. I am a taxpayer just the same as the Hon'ble Member, and I ask the Council whether it is reasonable that there should be this enormous differentiation in favour of the Hon'ble Member. If these public functionaries are to be employed in assisting parents to bring up their families, surely their services must be distributed in a fair and reasonable manner; otherwise there will be great heartburning and jealousy. As I understand the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur, I have no vote on this Bill. I do not quite know why I have no vote. As I have said before, I am both a taxpayer and a father of a family. However, there are plenty of people who have no votes in this world, so I do not complain about this. All I say is that if I had a vote, I should vote against the Bill."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"I think it would be an advantage to the Council if they had the views of the Hon'ble Member who is in charge of the Bill upon the amendment which has been moved and also the views of the Hon'ble Member who is the subject of the amendment. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Member has ascertained from the Hon'ble Mr. Payne whether he would be willing to serve on the Committee. But perhaps the Hon'ble Mr. Payne himself will say whether he is willing to serve."

The Hon'ble MR. PAYNE said:—

"My lord, I should be willing to serve if I am elected."

The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLA-AL-MAMUN SUHRAWARDY said :—

"I shall be very glad to have the Hon'ble Mr. Payne in the Committee.

About a certain remark made by the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, I must say that I know the members of the Corporation are all sober men."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"The amendment before the Council is that the Hon'ble Mr. Payne's name should be included in the list of members of the Select Committee."

The motion was then put in the following modified form and agreed to :—

That the Bengal Juvenile Smoking Bill, 1917, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar, the Hon'ble Sir Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, the Hon'ble Mr. Arden-Wood, the Hon'ble Major-General Robinson, I.M.S., the Hon'ble Mr. O'Malley, the Hon'ble Mr. Wordsworth, the Hon'ble Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Payne and the mover, with instructions to submit their report after two months.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 5.

Resolutions

(*under the rules for the discussion of matters of general public interest*).

The Hon'ble MR. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that in future, wherever practicable, suitable Muhammadan officers be appointed to be managers of the Muhammadan estates under the Court of Wards.

Resolutions.

Mr. Cumming.

He said :—

"My lord, at first sight this seems to be a racial question. Some Hindu friends of mine have pointed it out to me, and I thought I had better explain it. It has got nothing to do with racial question at all. I have raised this point only because in my opinion Muhammadans are best suited for this particular purpose in these particular estates. The original idea of taking the estates under the Court of Wards was—I speak subject to correction—this : that Government would be sure to get their revenue and would be able to see that the estates do not go to rack and ruin. These are unlike the estates in the hands of the receivers who do not care about the co-sharers or heirs of the estates. But in the case of the Court of Wards they look into the affairs of the estates and they look into the education and upbringing of the minors, that is, how they should be brought according to the manners and customs of Muhammadans in case of a Muhammadan family. In the management of smaller estates the Court of Wards managers stand in the place of *pater familias*—that is they have got to see what tradition the particular families in their charge should keep up to, what sort of society the minor should have, who should be allowed to come near the minor and who not. These things are very difficult for a Hindu manager to find out. There may be many relations, and the manager may not know whom to exclude from the society of the minors. There may be relations who have got some ulterior motives to become the minors' friends Now all these things a Muhammadan manager will be able to find out more easily than a Hindu manager. Then about the education of boys. A Muhammadan manager will be able to spot out a suitable Muhammadan teacher for the boy, while a Hindu manager will have to go by only the educational qualification of the teacher. The character of the boys must be formed from the very beginning so that they may be good citizens afterwards. One gets more education in society than in schools. Then about the question of marriage. When the wards attain the marriageable age they must be married. A suitable match should be found; a suitable family with which alliance can be made. In these matters ladies play an important part. A Hindu manager may not know which family is suitable and which not, or he might not be able to convince the ladies about the suitability of a family. All these can be performed if a suitable Muhammadan is appointed as the manager. There is another thing—it is the dealing with the ladies. When the boys are to be sent to schools the first opposition will come from the ladies. They will say if his father and grandfather had done well without going to school, why should the boy be sent. If a suitable Muhammadan is appointed, he will be able to convince the ladies. I have found all this from personal experience. The ladies may talk to a Muhammadan from behind the purdah. That may not be the case if a Hindu officer is appointed. Therefore this is not a racial question. This resolution has only been proposed for the benefit of the Muhammadan wards and I commend this to the attention of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING said :—

"My lord, I can understand the point of view of the Hon'ble Member who has put forward this resolution; but, at the same time, I personally deplore the tendency to denominationalism which it indicates. I may say at once that Government are not prepared to accept the resolution in the form in which it stands at present; but, as I shall explain, Government are prepared to go a considerable way to meet the Hon'ble Member.

What are the facts? In the first place, it should not be overlooked that although the Court of Wards may, under the Act which constitutes it, receive orders and instructions from Government, yet the Court of Wards Act of 1879 gives full statutory powers to the Court of Wards,—not to Government,—to entertain such establishment as may be considered requisite for the management of an estate. The Hon'ble Member has referred to some particular

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Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri; Rai R. C. Pal Bahadur.

matters affecting Muhammadan wards, their education, their upbringing and their marriage, and he spoke as if the Manager were in all cases the guardian of Muhammadan minors; but I can assure him that this is not so. I can certainly assure the Hon'ble mover that both the Court of Wards and the Collector do endeavour to obtain the advice of Muhammadans in all matters which affect the personal concern of Muhammadan minors.

In the second place, how many cases are affected by this resolution? The total number of estates belonging to Muhammadans which are at present under the Court of Wards is only nine. One of these is managed by a Muhammadan, five by Hindus and two by Europeans, and in one the Manager has not yet been appointed. Out of the seven estates which are managed by non-Muhammadans, four again are small estates which, for reasons of economy, are managed jointly with Hindu estates. It is evident, therefore, that there are only three Muhammadan estates which can reasonably be covered by the Hon'ble Member's resolution.

In the third place, the Court of Wards as a trustee is bound to appoint the most suitable candidate available, and in doing so, the Court has, in the past, given full and sympathetic consideration to the wishes of proprietors. To aid in the selection of candidates, the Court maintains a register of applicants for managerships. I find that out of the 83 names which are now on the register, there are only three Muhammadans. It is, therefore, a fair inference that the number of Muhammadans who offer themselves is extremely small. It may be said at once that the Court of Wards is in sympathy with the object which the Hon'ble mover has in view, and that in accordance with its usual practice it does pay special attention to the claims of Muhammadan candidates as Managers of Muhammadan estates; but it cannot bind itself to appoint a Muhammadan in all cases, or as the resolution reads, wherever practicable, as this may not be expedient or indeed may be opposed to the wishes of the ward, even if a suitable Muhammadan can be found.

I may state, on behalf of the Court of Wards, however, in connection with the three estates, to which I have already referred, that if in the future the management of any of them becomes vacant, the Court of Wards will be quite willing to give preference to a Muhammadan applicant over a Hindu with equal qualifications.

In view of this statement of facts, perhaps, the Hon'ble Mover might see his way not to press the resolution; or, in the alternative, if he were prepared to add the words 'and desirable' after the words 'wherever practicable', Government would be prepared to accept the resolution in its amended form. The resolution would then run as follows:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that in future, wherever practicable and desirable, suitable Muhammadan officers be appointed to be managers of the Muhammadan estates under the Court of Wards.'

I suggest these two alternatives to the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI said:—

"I accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said:—

"I submit, my Lord, that due notice has not been given of this amendment to the Council according to the rules.

Resolutions.

The President: Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.

The PRESIDENT said :—

"The rule is as follows. Any Hon'ble member can object to an amendment being moved unless due notice has been given. But the President has got power, if he thinks it desirable, to suspend that rule. It is not clear whether the Hon'ble Member objects to the amendment being moved".

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"I think due notice of that amendment should be given and therefore according to the rules, I object to the amendment being moved at this stage. I want to speak something on this amendment if your Lordship will permit me before the question as a whole is taken up."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"The Hon'ble Member is now making an objection to the amendment being put and if he wishes to say anything on that point he may do so. But he must confine his remarks to his reasons for my not putting the amendment to the Council."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"As the notice of the amendment now proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming was not given to us, we are not in a position now to state our objections very fully. On that ground I oppose the amendment at present."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"In view of the fact that the mover of the resolution is prepared to accept the amendment, I do not consider that the Hon'ble Member's objection should prevail. Therefore, in exercise of my power, I suspend the rules and allow the amendment to be put before the Council. The amendment is now before the Council."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"I oppose the original resolution as well as the amendment. I may say that no case has been made out for moving that resolution. In the first place, the speech of my Hon'ble friend does not disclose any ground for the acceptance of the resolution. In the motion the Government are requested to make a sort of ruling that in future whenever practicable and desirable, suitable Muhammadan officers should be appointed to certain posts. I do not at all object to Muhammadan officers being appointed to any post, but I object to a resolution being framed in a sectarian spirit. We are not of course willing to hamper the wishes or the advancement of the Muhammadan community in any way. But it is against the declared policy of Government to decide such matters in a sectarian spirit. It has been stated my lord, that there are nine Muhammadan estates under the Court of Wards, two or three of which are managed by Muhammadan Managers, five by Hindu Managers and for the remaining estate, the manager has not yet been appointed. The appointments are in the hands of Government who are not unfriendly to Muhammadan interests and the appointments are filled up, I have no doubt, having due regard to the claims of Muhammadans. I therefore fail to see any urgent reason for moving this resolution. Another reason has been put forward and it is this: that the education of the wards would be better conducted by Muhammadan officers who could also act as their guardian tutors. There are big estates, my lord, belonging to both Hindu and Muhammadan zamindars which are administered by European officers and I do not think that as yet any difficulty has arisen with regard to the education of the wards or the social prestige of the family in these estates. In

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Mr. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri; The President; Babu Surendra Nath Ray.

cases affecting social or educational matters, the Manager always consults the wishes of the family or seeks the advice of a representative member of the community connected with the family and acts accordingly and there has been no difficulty in this connection. I do not think any case has been made out for passing this resolution and I oppose it, not for the purpose of opposing Muhammadan interests but because we as a Council, should not pass a resolution on sectarian lines.

The Hon'ble Mr. ASHRAF ALI KHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"My lord, I can assure the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur that I am not going to mix the two functions of guardian-tutor and manager into one. My Hon'ble friend says he has no objection if in the interest of the estate a Muhammadan officer is appointed. He was not opposed to Muhammadan interest. In small estates they cannot afford to keep a manager and again a guardian-tutor. If they have to appoint a guardian-tutor they would get an ordinary man on Rs. 50 or Rs. 100, but if there is a Muhammadan manager he can at the same time do or help in the work of the guardian-tutor of the ward. Therefore, it is in the interest of the minor and the estate that a Muhammadan Manager should be appointed. A Hindu officer is not expected to know the idiosyncracies, the manners and customs, which play an important part in the upbringing of a Muhammadan boy and make a good citizen of him There are nine estates in Bengal of which two are managed by Europeans, five by Hindus and one by a Muhammadan. There may be cases where it is desirable and practicable to get the services of an Indian Civil Service man. I have no objection to that—those estates may be very big—that is not the point. There is no knowing that in future there will not be more Muhammadan Estates under the Court of Wards. My resolution, as amended by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming, does not say that there should be a hard and fast rule for appointing Muhammadans. All I want is that where the Muhammadans are required they should be there. It was said that no complaints are made. From the very beginning the Hindus were there. Some of the wards are educated and some not. Those who are educated have perhaps got nothing to complain of and those who are not educated cannot complain owing to their ignorance. I think I have made out a very strong case and I would press it to the Council."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"To the original motion an amendment has been made that the words 'and desirable' be inserted after the words 'wherever practicable.'

The question that I have to put to the Council now is that the amendment be made."

The motion was then put in the following modified form and agreed to :—

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that in future, wherever practicable and desirable, suitable Muhammadan officers be appointed to be Managers of the Muhammadan estates under the Court of Wards."

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 6.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Local Government may be pleased to recognise the Calcutta Medical School and College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bengal, for the purposes of the Schedule

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Babu Surendra Math Ray.

to Bengal Act VI of 1914, in order that the holders of certificates granted by the said school may be entitled to have their names entered in the register of registered practitioners.

He said:—

"My Lord, the Bengal Medical Act which is known as Bengal Act VI of 1914 was passed by your Lordship's Government in 1914. It was an Act to provide for the registration of Medical practitioners in Bengal. In the Schedule to the Act we find the persons who are entitled to have their names entered in the Register and among others we find—

Every person who has been trained in a Government Medical College or School in India or in a Medical School in India not maintained but recognised by the Local Government, for the purposes of this schedule, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and holds a diploma or certificate, granted by the Government, or granted by a Medical School not maintained by Government but recognised as aforesaid, declaring him to be qualified—

(*a*) to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery, or

(*b*) to perform the duties of military Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Assistant or Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

In 1916, an Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council being Act VII of 1916, to regulate the grant of titles implying qualifications in Western medical science, and the right to confer degrees was specified in the Schedule to that Act as well as by such other authority as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* authorize in this behalf; and in the *Gazette of India* of the 12th January 1918, we find the following notification:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 (Act VII of 1916) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the institution now known as the Calcutta Medical School and College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal, situated in Belgachia (Calcutta) to grant certificates of attendance and proficiency to such students as shall have passed the fourth year examination of the said institution prior to the 16th March 1918, subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

(1) that such students shall have completed their second year's tuition prior to the 16th March 1916, and shall have passed the second year examination of the said institution held in March 1916;

(2) that such students shall have passed the third year examination of the said institution prior to the 16th March 1917; and

(3) that the said institution shall, prior to the 16th June 1918, furnish to the satisfaction of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, evidence that such students have passed the fourth year examination of the said institution.

It will be seen that under the notification of the *Gazette of India*, the Calcutta Medical School and College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal situated at Belgachia has been recognised by the Government of India as a College authorised to grant certificates of attendance and proficiency to certain students of the College. Under the rule as it now stands the students of the said Belgachia College are not authorised to have their names entered in the Register of Registered Practitioners because the said College

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Babu Surendra Nath Ray.

has not been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* as one recognised by Government. This is no doubt very anomalous, but still the anomaly exists. As under the Bengal Medical Act of 1914, medical practitioners who have not got their names entered in the Register of registered practitioners are deprived of certain valued privileges and as the Belgachia College has now been recognised by the Government of India as a College competent to grant certificates of proficiency to certain of its students, I hope your Lordship's Government will also recognise the said College by notifying the said fact in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

The Belgachia Medical College before its affiliation to the Calcutta University in 1916, consisted of a non-affiliated school department and a non-affiliated College Department. It was in 1914 that the school department was closed and the old College Department was replaced by a first grade University College and this after a series of negotiations with the Government. Fresh admissions both in the old school department and College Department were stopped, but it was understood that all existing students would be given legitimate facilities to qualify themselves. I ought to mention here that in the case of students of the College Department with a five years' curriculum, the last batch of students were admitted in 1912 and in the school department with a four year's curriculum, the last batch were admitted in 1913. These students at the time of their admission either in the College or in the school department, never thought of the passing of the Bengal Medical Act of 1914 nor did they ever think that an Institution known as the Bengal Medical Faculty would be created, to add to their difficulties. The Medical Degrees Act was passed in 1916 by the Government of India. The effect of the passing of this Act was to deprive all privately managed medical institutions such as the Belgachia Institution of the power of granting diplomas or a registrable certificate. The Government of India have, as I have already stated, by a notification in the *Gazette of India* authorised the Belgachia College to grant certificates of attendance and proficiency to certain students of the College who have got their admissions before 1914. I move that the said school may be recognised by your Lordship's Government by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* so as to bring the institution under the provisions of the Bengal Medical Act of 1914 and thus enable certain qualified students to register their names under the said Act.

When the Medical Act was passed in England in 1858 all the so called medical practitioners, whether properly or irregularly qualified, were declared entitled to be registered by Section XVII and Schedule B of the Act and by Section XLVI of the same Act the general Council were empowered to dispense with any provisions of the Act in favour of, among others, such medical students as had commenced their professional studies before the passing of the Act.

The Bengal Medical Act of 1914, stands in the way of a number of students who got admission as students of the Belgachia School and College before the passing of the Act, even if they passed the necessary examination of the school and college and obtained certificates of proficiency under the Indian Medical Degrees Act of 1916 of having their names entered in the register of Registered Practitioners. But if the said School and College be recognised by Your Lordship's Government by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the bar now standing in their way will be removed.

My resolution only aims at recognizing the certificates of proficiency of those who have passed from the Belgachia School and College after 1914, *i.e.*, after the passing of the Bengal Medical Act, and not those who have done so before the passing of the Act.

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Sir Nilratan Sarkar; Rai M. C. Mitra Bahadur; Babu K. M. Chaudhuri.

I know, as a matter of fact that some of the diploma-holders of the Institution are working with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the College authorities as House Surgeons in the Albert Victor Hospital attached to the Belgachia Medical College, but they will be placed at a great disadvantage in competition with their fellow practitioners who have the privilege of having their names entered in the register of Registered Practitioners. The concession I ask for is one that in justice and in all fairness ought to be conceded. I hope Your Lordships' Government will see their way to accept my resolution."

The Hon'ble SIR NILRATAN SARKAR said :—

"My lord, I think it my duty to support this resolution. The case of these poor students is very hard indeed. They took their admission into the Calcutta Medical School and College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bengal, with the idea that they would eventually be permitted to go up for the State Faculty Examination; but before they were there for two or three years they learnt to their great disappointment that it would not be possible further to go up for these examinations. Some concession was granted for two years, but that concession did not apply to the case of these students. The Resolution of this Council of January last might have given them an opportunity if that Resolution had been given effect to wholly. But only one portion of it was given effect to. Their number is not large, in fact only about thirty. The College of Physicians and the Calcutta Medical School have now been merged into one College which is affiliated to the Calcutta University. So, there is no possibility of the multiplication of this class of students. I pray that the concession asked for in this resolution may be granted to the poor students."

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR said :—

"My lord, I beg to support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray. There can be no doubt that these poor students have been stranded in a difficult situation. They have been receiving their education in a school and they are now told, on account of the passing of the Act of 1918, they are not entitled to get registration. Now if the Council recommends that their names be registered, that may be another step. The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray has referred to certain precedents, *namely*, the procedure that was observed in England on account of the passing of a certain Act. All these matters demand the consideration of the Council and also whether any effective step can be taken for the purposes of having them registered. I solicit the Council to consider that if there be any legal difficulty, I submit, it can be obviated by the extraordinary power which your Excellency possesses and this Council possess and have these students registered as practitioners. The final school test may be considered as the standard of qualification and there is no necessity of making them pass other examinations in order to see whether they are fit and competent to be registered as practitioners. These are my views, my Lord, as regards this motion".

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"My lord, I fully support the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend. The demand is a very modest one. Only a limited number of students have been put to great difficulty through no fault of theirs. I fully sympathise with them. It is not necessary to repeat the arguments that have already been submitted before the Council. I support those arguments, and I hope the concession will be granted.".

Resolutions.

Sir Henry Wheeler.

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY WHEELER said :—

"My lord, this is one of the troublesome Resolutions connected with the administration of the two Medical Acts, and is in a way an echo of the Resolution that was moved in this Council last January. When I say 'troublesome Resolutions', I mean that it is difficult briefly to explain what is a somewhat technical subject and it is not easy for persons—non-technical persons—not fully acquainted with all the aspects of the case, to appreciate technical details and difficulties. I am afraid, therefore, I shall have to recapitulate to some extent the old history of these Medical Acts, as passed both by the Bengal Legislative Council and that of the Government of India, although it must be already known to some Hon'ble Members, and although, in fact, some actually took part in the local legislation.

In the old days there was no special legislation dealing with medical degrees at all, neither did the necessity of having such legislation attract the attention of Government till about the years 1905-07 when the matter came to a head in Calcutta in this way. In the early eighties there had been one non-official medical school in Calcutta, but between 1905-07, owing to disagreement between the promoters of that school, certain of them on various occasions split off and founded other institutions, with the result that towards the end of that period, Government found itself confronted in Calcutta with three more non-official schools competing with one another and giving a so-called medical education which was not of any recognised satisfactory type. I do not wish to revive old animosities or bitterness by repeating the criticisms advanced against these schools. Some of them were commonly styled "diploma-shops," that is to say, so-called schools where, by the payment of certain fees, students could, at the end of a certain period, obtain a so-called medical diploma, though it in no sense connoted a degree of training possessed by men fully qualified in Western medical science. Government, finding itself, therefore, faced with this situation, proposed legislation as far back as 1908; and I lay stress upon this date in order to refute the statement that is sometimes made that all this legislation came upon the unhappy boys studying in those schools as a bolt from the blue. It was nothing of the kind; the question of this legislation regarding medical registration was in the air for years. As I have said, the Local Government actually proposed legislation in 1908. It went up to the Government of India, who at that time said that if we wanted to legislate it might excite a certain amount of opposition. They advised us to try and get all these medical bodies to come together and found a first class non-official medical school which could secure a proper recognition. For about three or four years the local Government strove in negotiation with the promoters of these schools to come to such an arrangement. I was Medical Secretary at that time and actually took part in those negotiations, which, however, failed, as the people who were interested in individual institutions could not agree as to which was practically to absorb the others. Therefore, all that time the matter remained undecided, until we came to 1913, when the local Government again proposed the legislation which ultimately became the Bengal Medical Act. It was introduced in December 1913 and passed in 1914. I again call the attention of the Council to the dates. Shortly afterwards the Government of India, in September 1915, introduced the Indian Medical Degrees Bill, and that was passed into law in March 1916. Therefore, the medical legislation in this country of the particular kind with which we are now concerned, consists of two Acts—one is the Bengal Medical Act of 1914 and the other is the All-India Act of 1916.

I will now explain what these two Acts purport to do. Our Act of 1914 created a Medical Council, consisting of professional men, to regulate the efficient conduct and practise of that section of the medical profession which

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follows Western methods. The Medical Council was entrusted with the framing of a register of medical men who were recognised as holding satisfactory qualifications, after scrutiny of the applicants for registration. The fact of ultimately being put on the register gave an enhanced status to the registered practitioner as compared with the non-registered. That is what the Act of 1914 did, and the degrees recognised were either those which are recognised as registrable under the English law or which are conferred by the Universities, etc., of this country. Such degrees were specified in a schedule appended to the Act. Later, the Act of 1916, which applied to all India, enacted that no person who is not authorised, and no institution which is not recognised, should grant degrees purporting to say that the holder is qualified to practise Western medical science; and that anybody who uses a colourable imitation of the well-known degrees. such as M.D., L.R.C.P., etc., shall be liable to prosecution, the intent being that such degrees should connote a definite standard of efficient medical education, and that people should not be allowed to deceive the public by using somewhat similar letters, usually accompanied by qualifying words which might not ordinarily catch the eye, which might lead the ordinary layman to take them as degrees of the established Universities. These, then, are the two existing Acts, and I would emphasise one matter in regard to them, that neither of these two Acts prevents a person from practising medicine. That is a point which is often overlooked when we hear about these poor students: they *can* practise tomorrow; only unless they can satisfy the standard of the Acts, they cannot represent to the public that they are what they are not.

Now, this being the law, we come to the particular recommendation of the Resolution, which asks us to recognise this Calcutta Medical School, commonly known as the Belgachia Institution, for the purpose of the schedule of the Act of 1914; that is to say, we are to recognise it as an institution which is entitled to grant a degree, or a title, or a certificate of qualification, of a standard equal to the others which are included in the schedule to that Act; and the section which has a particular bearing on the action which we are asked to take is section 18. When we started, we put into our schedule the existing efficient institutions, but obviously other new institutions of a perfectly efficient type might subsequently come into being. Therefore, the Act took power to put them in the schedule, and the section says that if the Medical Council are satisfied that such an institution is of an efficient type, they can recommend its inclusion to the Local Government. It is under that section that we are asked, as a Local Government, to include this Belgachia Institution in the schedule.

Now, as to the procedure proposed. The procedure of the Act is one dealing with a professional subject. It rightly puts the judgment on a professional subject into the hands of professional men; they examine the qualifications of each institution, and certify to the Local Government, whereupon the Local Government acts. I submit that this is the wise method of coming to a decision on a subject involving professional qualifications. But, departing from that wise procedure of the Act, Government is now asked to intervene in the interests of a particular institution, sweeping aside this recognised body of the Medical Council which is its accredited adviser in these matters. I put it to the Council that that is a political departure of a bad type, merely as a matter of procedure.

There are, however, other objections on the merits. As I have already said, what we are asked to do is to say that the Belgachia School is an institution which can give a registerable degree. Now, at no time has the Belgachia Institution ever granted a title or a certificate of qualifications which has been accepted as a sufficient guarantee of an efficient medical education; neither has it done so even since the days of its affiliation. It

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is not an examining body even now. Its students have never gone up for any recognised degree examinations of its own, and this institution has never given a title or certificate which would enable us, even if we wanted to do so, to put it in the schedule. What Belgachia used to grant before the days of the Medical Degrees Act of 1916, were those degrees to which I have referred as colourable imitations of the better known degrees. That was, of course, stopped by the Act of 1916, and it is a very relevant point that when our Act of 1914 was before the Council, amendments were actually moved, suggesting that the Belgachia diplomas should be made registrable, but they were negatived. That is to say, the matter was considered at the time and decided against Belgachia. However, as I have explained, before the Act of 1916 they gave diplomas of a kind, and the Hon'ble Member who moved this Resolution does not seem to appreciate that if we give effect to it all these diplomas will at once become registrable. Therefore, we should be in the ridiculous position of having enacted legislation especially to prejudice these diplomas which are regarded as of an undesirable type, and then having got that legislation through Council, and in spite of it, of saying that these diplomas shall be registrable. That position is surely absurd, and if that is so as regards these old diplomas, it is more so as regards the new certificates, and the argument really disposes of the second part of the resolution, which turns on the use of the word 'certificate,' because a diploma connotes something higher than a certificate. It follows as a matter of course that if you cannot properly register a diploma, you cannot properly register a certificate. But as this word 'certificate' has been introduced, and may lead to misunderstanding, I must take up the time of the Council in explaining further details.

After the Act of 1914 was passed, the State Medical Faculty instituted an examination of its own carrying a registrable qualification. When that Act was under discussion in this Council, it was urged that it would be very hard luck if persons who were already in practice were not allowed to appear at that examination. It was said that we were going to take away the means of livelihood from these men through no fault of their own, and in order to meet their case, a "transitory clause" was enacted, which, for a period of two years, allowed people to go up for the Faculty Examination on a certificate that they had undergone a full course of training in any medical college or school. That is the kind of certificates which were granted, but although the transitory clause was meant primarily for existing practitioners, the Government of our predecessors allowed those persons to benefit by it who were not actually in practice in 1914, but who between the years 1914-16, passed out of the Belgachia Institution. However that does not affect the fact that the certificates which were then given were certificates, for the purpose of the transitory clause, of having undergone a full course of training. It is inaccurate to describe these certificates, as they have been described to-day, as having been recognised by the Government of India as efficient qualifications. I find that the Hon'ble Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri said in January last, when this subject was debated, 'that this' (the notification of 1918) 'shows that the Government of India are also satisfied that students passed out of the Belgachia Medical College are fit to practise Western Medical Science under the Indian Medical Act of 1916.' I submit that it shows nothing of the kind, and that such a statement is entirely contrary to facts. These certificates that were first given by the Belgachia Medical School were given, I repeat, in order merely that those who held them could go up for the Faculty examination.

But, Sir, there was another kind of certificate that came in through another channel, and I would like to explain that also. When the Government of India legislated in 1916, we had the same arguments advanced that it was very hard on the boys who were then in these unrecognised schools, if we passed this Act, that they would not even be able to get the so-called

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diplomas to which they looked forward. The Act was passed by the Government of India. I was then on the Imperial Council, and the Government of India recognising that these were cases somewhat analogous to those which the Local Government had previously recognised here, and that men who were at that time in the third and fourth year classes could not very well start afresh, gave an assurance in Council that, although they could not admit such documents as registrable, they would allow efficient schools to give for a period of two years, certificates to boys in the third and fourth year classes. That concession, therefore, introduced certificates of a somewhat different kind to those which we gave in connection with the Faculty examination, although the form was the same, and the reason for confining it to the third and fourth year students was that it was a concession which it was desirable to keep within as narrow limits as possible, while men who were then in the first and second year classes could go and get an efficient medical education elsewhere. This procedure of certificate was recognised by the notification of the Government of India issued in January, 1918, authorising the institution, now known as the Calcutta Medical School, and College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal, to grant certificates of attendance and proficiency to students who had passed the fourth year examination of that institution during a period extending up to the 16th March 1918, subject to certain conditions. It may be said 'Why did this notification only come out in 1918, while the Act was passed in 1916?' I have already told the Council how, on somewhat similar lines, Bengal had been issuing certificates for the purposes of the Faculty examination. In 1917 the Government of India wrote and asked whether Belgachia wanted to issue the certificates conceded in connection with the Medical Degrees Act; we said that they were already issuing certificates, and that these would suffice. The Government of India thereupon called for the form of certificate in use, and held that without a validating notification it infringed the provisions of section 3 of the Act of 1916. That is how the notification came to be issued only in January 1918, although it referred to a previously existing state of things. The important point is that such a certificate of the school is not a title or a qualification at all. It could not be so, because no body can grant such a qualification unless it is included in the schedule of the Act of 1916, which Belgachia admittedly is not. I hold in my hand a specimen of these certificates, and it merely certifies that the holder of it has undergone a proper training and has passed an examination. This does not indicate a recognised qualification. I have endeavoured to explain to the Council that these certificates are not certificates of the kind which would enable us to put Belgachia into the schedule. It is quite inaccurate to say that they have ever been recognised by the Government of India as such, and they are intended for an absolutely different object.

That, Sir, being the position, I hope that I have made it clear that we could not act under this Resolution, while even if we could, we are being approached through a wrong channel, and we are asked to do a thing which will stultify the whole of the legislation we have undertaken since 1914. The arguments of January 1918 have again been used. It is said 'It is a small concession, why not grant it for the benefit of a few students?', apparently intending that in a moment of weak good nature we should allow them to have it. But I have explained the objections of principle and the impossibilities which are involved. As regards the allegation of hardship, I have already explained that these students can go out and practise in the bazaar to-morrow; the only thing they may not do is to represent themselves as being what they are not. A concession was made to them in order to allow them an opportunity of going up for the Faculty examination. As a result of the debate in January last, we extended that concession and practically they were given two more chances. If they went to a school, knowing full well that these restrictions

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on medical degrees were in the air as far back as 1908, they have no right to come before us now and say that they have been badly treated because, in the face of what they knew, they chose to stay in an institution which could not give them a registrable degree; they have to suffer from the consequences of what they themselves chose to do.

When the Resolution in January last was discussed, I was not present in Council, and if I had been present, I would certainly have spoken against it. That Resolution, however, merely asked us to allow these students to go up for the Faculty examination; the present Resolution asks us to put them forthwith in the register, although they possess no qualification which we have ever recognised as connoting a qualification which entitles the holder to registration. To that extent the proposal is even more open to objection than its predecessor, and I am sorry that I cannot advise this Council to approve of it."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. MITTER said :—

"My lord, I feel some diffidence to take any part in the discussion of this resolution because as a layman I think I am hardly competent to take part in it. But emboldened by the example of the Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler, I venture to take part in the discussion. Sir Henry Wheeler although a layman has to take part in the discussion in discharge of his duty as the member in charge of the department concerned. I have also a duty to perform, namely, I have to vote on the Resolution according to my judgment and I therefore, feel that I ought to point out the difficulties in the working of the Act which occur to me so that any other official member who takes part in the discussion may explain those difficulties to us. In the first place the difficulty that I feel is this: This Act was passed by the Bengal Council in 1914 and if this Act had laid down that future students would come within the operation of this Act no difficulty would have arisen. It is said that the Act was in the air from the year 1908. But that is hardly a sufficient reason for we often have legislative proposals which are dropped. If students who had entered the Belgachia Medical School and had paid their fees and had some sort of medical education—if they were allowed to appear at the examinations then why not students who entered the school one year afterwards but before the Act was passed? One reason why we are compelled to deal with this question now is because this anomaly did not occur to our predecessors, the members of the late Council who passed the Act of 1914. Ordinarily in passing Acts lagislator take good care not to interfere with any vested interest and I find that in the English Act provisions were introduced which safeguarded against complaints of this nature. That being so, a diploma of a Medical School was either good enough or not good enough. How is it that other students can have their names registered?"

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY WHEELER said :—

"They could not get their names registered—not unless they passed the Faculty examination."

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"I meant students who passed before the Act was passed. But if I am wrong that argument falls. The main point is that when these students entered the Belgachia School the Act was not in force and for that reason find some difficulty in accepting the reasons of my Hon'ble friend."

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The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"My Lord, Sir Henry Wheeler is right in saying that this is an echo of a resolution which was passed in this Council in January last. The resolution which was passed was this :

'This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the last batch of students of the Belgachia Medical School admitted in the year 1913, and those who failed for the first time in one or two subjects in the Faculty Examination held in November 1916, be granted an opportunity to appear at the Licentiate Examination of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal as has been previously allowed in the case of other students.'

So this resolution resolves itself into two parts ; (1), that the last batch of students who got their admission in the Medical School before 1913 be allowed to appear ; and (2), that the plucked students be allowed to appear. Government allowed the plucked students to appear at the examination, but did not allow students who were admitted to the school in 1913 to appear. Now I hear that the boys ought to apply, instead of coming to the Council, to the State Medical Faculty. Why, the resolution was passed by this Council to admit both the students of the Belgachia Medical School who had got admission before 1913, as well as the plucked students to appear in the examination, but only a portion of it was accepted by Your Lordship's Government. The boys are willing to subject themselves to the prescribed examination even now if Your Lordship pleases to grant them that privilege ; but as Your Excellency's Government are unwilling to allow them to appear in that examination, they will try to get this privilege by some other way. Now it appears that the Government of India by its notification, dated 12th January 1918, recognised the Belgachia Institution as one of the medical schools competent to grant certificates of proficiency. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler has said that a squabble had been going on between three rival medical schools since 1908 ; that might be true, but the Government of India having recognised only the Belgachia School as the school which is competent to grant certificates of proficiency by this notification, viz.,—

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY WHEELER :—

As a statement of facts that is inaccurate ; they have also recognised the Medical School.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY continuing :—

I have already placed the notification. This notification must be read along with section 3 of the Act of 1914. This section was passed by the Government of India and it runs as follows :—

'The right of conferring, granting, or issuing in British India degrees, diplomas, licenses, certificates or other documents stating or implying the holder, grantee or recipient thereof is qualified to practise Western medical science, shall be exercisable only by the authorities specified in the schedule, and by such other authority as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit to impose, authorize in this behalf.'

Then, in the *Gazette of India* of the 12th January 1918, it was notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Medical Degrees Act of 1916, the Governor-General in Council was pleased to authorize the Institution now known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Bengal situated in Belgachia, Calcutta, to grant certificates of attendance and proficiency to such students as shall have passed the fourth year examination

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of the said Institution prior to the 16th March 1916, subject to certain conditions mentioned in that notification. Now, if any certificates have been granted to these students they are certainly certificates of proficiency, and according to section 3 of the Act of 1916, the holders of such certificates are qualified to practise Western medical science. So, these students of the Belgachia School have got certificates which show that they are qualified to practise Western medical science and having got these certificates they come before Your Excellency's Government to have their names registered under the provisions of the Schedule to the Bengal Medical Act. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler has said that these students can go and practise medicine in the bazaars, and that there is nothing to prevent them from practising, only that they are not allowed to put on degrees such as L. R. C. P. S., etc. But as a matter of fact they are not allowed to practise like those who have got these registered qualifications. I know from personal experience, and I am in a position to state this. About three years ago I had been to one of the Mills at Titaghur and the Mill Manager of Messrs. Bird & Co. told me, that he had a doctor there who had been serving with satisfaction for the last 10 years under him. Under the Medical Act which had been recently passed, he would not be able to keep him any longer in his service, as under the Government rules the Civil Surgeon attend the Mills once a month or once in three months, and all the labourers there have to show certificates from a recognised Doctor. The old doctor was a recognised doctor all along, but after the passing of the Medical Bill his certificate has been found to be insufficient, and they have to get rid of this man and get another man who had the qualifications required by this new Act. So that it is not a fact that doctors who have got certificates of proficiency from the Belgachia school will be entitled to practise in the same way as other doctors who have got registrable qualifications. These students want to appear at this examination, but Your Lordship's Government will not allow them to appear. What are they to do? Nobody knows why, my Lord, the first part of that resolution was not accepted. This is all that I have to say, in reply to the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY WHEELER said :—

"My Lord, I have no wish to retraverse the arguments which I have already adduced. If I have not been able to convince Hon'ble Members by what I have said, nothing more that I can say will do so. But I must again point out that the final arguments of the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray are fallacious, while, if they were correct, an unfortunate consequence is hanging over the members of the Managing Committee at Belgachia. If, despite my explanation, the Hon'ble Member still maintains that these students hold certificates that they are qualified to practice Western medical science, and if that contention is valid, then in so far as Belgachia is not legally empowered to give any such qualification, I feel it my duty to warn the members of its Committee that they are individually liable to a fine of Rs. 500."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"Before the division is taken, my Lord, I should like to say a few words

The PRESIDENT said :—

"You cannot address the Council after the question has been put."

Babu S. N. Ray; The President.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"I do not wish to speak upon the question, my Lord, but upon the right of voting by official and non-official members."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"If the Hon'ble Member wishes to put a point of order he may."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRA NATH RAY said :—

"It is this, my Lord. On the last occasion when a similar resolution was moved by my friend the Hon'ble Babu Kisori Mohan Chaudhuri, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan voted with us, and the Government was defeated. I ask your Lordship to allow the members to vote as they like. I can cite a precedent for it. Only a few months ago in the Imperial Council, His Excellency the Viceroy allowed the official members to vote as they liked on the Income Tax Bill. Why should not a similar indulgence be shown to us now ?"

The PRESIDENT said :—

"So far as the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan is concerned, he can exercise his own discretion as he likes. I do not wish to restrict his discretion."

A division was then taken with the following result :—

Ayes—21.

The Hon'ble Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
" " Sir Nilratan Sarkar, KT.
" " Mr. Aminur Rahman.
" " Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.
" " Mr. Provash Chunder Mitter.
" " Babu Siv Narayan Mukharji.
" " Sir Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, KT., C.I.E.
" " Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.
" " Mr. F. W. Carter, C.I.E., C.B.E.
" " Mr. W. E. Crum, O.B.E.
" " Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.
" " Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri.
" " Khan Sahib Aman Ali.
" " Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray.
" " Mr. Altaf Ali.
" " Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.
" " Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur.
" " Babu Surendra Nath Ray.
" " Mr. K. B. Dutt.
" " Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri.
" " Rai Debender Chunder Ghose Bahadur.

Noes—17.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
" " Mr. J. G. Cumming, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" " Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
" " Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" " Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O.
" " Major-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S.
" " Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley.
" " Mr. F. A. A. Cowley.
" " Mr. H. P. Duval.
" " Mr. C. H. Bompas, C.S.I.
" " Mr. W. C. Wordsworth.
" " Mr. C. F. Payne.
" " Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur, I.S.O.
" " Mr. W. H. H. Arden-Wood, C.I.E.
" " Mr. J. W. Hely Hutchinson.
" " Mr. E. B. Eden.
" " Mr. H. R. A. Irwin, C.I.E.

The following member abstained from voting :—

The Hon'ble Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray.

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Mr. Irwin.

The following members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, K.C.
" " Mr. J. Donald, C.I.E.
" " the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
" " Mr. J. Mackenzie, O.B.E.
" " Babu Brojendra Kishor Ray Chaudhuri.
" " Mr. Arun Chandra Singha.
" " Maulvi Abul Kasem.
" " Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.
" " Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur.
" " Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, C.I.E.
" " Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.

The Ayes being 21 and the Noes 17 the motion was carried.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 7.

The Hon'ble MR. H. R. A. IRWIN moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that Government be pleased to appoint a small expert Committee with as little delay as possible to inquire into the abuses and difficulties in connection with the circulation of the one-rupee notes in Bengal, or to take such other steps as may be deemed advisable to minimize the hardship and loss incurred by the poorer classes in Bengal in using the notes who have no means of getting their just grievances remedied.

He said :—

"With the object of obtaining the assistance of Government in the endeavour to remedy a grievance which is causing very considerable hardship among the poorer classes whilst at the same time not taking up the valuable time of the Council by unnecessary discussion, I brought the matter of the illegitimate hindrance to the free circulation of the new one-rupee notes before Your Excellency's Government at the Council Meeting of July last in the form of a question rather than by resolution, which occupies time. I respectfully requested Government to consider the desirability of taking such steps as might be deemed advisable in putting a stop to the illegal practice of demanding discount from ignorant people on Government Currency notes. The reply I received is as follows :—'The custom of charging a small discount for changing notes for larger amounts or silver rupees unfortunately prevails in regard to notes generally, although doubtless in respect of notes of so small a denomination as one rupee, it especially hits the poorer classes. There have been also reports as to the unpopularity of recent issues of small denominations and possibily they are not yet circulating freely. It is hoped that matters may improve when the novelty of those issues wears off and the practice of charging discount, which is much to be reprehended will be discouraged as far as possible.' I cannot help characterising this reply, my Lord, as unsatisfactory, and as during the last two months matters have grown worse rather than better, I have been urged to bring the subject up again and this I now do in the resolution I have read. I fully appreciate the great difficulty Government must be experiencing in the matter of currency at the present time but surely we may expect some assistance in putting a stop to illegal extortion, more especially when it seriously obstructs the object Government is endeavouring to promote, namely, the free circulation of these new notes. It is in mufassal districts, especially, that the hardship complained of is most acute. The more out of the way the locality and the more ignorant the individual, the greater imposition and I do

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not think those residents in Calcutta or large cities are in a position to know the extent to which the very poor classes are victimized. The answer to my question which I quoted before says :—'There have also been reports as to the unpopularity of recent issues of small denominations and possibly they are not yet circulating freely.' As regards the latter supposition, I may give one very recent instance from my personal experience. On Saturday last, for my ordinary weekly payment to coolies, I drew Rs. 3,010-6-6 from my local banker and this amount was received and paid out in the following currency :—Five-rupee G. C. notes Rs. 500 ; one-rupee G. C. notes, Rs. 2,348 ; silver rupees Rs. 6 ; small silver coins Rs. 125 ; copper coins Rs. 31-6-6. I obtained this sum in exchange for a Calcutta draft on which I myself paid Rs. 11-4 discount. Now, allowing that a discount of one pice per note was charged to the possessors on only half the number of notes, it represents an aggregate loss of Rs. 19-12 defrauded from these coolies on one estate only and in one week only! Is it any wonder that there are 'reports as to the unpopularity of recent issues of small denominations?' The difficulty I complain of does not consist, however, of the matter of discount only. In the course of circulation from hand to hand it is naturally quite unavoidable that these flimsy bits of paper should become very much soiled and in this state, even though not defaced or mutilated, they are frequently refused by shopkeepers and others when tendered for payment. There is, and must be, a certain amount of quite unavoidable loss in connection with these small notes. A coolie receives a one-rupee note and tucks it into his or her waistband and goes on with the work in hand. It comes on to rain and in a short time the note gets soaked and reduced to a state of unrecognizable pulp. The possessor, of course, has to bear the loss but, as I have said, I think every endeavour should be made to minimise it as far as possible. I want to quote from the paper in which I read it that 'The Government of Bengal has issued a warning against people who refuse to accept currency notes except at a discount.' I accept this as a fact but I have not seen any warning or notification myself and how it has been promulgated I do not know ; possibly it has been affixed to notice boards at *kacharis* or police-stations. But if one in my position has no knowledge of it, how can it be expected that ignorant villagers in out-of-the-way rural places can be aware of it? Such a notification, to serve a useful purpose, should be made public by beat of drum in every bazar and *hât*, and the rural police should post up notices, printed in the vernacular, in every village in the province. I am quite aware, my Lord, that there is another side to the question, namely, that of the small shopkeeper. A coolie receives, say, five one-rupee notes for work done, and he goes to five small shops in succession buying a few pice worth of articles at each, tendering a one-rupee note and expecting to get fourteen or fifteen annas as the case may be at each. If everyone acted in a similar manner it would be impossible for the shopkeeper to carry on, as he could not possibly provide sufficient change, but this difficulty would wear off if the present suspicion as to the full value of the note, the solvency of Government, and the legality of charging discount, could be dissipated. I think, too, that much larger quantities of small coin, the one or two-anna nickel pieces, should, if possible, be coined and put in circulation. I have heard it stated by a Government officer that fewer eight-anna pieces might be coined as they are not wanted, but this is not my experience. I think that if larger quantities were available they would be more freely used and bound to relieve pressure. But, my Lord, I had no intention of suggesting a remedy for the difficulty I complain of. I am not an expert in such matters but surely amongst the many financial experts at the command of Government, some means can be suggested whereby the poorer classes may be protected from illegal extortion. There is one difficulty to overcome and that is to get sufferers to give specific instances of cases in which they have been mulcted of discount. They will complain generally but when asked to mention names

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will evade it and put up with the loss rather than incur the animosity of the shopkeepers. Personally, I think that the loyal manner in which the small notes have been accepted with scarcely a murmur is very creditable to the people, and I respectfully urge that Your Excellency's Government will take every step possible to reduce friction and minimise loss to the public."

The Hon'ble BABU BHABENDRA CHANDRA RAY said :—

"My Lord, the thanks of the Indian community are due to the Hon'ble Mr. Irwin for having brought up the present question for discussion to-day. The grievances of the poorer classes in the interior with regard to the new rupee-notes have been ventilated in the press for some time, and the attention of Government has often been drawn to them. But we do not seem to be anywhere near the remedy as yet. It must be admitted that the problem is a difficult one; but it has got to be solved all the same. The Hon'ble Mover has suggested the appointment of an expert Committee to go into the whole question. I hope it will count among its members representatives of the Indian community, for they are expected to know where the shoe pinches.

Connected with the question of the rupee-notes, there is another matter, my Lord, to which I take this opportunity to draw the attention of Government. It is the shortage of small coins in many of the District towns and in the interior.

I have received reports from the mufassal that the distress in this connection is becoming quite acute. It appears that in some places change cannot be obtained for paper money and the rupee, except at a premium. Tradesmen have sometimes to turn away customers owing to shortage of change. Even the Government District Treasuries find it difficult to cope with the demand for the coins of smaller value. Business is suffering greatly on this account and the people are being put to serious inconvenience. My Lord, something should be done immediately in the matter, and the assistance of the mufassal post-offices may be of great value in keeping up a uniform supply of small change.

I do not know, my Lord, whether the present position in Bengal is to be attributed to any disturbance in the general condition of currency and exchange in India. But it has given rise to much silly speculation, particularly among the ignorant classes in the interior. Your Lordship's Government should, for all these reasons, take prompt steps to ease the situation and dispel public anxiety."

The Hon'ble MR. HELY HUTCHINSON said :—

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mover has dealt with the question, I think, very largely from the point of view of the tea districts. The community I represent deals chiefly in jute, and I wish to assure Your Excellency's Government that the European dealers in jute are doing, and will continue to do, everything they can, to assist Government in dealing with the present currency difficulty.

I find, however, that in considering this matter it is very difficult for me to confine myself to matters which affect Bengal only and do not affect the currency question as a whole, which is an Imperial concern. I hope Your Excellency will excuse me if, in attempting to deal with this question, I touch on matters which are Imperial rather than Provincial and with which this Council is not concerned.

The difficulties, I think, must be painfully obvious to the Controller of Currency and those who have to deal with it. For one reason or another, there is a shortage of silver, of one-rupee notes and small coins; and you

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are compelled by force of circumstances to try and popularise a paper currency among a people who are essentially hoarders and do not normally use banks and have no pockets. This is a wet country and a hot country; and if you give a note to a man who has to go out into the rains or who lives, as the raiyat does, in a great deal of water in the jute districts, it is very difficult for him to keep the note in good condition. It is not therefore surprising that the raiyat does not wish to keep it on his person. When it comes to hoarding it you are up against white ants, fire and water which affect notes much more than rupees. In addition to that, as far as the jute districts are concerned, we have the high price of jute, and that must to a certain extent, I think, upset the calculations which have been made as to the amount of currency, whether paper or silver, which will be required to finance the jute crop, and maintain a constant flow of jute into the Calcutta market.

When it comes to abuse, I find myself in great difficulty to say what is an abuse. In a previous announcement of Government it was said that money-changing was a custom of the country. The average rate for money-changing was, I think, one pice in the rupee. Can you, therefore, say that money changing is an abuse when money is changed at a rate of one anna or even two annas in the rupee? When you come to the question of a man charging discount if he is paid in notes rather than in rupees, can you blame the shop-keeper for wishing to be paid in rupees rather than in notes, and at the same time not blame the raiyats for wishing to be paid in rupees rather than in notes?

I think a mistake was made, and a serious mistake too, in trying to introduce these notes into the jute districts without any previous publicity. I know that in a great many cases, the first time that the raiyat knew of the notes was when it was offered to him in payment of jute, and he said, 'what is this; why should I be paid in paper?' At first he refused and after a good deal of moral persuasion that this note was worth 16 annas and after a good deal of grumbling, he took it; and when he went to the bazar, he found that it was not worth 16 annas and only 15 annas. I think, therefore, that a good deal of trouble might have been avoided, if, before the notes were introduced, something had been done by beat of drum in the villages or some such steps, to give the raiyats some warning and to popularise the notes in that way. It is very difficult to draw a general conclusion as to what is going on. The circumstances in the different districts vary tremendously; in some districts the discount rate is 12 per cent., in some it is 6; but my own belief is that the present position is not very encouraging. I do not believe that anybody takes a note except with the intention of getting rid of it as quickly as possible. I think that the shortage of small change is an evidence of that belief. I further believe that the raiyats will take notes when they have the prospect of the immediate payment of rents, as they have at the present time; but when the Pujas are over and when they have no longer any kists to pay, they will not be so ready to take notes with the prospect of hoarding them until the next kist falls due, or in cases where they have made a large profit on their jute, of hoarding them for an indefinite period.

As to the remedies, I believe myself that publicity through the agency of the Collectors or through the Village Unions and Panchayats and possibly through the thanas will do a lot of good. Then Government will have to consider whether they should try and introduce any co-ordination in the action of the various Collectors. The reports we have had from our jute districts show a tremendous variation. In the Dacca district some attempt was made to obtain publicity by beat of drum and some attempt has been made to change notes through the post-offices to the extent of five rupees per person per day. In Serajganj, I had a report that Government was financing

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discount shops at some jute centres at the rate of 2 pice in the rupee; I cannot vouch for the truth of that; and I believe Government have got the information whether this was done or not. I think that Government ought to take some kind of action, though what it ought to be is somewhat difficult to say, against the people who are deliberately depreciating the value of the notes in the mufassal by charging discount, and who are thus pandering to the feeling that the notes are less valuable than the rupees. This has been done not only by the discount profiteers who rush out to the mufassal with twenty or thirty thousand rupees from Calcutta or elsewhere, but also by a certain number of jute merchants who have brought up rupees in their luggage from Calcutta and introduce them for the same purpose. It is doubtful whether Government should take action against the hoarding of small change. In some cases there is deliberate hoarding. I have also heard of cases where a cooly who gets five one-rupee notes changes them at different shops and comes back home with a pile of small change. These cases make the small change question complicated but it is difficult for Government to take action.

I would, however, lay stress on two points, viz., publicity and co-ordination. I doubt myself whether a Committee will do much good. In order to get information, it will have to spend a great deal of time in going round to all the various districts, and I believe that Government have the machinery for getting all the information that is required; I believe further that they can get information quicker than any Committee. But I do think that unless Government definitely say how they propose to take action—and action not of the *laissez faire* or wait-and-see type—this resolution should be pressed to a division."

The Hon'ble BABU KISHORI MOHAN CHAUDHURI said :—

"My Lord, I fully agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Irwin that an expert Committee should be appointed. In the mufassal I know great difficulties are being felt in changing one-rupee notes and somehow or other they have become very unpopular; shopkeepers are not willing to accept them even in part payment of price of articles and sometimes these notes are to be changed from the *poddars* and other big shopkeepers who charge a discount of half an anna in the rupee. In Rajshahi I know that there is a great difficulty in changing notes. I do not think that there is any scarcity of copper coins, but that there are no proper arrangements or no proper facilities for the ordinary people to change these notes. We believe that such facilities could be afforded in the post-offices by deputing one or two persons and granting them some commission for changing these notes. In the sadar towns whenever necessary they can take the copper coins or small silver coins from the treasury and afford facilities to the ordinary people in changing it. The inclination to avoid the note comes from the fact that one is obliged to pay half an anna in the rupee whenever he wants to change it and poor people feel a great difficulty in paying this discount. The Hon'ble Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray tells me that in the mufassal a discount of one anna is being paid. It is for this reason that the one-rupee notes have become so unpopular. I do not agree with the previous speaker that a Government enquiry will do no good. My idea is that the reasons ought to be ascertained and it should be seen what facilities could be afforded for changing these notes. If there is no difficulty in the head-quarters, I believe there will be no difficulty in the mufassal towns. At least in *hâts* and big markets there may be big shopkeepers who have plenty of copper coins or silver coins, so that when one is under the necessity of changing one-rupee notes he should not pay any discount. Ordinarily in changing notes of higher value it is not at a discount but sometimes at a premium, that is the ordinary law of supply and demand. When one is under the necessity of procuring

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a note of higher value and such notes are not available, he has to pay some discount. But in the case of one-rupee notes it is different; there is no inclination on the part of the shopkeepers and ordinary suppliers to take these notes simply because they are not in a position to change them without difficulty. Consequently the poor people suffer a good deal when they have to pay a discount of half an anna or one anna in the rupee. I therefore think that an enquiry should be made into this matter, and I heartily support this resolution."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY WHEELER said :—

"My Lord, this is a matter about which there is very little difference of opinion between any of us as to the facts. We are all painfully conscious of what the facts are, and are fully aware of them; they are one of the unfortunate results that have arisen out of the war, and in dealing with these inconveniences of the war, I would ask the Council to remember that Government is not callously indifferent, but that nothing that any Government can do will entirely eliminate these hardships. The whole world is suffering, and I would remind the Council that the opinion is prevalent in many parts of the world, that India is suffering these hardships less than other countries. That, however, does not carry us much further by way of consolation, even although the cause of the hardship is self-evident. As has been admitted this afternoon, the discounting of notes is no new thing. It has always gone on to a certain extent, but it is probably more common than usual recently, owing to the shortage of silver, while it now touches the poorer classes owing to the issue of smaller denomination notes; that is to say, whereas richer people might perhaps pay a small discount on a Rs. 50 note without great demur, the poorer man is harder hit in paying discount on a note of one rupee. The only real remedy is to increase our outturn of silver coin; the shortage of silver is the cause of all this trouble, and until the facilities for the encashment of notes can be increased, I do not see how we can get rid of these hardships of discounting.

I think some of the speakers this afternoon have rather spoken as if Government had done absolutely nothing in the matter. This is scarcely correct. Turning to the root cause, the shortage of silver, this is an Imperial matter, and I think that any one telling Finance Department of the Government of India that they have done nothing towards meeting the difficulty of the shortage of silver, would be greeted with a sad smile. The Government of India have naturally been unable to publish on the housetops all the daily fluctuations of their currency difficulties; but they have issued *communiqués*, and they have made known what they have done to increase the stock of silver, culminating, as we know, in the recent negotiations with the American Government which have resulted in placing at their disposal very much larger stocks of silver. Therefore, in this and in other ways, they have been endeavouring to meet the main difficulty. We also have been trying to do our best. Here again, the movements of currency within the province are not exactly a provincial affair; they are controlled by the Accountant-General and the Controller of Currency. These two officers have had constantly before them in recent times the problem of how to finance the different district treasuries with silver for the encashment of notes. Mr. Gubbay, Controller of Currency, tells me that during the last few months he has sent no less than 50 lakhs of rupees to different treasuries for this purpose. He is fully conscious of the difficulties and is trying to meet them. Apart from that, Collectors have been issuing a number of notices thus seeking to meet the point mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Hely Hutchison, of publicly explaining the facts. We too sent out a general warning at the beginning of August.

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in the hope of minimizing these evils by the publication of a Government announcement on the subject. I have here a vernacular notice which one Collector has issued regarding facilities for the encashment of dirty notes, and we know that in many districts a great deal has been done to endeavour to bring home to the people what the position is. I do not deny, as Mr. Hely Hutchison has pointed out, that we may be able to do more, and this is a point to which I will certainly be only too glad to pay more attention. In another district—Dacca—the District Officer has been trying to put more cash at the disposal of the post-offices in order to help people in a small way to cash notes and get rupees, and I have reports from other officers of Government who have been working on similar lines.

As regards what the Hon'ble Mr. Hely Hutchison mentioned as to the difference of practice in different districts, I think that his remarks are deserving of further enquiry. I know there has been a certain amount of difference of practice; for instance, in reports which I asked for in connection with this Resolution, one point is raised in which there seems to be a difference of opinion, as to whether, when the amount of cash available is limited, it is better to get it into circulation by giving it to the large employers of labour or purchasers of raw produce such as jute, or whether it is better to give it out in small amounts to the post-offices, just as the Collector of Dacca has been trying to do. The present Accountant-General holds that the latter is the better suggestion; the Collector of Mymensingh has been trying to give rupees to the bigger men to pass into circulation. Something may usefully be done to clear up differences of practice of this kind, by systematizing action more than is the case at present, and I will look into the point. But on receipt of this resolution I received reports from Mr. Gubbay and Mr. Tomkins, and I do not think the position is quite as bad as might have been gathered from some of the speeches this afternoon. Out of 26 districts it is said that notes are in circulation at par in 17. I do not pretend that in every bazar of these 17 districts everybody is getting full value for his notes and that no one is getting less than 16 annas, but I read the report as meaning that the difficulty is not acute in the majority of districts, and that is also borne out by other reports from Collectors, which show that the problem at the present moment is most difficult in the jute districts. I take it from the Hon'ble Mr. Irwin that the trouble is also acute in the tea districts. Collectors, however, say that the situation is improving, and we have direct evidence that if we can push out more silver it will improve much more. The real problem is how to get more silver. That being so, Sir, with every desire to find a remedy, I am doubtful whether the specific recommendation contained in the Resolution to appoint a small Committee of experts would serve any useful purpose. We know the facts; we know that discount is being charged on notes at rates much higher than before; we know that the ryots in many places do not like these small notes, and we know that there are certain features peculiar to this country which make the small paper note a somewhat unpopular medium of circulation; we know all this, but the question is how can we offer a remedy without going into the silver question which is outside our control. The currency problem is an Imperial concern, and if we go up to the Government of India, they will only say that we must take our share with the rest of the country. We know that special remedies have been adopted in special parts of the country; for instance, gold *mohurs* are in circulation in the Punjab, very few of which, as far as I know, have come down here, but the whole matter is an Imperial one to be regulated in the interests of the country as a whole. Therefore, Sir, I do not think we shall gain much by a Committee though I am perfectly willing to have a Committee if the Council wishes it. It may be helpful in focussing the facts before those who control the currency problem, in the hope that they may see some way of giving us greater facilities than they do at present; but I fear that they will tell us that, in the main, the silver question is the root

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of the difficulty, and that while they are tackling that to the best of their ability and with regard to the whole of India they cannot promise to tackle it for us specially to an extent which will entirely remedy the difficulties from which we suffer. I, therefore, put it to the Council that the appointment of a Committee of enquiry will not add very much to the information which we now possess."

The Hon'ble SIR DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"My Lord, I do not know what course the Hon'ble Mr. Irwin will adopt after Sir Henry Wheeler's statement and whether a Committee of experts will be appointed or Government will move of its own motion. But I desire to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that it is not the one-rupee note alone that suffers in this way. The new two-and-a-half rupee note stands in exactly the same position and sometimes gives rise to greater difficulties, for the loss involved is greater. Although there is a slight difference in the appearance and the size, mistakes are often made by the poorer people who suffer more than the educated people. Therefore, whatever steps are taken with regard to the one-rupee notes, should also be taken in respect of the two-and-a-half rupee notes. We do not bring in the question of five and ten-rupee notes because they have been in use for a long time and people like the long suffering eel have got used to paying discount on them."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"My Lord, I desire to thank the Hon'ble Mr. Irwin for bringing up this matter before this Council. I may say this, that he has done a great service by bringing up this resolution which concerns a large mass of the poorer sections of the people, whose grievances have, from time to time, been expressed in the columns of newspapers and also in this Council. My Lord, I am not an expert and do not wish to traverse the grounds that have already been urged by other speakers, but there are one or two points which I wish to submit for the consideration of the Council. If an expert Committee be appointed, will the Government kindly consider the desirability of changing the character of the one-rupee note, of which the paper is so very thin that it wears out after changing half-a-dozen hands? What my friend Sir Sarbadhikari has said is that the poorer people cannot make out the difference between the one and two and-a-half-rupee notes, because the size is practically the same. There is not the same difficulty with regard to the five and ten-rupee notes, as the size is different. Furthermore, the poorer people do not often deal with larger sums than Rs. 10. It may be urged that the size of 50, 20 and 100 rupee notes is the same; but the poorer people seldom handle these notes. The two-and-half and one-rupee notes are handled by them every day, and the size being the same the illiterate people are misled and further as these notes are not of good paper they are easily damaged and no one will take them. May I enquire, my Lord, whether some other coin, say, nickel coins, like the one-anna and two-anna pieces could not be substituted for the rupee note? We are now getting some nice brilliant two-anna nickel pieces which are not damaged or easily soiled. I submit that an expert Committee, although it may be precluded from taking up the larger question of currency, may perhaps go into this particular question and thus minimize the hardship which is felt by the poorer classes. This hardship is not only felt in the mufassal, but also in Calcutta.

Having regard to these facts, I think perhaps an expert Committee might help us in finding out some solution and in recommending some substantial quality of paper, if not the substitution of some suitable metal coin."

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The Hon'ble MR. IRWIN said: —

"My Lord, I do not quite gather from the Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler's speech whether he proposes to accept the resolution or not. I have no wish to press it upon the Government inasmuch as I have given them a loophole. I have recommended the appointment of a small expert Committee, or that Government should take such other steps as they think fit in order to minimize the hardship on the poorer classes. If the Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler can give us an assurance that Government will take such other steps that they may deem advisable, I am quite prepared to withdraw the resolution."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY WHEELER said:—

"My Lord, the attitude of Government in this matter is that we do not think ourselves that much good will result from enquiries by a special Committee, but if it is the general desire of the Council that a Committee should be appointed, we certainly do not wish to oppose it. Its members can certainly meet and discuss the matter, even though we are not sanguine of the results. As regards the facts, there is not very much difference of opinion, and if the Council wants a Committee, then so far as Government is concerned, it can have it. Apart from that, the only other measures that we can take is to press on District Officers the necessity for greater activity in popularising the circulation of notes and explaining the facts. We can suggest greater co-ordination in the practice of different districts, and we can go up to the Government of India and say: 'These are our difficulties; can you give us any more silver, and can you tackle the currency problem in such a way as to afford further relief?' But I am perfectly willing to consider any other suggestions that can be made; and if anyone can put forward any remedies, I will be glad to examine them."

The Hon'ble MR. IRWIN said:—

"My Lord, under the circumstances, after hearing what the Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler has said I would suggest that a small Committee may be appointed. It will have the effect of giving more publicity to the matter from which some benefit might accrue."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 8.

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR moved the following resolution:—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that Head Masters of Government schools in class VII and class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service be admitted to the benefit of a local allowance of Rs. 50 per month at an early date.

He said:—

"The resolution is meant to benefit Head Masters of Government High Schools in Provincial Educational Service and not the Head Masters of Training schools.

Evidently in view of the very heavy responsibility attached to the office of the Head Masters of High schools, Government in January 1915 sanctioned to them a 'duty allowance' of Rs. 50 a month; but, for reason best known to the authorities, Head Masters in Provincial Educational Service have not been admitted to the benefit of the Government order.

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They are admittedly the ablest Head Masters in the Province, and for their proved efficiency they have been placed in charge of the biggest and most important schools in their respective divisions ; they have been taken into the superior service and thus the maximum limit of their monthly salary has been raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 700, but most of these officers having been promoted to Provincial Educational Service in the evening of their career they can hardly expect to rise above its 7th grade, before their retirement.

In respect of pay, class I of Subordinate Educational Service correspond to class VII of the Provincial Educational Service and class II of the former to class VIII of the latter ; but in respect of promotion, the higher classes of Subordinate Educational Service consisting as they do of old officers, offer much greater advantages than the lower classes of Provincial Educational Service in which the officers are mostly very young. Thus a Provincial Educational Service officer placed at the bottom of class VIII will take much longer time to get promotion to class VII than one in Subordinate Educational Service from class II to I. Added to this is the 'duty allowance' which is also counted towards the pension. So that the Head Master who is taken into the Provincial Educational Service in his old age is a great loser in his retirement as much as in the last days of his service.

With a view to remove the injustice it is now recommended that all Head Masters of Government High schools in classes VII and VIII of the Provincial Educational Service be admitted at an early date to the benefit of the duty allowance of Rs. 50 a month like those in Subordinate Educational Service with effect either from the 1st January 1915 or from the date of their appointment to the Head Mastership, whichever is more just. I may add here that this does not refer to the Head Masters of Training schools who, as general Superintendents of the hostels attached to the institutions under their charge, gets a monthly allowance and free quarters ; their exclusion from Government order granting a 'duty allowance' of Rs. 50 a month to each of the Head Masters of Government schools in Subordinate Educational Service does not, therefore, constitute any grievance ; moreover at the time of their appointment to the Provincial Educational Service, they were allowed to supersede many officers.

With these words, I beg to move this Resolution for the consideration of Your Excellency's Council."

The Hon'ble MR. WORDSWORTH said :—

"My lord, the resolution and the Hon'ble Member's speech have drawn attention to an anomaly to which we have been fully alive and which we have been long endeavouring to remove. The Hon'ble Member has, however, disguised the main question by emphasising an incidental, and we hope temporary, feature of the case. If we have, in the same work two services, one higher and one lower, so adjusted that the maximum pay of the lower exceeds the minimum pay of the higher, if our policy is to choose from the lower for promotion to the higher men of experience and ability, and if the higher service offers steady opposition to recruitment to it otherwhere than in the lowest grade, then it is inevitable that there should occur from time to time anomalies. These anomalies are in the situation and they are quite independent of the allowances to which the Hon'ble Member has referred and for the grant of which to certain officers in the higher service he has pleaded. It may make the case clearer if I put my general statement into concrete facts. We have two classes of Government High schools—those attached to colleges and those independent schools at district headquarters. We have two services—the Provincial Service which for this case relates only to Head Masters in grades between Rs. 200—500 and the Subordinate Service in which the pay is Rs. 50—250. And it is the fact that

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schools attached to colleges have been regarded as more important and are supposed to confer a greater degree of prestige on their Head Masters than those independent Zilla Schools at district headquarters. That has been recognised in our organisation. Head Masters of Collegiate schools are placed in the Provincial Service. Head Masters of other Government High schools are placed in the Subordinate Service and therefore it has happened, not frequently, but occasionally, that a Zilla school Head Master who may perhaps be drawing the full pay of his grade, that is Rs. 250 has been appointed to the post of Head Master of a Collegiate school, and has had to commence in the last grade of Rs. 200. That is the situation which we have long deplored and we have long deplored the difference of esteem in which the Head Masters of these two classes of schools have been held. For more than ten years it has been the steady view of the Educational Department that this distinction in prestige should be removed by placing all Head Masters of Government High schools in the Provincial Educational Service. Steps to this end have been taken as part of the larger scheme for the betterment of the whole of secondary school education in this province and this scheme has been put forward and we have made some advance. Only recently we have received despatches from the Government of India and the Secretary of State which show that the case is receiving attention, although I cannot say that the end is in sight. Therefore three years ago when an opportunity was given us by an unexpected windfall from the Government of India, we decided to do something to show our appreciation of the work of the Zilla school Head Masters, as a temporary measure, by giving them a duty allowance. I should mention that promotion in the Subordinate Service is very largely governed by seniority, whereas selection for the post of Head Masters is governed by seniority as also other considerations. So it may happen and so it does happen that the Head Master of a Zilla school finds himself inferior in pay to some Assistant Masters. Pending an opportunity of recognising their superior position by a grant of superior status we secured the consent of the Government of India to a special duty allowance of Rs. 50 a month for Zilla School Head Masters. This allowance was granted in 1915 and is not only a recognition of the arduous duties of Head Masters, but it is also a compensation for the absence of higher status which we think should attach to the post of Zilla school Head Masters and which will so attach in the near future. We have secured this allowance for Zilla School Head Masters as a compensation for not being in the Provincial Service. There are hardly any difficulties and the present Resolution is scarcely one which the Government can accept in its present form. Difficulties have been rare. There have one or two occasions in which Head Masters found themselves in an awkward position. But I am proud to say that when an offer had been made to a master so situated of the alternative of higher status without an increase of pay or perhaps even on less pay in the Provincial Service or lower status with perhaps higher pay in the Subordinate Service, the choice was for the higher status. I am proud that this has been the case and I am proud to believe that this would be the case with the majority of men who are now serving us in the Zilla schools.

"I will ask the Hon'ble mover, on behalf of the Education Department, to accept the assurance that, although their special duty allowances are granted on the understanding that the Head Masters shall not put them forward as obstacles to transfer, deputation or other adminstrative conveniences, the Educational Department is not likely at any time to transfer a master to a post of greater prestige and equal or less pay except with his own consent. I can assure the Hon'ble mover also that if the offer is made, we shall certainly find that the Zilla school Head Masters concerned will gladly accept the higher responsibility and higher prestige. I trust, therefore, that the Hon'ble Member will not press his resolusion to a division."

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The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR said :—

"My lord, I have listened to the statement made by the Hon'ble Member. The point which I have raised before the Members of the Council is a very simple one. True it is that they have got a higher status ; but, as I put it, they are now in the evening of their lives, and therefore, although we are thankful to the Education Department for promoting them to the higher status, still it is a matter for Government to consider whether under the circumstances a few officers who are now old, and who have got promotion, cannot claim the consideration of Government for a duty allowance of Rs. 50 a month. Now, this is a simple issue which I have put before your Lordship's Council. The question is that they are very glad that they have got promotion from Rs. 250 to Rs. 700 ; they are old officers, they cannot enjoy a higher pay in life, and consequently it is a matter of deep consideration for Government to consider whether these few officers, seven or eight in number, are not entitled to claim for an increase even in the shape of a duty allowance or so of Rs. 50 a month.

I am, therefore, obliged to trouble the Members of the Council with the simple point which I have raised, and I trust the Council will consider the point."

A division was then taken with the following result :—

Ayes—17.	*Noes—18.*
The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar, KT.	The Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
" " Mr. Aminur Rahaman.	" " Mr. J. G. Cumming, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" " Babu Siv Narayan Mukharji.	" " Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
" " Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray.	" " Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" " Sir Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, KT., C.I.E.	" " Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O.
" " Rai Debendra Chunder Ghosh Bahadur.	" " Major-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S.
" " Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.	" " Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley.
" " Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.	Mr. F. A. A. Cowley.
" " Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri.	Mr. H. P. Duval.
" " Khan Sahib Aman Ali.	Mr. W. C. Wordsworth.
" " Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray.	Mr. C. F. Payne.
" " Mr. Altaf Ali.	" " Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur, I.S.O.
" " Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.	" " Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
" " Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur.	" " Mr. J. W. Hely Hutchison.
" " Babu Surendra Nath Ray.	" " Mr. W. E. Crum, O.B.E.
" " Mr. K. B. Dutt.	" " Mr. E. B. Eden.
" " Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri.	" " Mr. H. R. A. Irwin, C.I.E.
	" " Mr. W. H. H. Arden-Wood, C.I.E.

The following member abstained from voting :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Provash Chunder Mitter.

The following members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, K.C.
" " Mr. J. Donald, C.I.E.
" " Mr. C. H. Bompas, C.S.I.
" " The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
" " Mr. J. Mackenzie, O.B.E.

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The Hon'ble Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.
" " Babu Brojendra Kishor Ray Chaudhuri.
" " Mr. Arun Chandra Singha.
" " Mr. F. W. Carter, C.I.E., C.B.E.
" " Maulvi Abul Kasem.
" " Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.
" " Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur.
" " Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, C.I.E.
" " Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.

The Ayes being 17 and the Noes 18, the motion was lost.

LIST OF BUSINESS—ITEM No. 9.

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR moved the following resolution :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that, with a view to the proper working of the septic tank latrine installations, the Government do take into consideration the revision of "the Bengal Factories Rules, 1912," now in force in Bengal, in the following manner :—

(1) *add* to clause (*viii*) of rule 19(*1*) the following sub-clause—
"(*c*) it has been certified by the Inspector of Septic Tank Latrine Installations that the requirements referred to in sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) have been duly complied with"; and

(2) in rule 19(*2*), for the word "may", in the two places where it occurs, *substitute* the word "shall".

He said :—

"My Lord, according to the recent circular letter issued by the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, to the Chairman of all Riparian Municipalities, I understand that the water of the Bhagirathi now contains a very large amount of pullution derived from human excreta and it has now been rendered dangerous to use it for drinking purposes and also for cleansing dishes and plates or other vessels used for food, unless the water has first been filtered or boiled. Neglect of these precautions will expose persons to the risk of contracting cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, diarrhœa and other water-borne diseases.

It is very painful for me to recollect the sad incident which took place in our town some years prior to the introduction of the filtered water-supply within the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality. Let me bring to Your Excellency's notice that Mr. Bernard, I.C.S., our beloved Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, his amiable wife and sister-in-law, all suddenly died of cholera on account of the fact that the plates and dishes on which they took their meals were washed with the water of the Hooghly, contaminated with the poisonous bacilli!

Before entering at some length upon the subject-matter of my resolution, I would like to give you a very brief account of the circumstances under which a special Committee was appointed by the Government of Bengal in April, 1904, to examine the working of the septic tank installations in this province.

This was rendered necessary on account of the rapidly increasing number of septic tank latrines which have been erected, specially in connection with the jute mills on the Hooghly river, complaint having been made of the pollution of the river by the discharge of effluents from these tanks.

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Report of the Committee was published in December, 1904, wherein it is written in page 2 under paragraph 4 that "The Committee are not in a position to give a complete and final report."

A number of conclusions were put forward, some admittedly of a provisional character.

Speaking generally, it was believed that means could be found for improving the chemical composition of the effluent, but the danger arising from bacterial pollution would still remain. Suggestions were made that effluents should be used as feed-water for boilers, or carried well out into the mid-stream away from the banks, by suitable pipes.

On the requisition of Government, Dr. G. F. Fowler, D.SC., F.I.C., Consulting Chemist to the Manchester Corporation Rivers Committee, arrived in Calcutta on the 14th January, 1906, and he submitted a report on the septic tanks in Bengal and the purification of sewage, which was published in 1907. I quote the following lines from this printed report for the information of Your Excellency's Council :—

'Now, of all the pollutions that rivers are subjected to, by far the most serious is the addition of sewage, specially in a country like India, where unfiltered river water, taken very near the edge, is the drinking supply of thousands.

'The purest water in the Hooghly in every sense of the term is to be found in the middle of the stream; this water is very pure and shows very little contamination of a dangerous character.

'There is a zone of pollution extending along both banks due to matter put into the river.

'This pollution is largely represented by great increase in the group of bacilli that may be called fæcal in origin, and therefore it is a serious contamination.

'The septic tank effluent is largely responsible for this pollution.

'As the number of septic tanks are on the increase, the amount of pollution will also increase.'

Let me quote the following lines from the valuable book, 'A Manual of the Principles of Sewage Treatment' by Professor Dunbar, Director of the Institute of State Hygiene, Hamburg, which has been translated into English by Dr. H. T. Calvert, M.SC., PH. D., F.I.C., Chief Chemical Assistant, West Riding of Yorkshire :—

'The tank effluents are always putrescent and give rise to foul smells by the escape of gases when they are agitated.'

Again, 'the biological treatment is usually more difficult with septic tank effluent than with fresh sewage.'

'At Hamburg contact beds would be filled six times a day with fresh sewage without yielding an unsatisfactory effluent, whereas they would only take septic sewage twice a day.'

Mr. G. B. Kershaw, who was for more than twelve years Engineer to the Royal Commission on sewage disposal, in his famous work on 'Modern methods of sewage purification' has stated that 'the recent typhoid epidemic at Lincoln arising from a polluted water-supply shows that, even in case of large towns, one weak spot in an apparently satisfactory system may be the direct cause of considerable loss of life and great expense. It is unfortunately the case that the incidence of disease is most marked in the poorer districts of a community, where the inhabitants are least able to resist it.'

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Babu Siv Narayan Mukharji.

'Life' is called in Bengali language 'Jibon' and 'Jibon' also means 'Water.' In a tropical province like Bengal, pure water is a most valuable asset to one's life and Your Excellency is aware of this lamentable fact that many millions of the people on both sides of the Hooghly river are without a filtered water-supply and consequently they are obliged to draw their supply of drinking water from the sacred Bhagirathi.

It is laid down under the Bengal Factories Rules of 1912 that 'the effluent from a septic tank latrine installations shall not be discharged into any river unless—

(*a*) it is clear, free from fæcal odour and non-putrescible, and nitrification has definitely commenced, and

(*b*) it has been sterilized by the addition to each gallon of five grains of fresh chlorinated lime.'

It does not require additional arguments to adduce that some sort of precaution has become urgently necessary, having regard to the present dangerously contaminated condition of the water of the Hooghly, whether, as a matter of practice, the requirements under the Factories Rules referred to above are strictly observed. Therefore I move this Resolution for the kind consideration of Your Excellency's Council."

The Hon'ble BABU SIV NARAYAN MUKHARJI said :—

"My Lord, I hold in my hand two copies of the results of chemical and bacteriological examination of unfiltered water of the Ganges recently supplied to the various Municipalities. Bearing, as they do, the signature of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, these reports assume a character the correctness of which it is impossible to call in question. What we find in them is that the water tested was found to 'contain countless bacteria in '1 c.c., and showed non-resistant type fæcal bacilli in '01 c.c., indicating that it contained such a large amount of fæcal pollution, probably derived from human excreta, as to render it dangerous to use it for drinking purposes, unless it has first been filtered or boiled.' 'Neglect of these precautions,' continues the report, 'will expose persons to the risk of contracting cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, diarrhœa and other water-borne diseases,' and conclude with the following warning : 'In every case the attention of the whole population should be called, if necessary by beat of drum, to the present dangerously contaminated condition of the river water.'

It would, I feel sure, be no revelation to the Hon'ble Members if, with Your Lordship's permission, I were to make the assertion that the Ganges adds to its character of usefulness a degree of sanctity in the estimation of the Hindus not unlike that of the Tiber and of the Nile in the pristine days of Rome and Egypt. It supplies drinking water to the inhabitants of all riparian towns and villages. For all culinary and other household purposes its water is generally used not only by people living on its banks, but by men from the interior, who, after immersion in it on auspicious days and festive occasions, carry its water home for purposes of worshipping their household deities. The feeling of gratefulness in the Hindus has at all times found expression in their readiness to deify propitious and ministrant forces of Nature. It is to this spirit that the apotheosis of the Ganges is to be attributed. 'To the simple,' writes Sister Nivedita, 'the Ganges is completely mother! Does she not give life and food? To the pious she is the bestower of purity and as each bather steps into her flood he stoops tenderly to place a little of the water on his head, craving pardon with words of salutation for the touch of his foot.' 'The incomparable Ganges!' exclaims Oscar Browning, 'worthy of all the

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worship which has been paid to it'. In a truly poetic vein he adds: 'He who has once been conquered by the fascination of its waters will not cease to yearn for them so long as he lives.' I am afraid I shall be repeating a truism when I say that the old law-givers of India were not blind to the part played by water in the human economy, nor to the necessity of preserving its purity. We find in the Institutes of Vishnu the broad general injunction: 'A man must not throw any impure substance into water.'

'Rivers,' according to Dr. Parke, 'are capable of a certain amount of self-purification by natural means.' 'River waters,' writes Sir Pardey Lukis, 'are constantly liable to pollution by men and animals. If it were not for the beneficent purifying work of oxygen, rivers in this country would soon become little more than open sewers.' But a vast sewer the river has become by the discharge into it of the effluents from the septic tanks of about 40 mills in this part of Bengal alone, each mill employing three to four thousand workmen and coolies. We can never believe that the pollution of this sacred river can ever be regarded with equanimity by any Indian, far less by any Hindu gentleman, even if expert opinion had gone to show that the septic tank effluents were chemically pure and bacteriologically innocuous.

Looking back to the genesis of the septic tank movement in this Province we find that at the instance of the Sanitary Board a Committee was appointed in April, 1904, to report on the working of the then existing septic tank installations in the Bengal mills, and on the 'means which should be adopted to render the system efficient and free from objection.' The resolution further directed: 'If discharges into the river is permitted the Committee should report the conditions which they consider necessary in order that this may be done without detriment to the public health.' Now, Sir, the discharge into the river was permitted with the result that, in spite of widespread opposition at the time, mostly on religious, yclept sentimental grounds, and in spite of the apprehension entertained about the effluents from septic tanks proving dangerous for want of proper precautionary measures and sufficient safeguards, the abuse has been allowed to continue for nearly a decade and half till it has reached alarming proportions. I fully understand that this is a strong indictment against septic tank installations; but it is for this Council to determine whether it is well-merited or not. I do not know which of the three systems of septic tank installation mentioned in Messrs. Notter and Firth's excellent treatise on Hygiene is in vogue in the several mills in this Province, but the fact remains that the filtrates or effluents from the several tanks have become highly objectionable from a hygienic and sanitary point of view. In England the Rivers Pollution Acts of 1876 and 1890, prohibit the pollution of any stream or river by allowing crude sewage to flow into it. Here in India, though the system of septic installations has been introduced to prevent pollution, doubts are entertained as to whether complete care is taken to go the whole hog so far as the processes connected with the chemical treatment of sewage are concerned. I have under the circumstances no hesitation in appealing to the benevolent sympathy of Your Lordship's Government, and trust that the revision of the Bengal Factories Rules, 1912, as recommended, will be effected. I have under the circumstances great pleasure in supporting the motion of the Hon'ble Rai M. C. Mitra Bahadur."

The Hon'ble SIR NILRATAN SARKAR said:—

"My Lord, the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend involves two important questions of sanitation: *first*, the question of the disposal of the sewage, and *second*, the question of river pollution.

As regards the question of the disposal of sewage by what is called the anaerobic method, most of the authorities are agreed that if that method is followed with proper precautions, sewage might be considerably purified.

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But the method consists of a series of chemical, mechanical and biological processes, each of which requires the constant attention of some competent assistants. Dr. Fowler, who, as we all know, is an expert in these matters, in a paper which he read before the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography in Berlin in 1909, insisted upon three important conditions, amongst others, for the attainment of successful results: *first*, a particular temperature; *second*, a particular quantity of water; and *third*, an efficient condition of the mechanical arrangements. He said also, in connection with temperature, that whereas in the tropics there are in the temperature certain favourable conditions for the early purification of the offensive substances, there is also some source of danger in the high temperature prevailing there; and as regards water, he insisted upon a minimum quantity of five gallons per head of the users. Then, as regards the effluent, he advocated, as he indicated by experiments, subsequent percolation and filtration; and he said that after four repeatitions of the filtration process of the same liquid, he could reduce the objectionable bacilli from one million to 449 colonies. This shows that even after very careful filtration, they are not altogether removed from the effluent. Then he had to fall back upon chemical antisceptics and he advocated hypochlorites. At that time, he was not whole-hearted in his support as regards the addition of these chemicals for this particular object; he suggested in fact that every effort should be made to produce an effluent by ordinary filtration processes of the highest possible purity. It would be unsafe to assume in the absence of the exact knowledge that the complex effluent imperfectly oxidised by natural agencies could be rendered harmless by the action of hypochlorites. Then he says that the admission of hypochlorite of lime might also have injurious effects on the microscopic or plankton life of the river, the results of which are not easy to foresee.

He insists upon the effluents being produced in properly constructed and properly managed installations, and further their being treated for a period of two hours in an isolation tank before admission to a stream.

His conclusion was:—"Where there is danger of bacterial pollution at the outfall, it is advisable where possible to utilise the effluent for flushing latrines. When the procedure is impossible sterilisation by hypochlorites can be accomplished and if certain precautions are taken no difficulties need arise at the outfall on this account.

It will be admitted that a complicated plant like what is described by Dr. Fowler is likely to go wrong at least in some parts in the course of time; and it requires constant care and attention to keep it in efficient order. Further, nothing like the *laborator* precision observed by Dr. Fowler could be expected in a big plant installed anywhere.

Now, as regards my second point, viz., that of river pollution, I may be permitted to state that after careful observations I found that the river water is highly polluted particularly in the portion of the river lying between Hooghly and Barrackpur, from which different samples of water were taken and examined bacteriologically during the last fortnight. The examinations showed a very bad state of pollution. In some samples, we could find five hundred colonies of bacilli growing in the course of the 24 hours. There were two of the worst kinds that produce disease. The observations were confined to the particular area, I mean the area extending from Hooghly on one side to Palta on the other. I am perfectly convinced that the water there is unsuitable for drinking purposes, in fact it is dangerous.

As regards the sources of this pollution, there must be many. There was an enquiry held regarding the matter in 1909. I have carefully read Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Clemesha's report. I quite agree with him when

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he attaches the blame to some of the *khals* and *creeks* carrying sullage from the interior into the river. I agree also as regards the pollution caused by the boatmen and the brickfield coolies. I do not, however, see how he forgot to say anything, good, bad or indifferent, as regards about eighty septic installations on both sides of the river at that time. Be that as it may, I do not myself say that the septic tanks in the mills are solely responsible for the miserable state of the river at the present time, as there are many other sources of infection. But, at the same time, I believe that it is time that a thorough enquiry should be held into the state of things in this country; and in the meantime, to be on the safe side, where the margin of safety is so slender, I should certainly pray that the effluents of the septic tanks in the mills should be deviated away from the river and used for other purposes. There are various purposes for which this effluent could be utilised. I might mention some of them; at least when the water looks quite pure, it may be safely used for feeding the boilers. I know, of course, the coolies in the mills would object to this; but if the effluent be first allowed to flow into something like a big basin or tank and then it is pumped from the other side of the tank, I think the objection would disappear. Then, it may also be used for irrigation; I admit, however, that this is only possible for eight months in the year. Then again when sufficiently oxidised the effluent need not be very offensive and if it is collected in big tanks, it may form a very good pond for fish culture. That is the biological method adopted in many parts of the world for the disposal of sewage. On a small scale it prevailed in old towns like Dacca, where there were cess-pools in which there were always some big fish growing.

Then drainage of the riparian area is one of the most important questions that will confront us within a short time.

As regards the tank scheme, it may appear rather strange, but it has been carefully calculated that a tank one acre in area would be sufficient for the sewage of a population of six hundred persons; and if such sewage has been previously subjected to a liquifying process in anaerobic tanks, one such tank should suffice for the sewage of ten times this population. However, these are questions which are to be decided by experts and I can only suggest. The question of river pollution is becoming a very urgent question, and it is my prayer that a Commission be appointed to investigate into the whole thing. I am as much interested in the industrial development of the land as in the public health of the Province; I believe that industrial development and public health must co-operate with one another for the good of the Province, and ultimately for the good of humanity. None of these can be neglected; factories will multiply in the near future. It will not do to say that we do not want to accommodate the factories in the interests of the public health; on the other hand difficult problems of sanitation in connection with factories must be solved, without neglecting important sanitary questions."

[At this stage the Hon'ble Member had to conclude his remarks, he having reached the time-limit.]

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR of Burdwan said :—

"My Lord, at this hour of the day, it is not my intention to detain the Council for very long. But I shall make some general observations on some of the points raised by the speakers at the end of my speech. I should, however, at the very outset say that Government are ready to accept the second amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Member. It is already the duty of the Septic Tank Inspector to inspect septic tanks and latrine installations, and there can be no objection whatever in changing the rule so as to make it clear that this is one of his prescribed duties.

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As regards the first amendment, I am inclined to think that the Hon'ble Mover has perhaps not fully understood the object and scope of the rule, which he has just read out. This rule simply lays down the condition which must be fulfilled and the breach of which renders the occupier and manager of the mill liable to prosecution and punishment. There is no need whatever for the certificate that these conditions are being fulfilled. If the Inspector finds at the time of his inspection that the rule is being observed and that the effluent is clear, odourless and properly sterilized, there is no need for further action. If, on the other hand, he finds that the rule is not being observed, he makes a report and administrative action is then taken. For instance, notices are issued to the mills ordering them to make proper arrangements for the purity of effluent, or the Magistrate is directed to give a warning, or if the mill authorities do not take that warning, a prosecution may be instituted. It will make no difference if the Inspector is required to give a certificate to the effect that the effluent is clear, free from odour and sterilised by chlorination. Such a certificate would not only be superfluous, but might even be positively mischievous, for the mill manager having his certificate might become careless and not see that the effluent is regularly purified. Again, such a certificate might not have a continuing effect. It would only refer to the state of things as the Inspector found them at the time of his visit. It would be no guarantee that the effluent was properly sterilised after his visit. Government, therefore, while sympathising with the object of the Hon'ble Mover, which is to secure the purification of effluent, do not consider the amendment necessary. Government are anxious that there should be no pollution from septic tanks, and while the matter is receiving the close attention of Government they fail to see how the amendment proposed can serve any useful purpose, and on this account they are unable to accept this part of the motion.

Now I wish to turn to certain points raised by the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution as well as subsequent speakers. The Hon'ble Mover very justly points out the present state of the river Bhagirathi near the place where he hails from. On the other hand, in moving this resolution, he has laid more stress on the fact that the present condition of the river water is largely, if not mainly, due to the pollution caused by the septic tanks. Now, my lord, that is not the fact. In reply to an unstarred question by the Hon'ble Siv Narayan Mukharji at this very meeting in which he asked whether such contamination is due mainly, if not largely, to the discharge from the septic installations in the several jute mills on both banks of the river, Government has replied that so far as they are aware they are advised that this is not so. We all know that all along the river banks from Hooghly down to Serampore, there are unfortunately epidemics of cholera. But I would have been a little more cautious if I had been the Chairman of the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality in making this accusation, in view of the fact that it has already been brought to the notice of the Government that the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality, possessing, as it does, a water-works, was unable to work it or worked it in such a way that for the neglect of that alone there was an epidemic of cholera in Hooghly-Chinsura.

My lord, the Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar has pointed out in his able speech—to which I shall make some reference later on—that the river water is unsuitable for various reasons. The sources of pollution are many—sullage coming through *khals* and creeks; due to boatmen, due to coolies working on the brickfields—and all these combine to make the present state of the water of the Bhagirathi undesirable as it is to be found between Barrackpore and Hooghly.

Another thing, Sir, has been mentioned by the Hon'ble Babu Siv Narayan Mukharji. I am sorry, however, my Lord, that I could not follow his speech thoroughly. Evidently the circular which was recently issued by the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, warning the people living on the banks of the

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Rai R. C. Pal Bahadur.

Bhagirathi, not to use this dangerously contaminated water, has led to a certain amount of misunderstanding and misapprehension. As I have already said, Government as at present advised do not think that any serious, or, in fact, any contamination is due, to any extent, to the discharge from the septic tanks. That being so, I think the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal was perfectly justified in issuing a circular to these rural municipalities, especially those near the riverside, to warn people against the dangerous condition of the water. It is possible that the language used by him might have been misunderstood by some people, and that the condition of the river having been notified to the people by beat of drums might have caused some unnecessary excitement. Be that, however, as it may, the main point is that while I have already agreed, on behalf of Government, to accept the second part of this motion, I have explained why Government are unable to accept the first part of the motion, and I think it my duty to disabuse the minds of those Hon'ble Members who have spoken on the subject as well as the other members of Your Excellency's Council of the fact that the contamination of the Bhagirathi, although it does exist, is due to other reasons than the septic tanks. We are in a position to say that in certain cases there may have been leakages owing to certain septic tanks not having been properly worked; but it is no doubt that the present condition of the river is due to several causes combined, and not to the septic tanks, as is the general idea that some of the members have got in their minds.

I shall now turn to some of the points raised by the Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar. I do not propose to discuss at any length the question he has raised about the Commission or Committee; on the suggestion he has made of utilising the effluent for feeding boilers or for purposes of irrigation or for making fish culture out of the septic effluent. This is a matter which will no doubt receive the attention of Government in due time; but as it is beyond the scope of this resolution, I shall dismiss it for the moment. There is no doubt that the Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar can do a great deal with effluents; but at present we have got to keep the septic tanks that we have in proper order; and I may assure the Council that the matter is receiving the closest attention of Government. I hope, therefore, that the Hon'ble Mover of this resolution will accept the proposal made by the Government on the subject."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"My lord, I have listened with great interest to the instructive speech of the Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar. I find that he has discoursed at length on the subject of river pollution and I believe that my friend—I may be permitted to suggest—will some day bring up a resolution particularly with reference to this matter so that we might press the necessity for the appointment of a Committee.

With reference to this resolution itself, what I find is this, that the Hon'ble Member in charge seems to be disinclined to accept the first part of the resolution. When I came to this Council, I had not a copy of the Factory Rules with me, but I have now got a copy, and I do not know what possible objection there can be to accepting the first part of this resolution. There is a rule, viz., 19 (3) which enjoins that the effluent from a septic tank or latrine shall not be discharged into the river unless certain processes which are given there are gone through. My Hon'ble friend has suggested that there should be an Inspector who shall personally see that it is properly treated before it is discharged into the river. It may be suggested that the mill authorities will look to that, but with regard to that, my lord, I may state that we have got municipal rules in Calcutta which require the owners or occupiers of houses to do certain things and the authorities do not always rely on the assurance of the owners or occupiers on the present case, also I do not think that we should rest content with mill owners' assurances."

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Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan; Rai R. C. Pal Bahadur; Rai M. C. Mitra Bahadur.

The MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN (interrupting) said :—

"My lord, there are Inspectors who inspect septic tanks."

The Hon'ble RAI RADHA CHARAN PAL BAHADUR said :—

"My lord. I know that there are Inspectors, but the object of this amendment is that on every occasion before the contents are discharged into the river, the Inspector should see that they have been properly treated. My lord, it may entail some additional cost, but it will not press very heavily on the rich jute mill owners on both sides of the river. I do not see, therefore, what is the harm in adopting this suggestion. When Government has framed its rule, all we want, on behalf of our community, is that it this process is regularly gone through before the effluent is discharged into the river. Government should not leave it entirely to the mill assistants with casual inspections by the Inspector. Your Lordship is perhaps well aware that there is a large volume of public feeling against the installation of septic tanks and the discharge of their effluent to the river. It is an old old cry; and there is a strong public feeling that many of the diseases, specially the epidemics such as cholera, dysentery, etc., and other waterborne diseases, are due, I do not say mainly but to a large extent, to the discharge from the septic tanks. I know, my lord, that one of the *ex*-Members of the Executive Council of this Presidency, viz., Raja Kisori Lal Gossain, from his place in the British Indian Association urged upon the attention of Government the necessity of closer attention to this matter, if not the closing or at least the diversion of the contents of septic tanks to the fields. The grievances of the people have been pressed on many occasions on the attention of Government. I hope at least the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, who, although now annexed to the Government, belongs primarily to us, will take the matter into his consideration and will induce the Government to remove this danger to the people by instituting proper control over the septic tank installation until some measure is devised to divert the contents as suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar."

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR said :—

"My lord, in moving this resolution I have come forward to represent the grievances of those people who live on the two sides of the river. These are not imaginary grievances which I have put before the Council. Every morning or every evening when people go to bathe in the river they feel this difficulty. These considerations led me to come to Your Excellency's Council and to represent the grievances of the people by submitting a resolution. The resolution is, as I have said, a very modest one. You have Inspectors of Septic Tank Installations. The Inspector is required under the rules to submit a certificate, but then his certificate is simply to the effect—I recently inspected the factory noted above. He goes occasionally, inspects the factories and mills, and submits a report. I wish, my lord, that that certificate should be given before the actual nuisance is committed. I expected that the Government Member in charge, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, would sympathise with me and allow this, a very modest resolution, to be passed.

Now, so far as the merits of the resolution go, it appears that the resolution only says that an Inspector should carefully see that the requirements of that section, viz., section 19, are complied with and nothing more. It is the duty of the Inspector to do it, and I press upon the consideration of the Government Member in charge, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, to consider whether these duties should not be performed in the way suggested in my resolution. It is for these reasons that I moved this resolution. There you have the Inspector and you require him to submit a report. Why not do it in such a way that there will be greater control over the working of the septic tanks? Of course, we understand,

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The President; Rai M. C. Mitra Bahadur; Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

my lord, that the Mill Manager or Superintendent inspects the work; but my view was—and I still retain it—that the Government Inspector should actually see that the work was properly done. According to the suggestions made in my resolution, there will be some control over the pollution of the river water. Larger questions have been discussed in the Council, and I am sorry to find that the Chairman of the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality has been rebuked for the neglect of his work. I do admit, my lord, that there has been neglect on the part of the Chairman of the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality; but in moving this resolution I never expected a review of the work of the Chairman from the Hon'ble Member in charge, because before the water-works were introduced in Hooghly there was an outbreak of cholera. Since the introduction of water-works, I submit, there have been no such epidemics."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN (interrupting) said :—

"That is not a fact. What I said was that even after the introduction of the water-works, owing to the stoppage of water-supply due to some defects in the water-works, cholera broke out."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"The Hon'ble Member will have an opportunity of replying later on."

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR (continuing) said :—

"My lord, I will not deal with this question. The Hon'ble Member will perhaps excuse me for referring to the observations which he made. But whatever it may be, that is the resolution I have submitted before the Council.

As regards the second part of the resolution, I am thankful, my lord, to the Hon'ble Member in charge for his kindly allowing this part to be accepted because it will be of some help. The resolution suggests that the inspection should be made as a matter of course and not as a matter of option. I do not like to waste the time of the Council by discussing further on the merits or to go back upon the remarks which have been made by the Hon'ble Member in charge, and I only pray that this Council will consider the first part of my resolution."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said :—

My lord, I am not quite clear whether the Hon'ble Member wishes to press his resolution. As I have stated, the Government are quite willing to accept the second portion of his resolution, but I should like to make a few observations. I have already said that the attention of Government has been drawn to these septic-tank installations; that the Government are going to give their closest attention to this matter, and that the reason why Government do not wish to accept the first portion is because they think it to be superfluous and that by the acceptance of the wording it might easily be possible for some of the mill-owners to evade the very thing which the Hon'ble Member wished to be rectified.

Now, as regards the rebuke that I am guilty of having given to the Hon'ble Mover I think that I was justified for the simple reason that the Hon'ble Mover was not only trying to point out to this Council that cholera and other epidemics which unfortunately prevailed in Hooghly and the adjoining places were mainly and solely due to the construction of the septic tanks, but what is more, he wanted to prove that cholera broke out in Hooghly before the water-works came to be installed there; whereas, as a matter of fact, Government have got authoritative opinion that for the water-works not having been properly worked by the Municipality, of which the Hon'ble Member happens to be the Chairman, the Municipality was really responsible for an outbreak of cholera. I think, therefore, that I was perfectly justified, on behalf of Government, in mentioning that matter to the Hon'ble

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The President.

Mover in my speech. Government are quite willing to accept the second portion, as I have already stated."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan has explained that Government are quite prepared to act upon the second of the two amendments proposed in his resolution. They are not, however, prepared to act upon the first of the two amendments. Two courses are, therefore, open to the Hon'ble Mover—either to withdraw his resolution or else to press his resolution to a division."

The Hon'ble RAI MAHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA BAHADUR said :—

"May I be allowed to put the two parts of the resolution separately? If the Government does not accept the second portion, because I press for the first portion, I shall have no other alternative but to withdraw the resolution."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"As I have already mentioned the Government are prepared to act upon the second part and that has been clearly stated. With regard to the first part of the resolution, Government are not prepared to act upon it and I understand that the Hon'ble Mover desires a division to be taken upon it.

I would put it more clearly. If the Hon'ble Mover wishes to take a vote upon the first portion, it will not alter the decision of Government. The Government are prepared to act upon the second part. The only effect, so far as the Government are concerned, of the division will be to decide whether the Council as a whole or a majority of the Council are in favour of acting upon the first portion."

A division was then taken with the following result :—

Ayes—16.

The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar.
" " Mr. Aminur Rahman.
" " Mr. Provash Chunder Mitter.
" " Babu Shib Narayan Mukharji.
" " Sir Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, Kt., C.I.E.
" " Rai Debender Chunder Ghose Bahadur.
" " Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur.
" " Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.
" " Mr. M. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri.
" " Khan Sahib Aman Ali.
" " Mr. Altaf Ali.
" " Babu Akhil Chandra Datta.
" " Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur.
" " Babu Surendra Nath Ray.
" " Mr. K. B. Dutt.
" " Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.

Noes—18.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
" " Mr. J. G. Cumming, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" " Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
" " Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" " Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O.
" " Major-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S.
" " Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley.
" " Mr. F. A. A. Cowley.
" " Mr. H. P. Duval.
" " Mr. W. C. Wordsworth.
" " Mr. C. F. Payne.
" " Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur, I.S.O.
" " Sir Rajendra Nath Mukherji, K.C.I.E.
" " Mr. W. H. H. Arden-Wood, C.I.E.
" " Mr. J. W. Hely Hutchinson.
" " Mr. W. E. Crum, C.B.E.
" " Mr. E. B. Eden.
" " Mr. H. R. A. Irwin, C.I.E.

Adjournment.

The following members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, K.C.
" " Mr. J. Donald, C.I.E.
" " Mr. C. H. Bompas, C.S.I.
" " the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
" " Mr. J. Mackenzie, O.B.E.
" " Raja Hrishikesh Laha, C.I.E.
" " Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray.
" " Babu Brojendra Kishor Ray Chaudhuri.
" " Mr. Arun Chandra Singha.
" " Mr. F. W. Carter, C.I.E., C.B.E.
" " Maulvi Abul Kasem.
" " Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq.
" " Babu Bhabendra Chandra Ray.
" " Rai Sri Nath Ray Bahadur.
" " Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, C.I.E.
" " Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar.

The Ayes being 16 and the Noes 18 the motion was lost.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

A. M. HUTCHISON.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal and
Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Council (Offg.).

CALCUTTA ;
The 23rd September, 1918.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in the Answer to Question No. XXXIX.)

Conference of Presidents of Panchayats and Chairmen of Union Committees.

Dacca, 28th July, 1917.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

The Conference was convened at the request of many Presidents of Panchayats and Chairmen of Union Committees with the object of discussing various important matters relating to their work. All the Presidents and Chairmen of Dacca District were invited and also such members of Panchayats and Union Committees as expressed a special wish to attend. The Government officers present included the Subdivisional officers and Circle officers of the district, the Director and other officers of the Agricultural Department, and the Deputy Inspector-General and several other Police officers. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell and Sir Henry Wheeler, Members of the Executive Council, Mr. L. Birley, C.I.E., and Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley, I.C.S., were also present during a part of the proceedings. The total number of persons present is estimated at over 800.

The proceedings were held in a large open godown at the farm-steading of the Government Farm at Manipur, Dacca. Before the ordinary business commenced the Panchayats had been met outside the Farm by the Director and other officers of the Agricultural Department, who conducted them round the Farm explaining the nature and objects of the work in progress.

The Conference opened with a brief speech by the Chairman welcoming the Presidents and thanking them for their invaluable help in the administration of the district. The Chairman also pointed out that time was limited and requested the speakers to be brief, to keep strictly to the point and to base their remarks on their own actual experience.

1. The first resolution was proposed by Babu Lal Mohan Bhattacharjya, President Panchayat and Chairman, Hasara Union, and run thus :—

"It should be permissible for a Union Committee to grant, once a year, a bonus to a dafadar or chaukidar who has rendered specially useful service in connection with Union Committee work. The amount of such bonus should be not less than Rs. 12 and not more than Rs. 30."

The mover said that from his experience of last year's work he found the help of the chaukidars very useful for the supervision of the Union Committee roads and reserved tanks, for the service of notices of meetings and notices of sales of pounds and in many other ways. The formation of Union Committees has increased the work of the chaukidars without giving a corresponding increase in their pay. Chaukidars should therefore get an increment of pay: but this cannot be given from Chaukidari funds. It would, therefore, be a stimulus to Union Committees if they were authorised to grant a bonus to chaukidars who have done useful work for the Committees.

Babu Hara Lal Saha, President Panchayat of Amta Union, supported the resolution but suggested that the fines realised from chaukidars should be utilised for the purpose of rewarding them for their service to Union Committees.

Babu Aswini Kumar Chaudhury, President Panchayat of Harirampur Union, and Rai Saheb Pramatha Nath Ghose, President Panchayat of Jaslong Union, agreed with the President Panchayat of Amta.

Mr. D. M. Sen pointed out that there was some misapprehension in the amendment proposed by the President Panchayat of Amta. He remarked that the Union Committee fund was quite separate from the Chaukidari Reward Fund, which is maintained from the fines of chaukidars.

The general feeling was in favour of the resolution as drafted.

2. The second resolution was proposed by Babu Debendra Kumar Bose, President Panchayat and Chairman of Union Committee at Dhipur, and was as follows :—

"That when necessary a clerk should be appointed to assist the Chairman in the work of the Union Committee and the President in the work of the Panchayat; that the pay of the clerk should not exceed Rs. 10 per month and should be met from (1) any grant given by Government for that purpose, (2) the funds of the Union Committee."

The mover began by saying that the double functions of Chairman and President have increased the clerical work in a Union. The Chairman is required to correspond

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frequently with the District Board, to regulate the office work of the Union Committee according to the Circulars and orders received from the D. B., to check accounts, etc., while as President he has to regularly keep notes of processes served, to report the result of local enquiries under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, to compile jute forecasts, etc. All this work certainly makes a clerk necessary. He proposed that in all Unions where Union Committees have been established one-third of the clerk's pay should be met from Union Committee funds and the balance should be provided by Government and that in those Unions where there are no Union Committees the whole may be met by Government. The resolution was supported by Babu Prakash Chandra Gupta, Member of the Jinardi Union Committee.

Rai P. M. Basu Bahadur, President Panchayat and Chairman of Betka Union, suggested that the pay of the clerk should be at least Rs. 20, which would enable a really good man to be engaged and his services should be utilised as Tehsil Panchayat. He added that a bad or inferior man would be only a source of trouble to the Chairman.

Rai Sahib Pramatha Nath Ghose suggested Rs. 15 as the pay of the post and objected to the transfer of the work to the Tehsil Panchayat and to the abolition of the post of Tehsil Panchayat.

Babu Jogesh Chandra Sen supported Rai P. M. Basu Bahadur's proposal but suggested Rs. 15 as the pay of the post.

Babu Man Mohan Chakravarty, President Panchayat of Bahar, objected to the Tehsil Panchayat being paid a fixed salary instead of commission.

Babu Nishi Kanta Mukherji remarked that Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 ought to be sufficient as men are available in villages on this pay, *e.g.*, Postmasters. He added that the clerk should be altogether separate from the Tehsil Panchayat.

Mr. S. G. Hart, Chairman of the Conference, said that after consulting the opinion of the various Committees as to local conditions the most fitting arrangements could be made. There would be no need for hard-and-fast rules.

3. The third resolution was proposed by Babu Lal Mohan Bose, President and Chairman of the Union Committee, Rajanagar, viz. :—

"That section 22 of the Chaukidari Act should be amended by inserting after the words 'ten per cent.,' the words 'or with the sanction of the District Magistrate not exceeding 12½ per cent.'"

The mover said that in realising Chaukidari tax the Tehsil Panchayat has to visit every rate-payer's house and has to devote almost his whole time and attention to the work. It is the practice in villages that rate-payers never go to the Tehsil Panchayat's house to pay their taxes. But indiscriminate issue of distress warrants in every case of default would cause great hardship to poor people who are generally ignorant of law and procedure. Ten per cent. on the collections is rather low remuneration for the whole time services of a Tehsil Panchayat. He proposed that the present legal maximum should be raised to 122 per cent. with a reservation that this extra 22 per cent. may be granted in Unions where the collection is over 97 per cent. of the assessment.

Rai Saheb P. M. Ghose, President Panchayat of Jaslong Union supported the resolution.

The feeling of the meeting was strongly in favour of increasing the remuneration of the Tehsil Panchayat.

4. The fourth resolution was proposed by Babu Kali Kumar Banerjee, President Panchayat and Chairman of Union Committee at Baherak :—

"Panchayats should uniformly adopt the principle of first making a list of all persons in the Union who can afford Re. 1 a month and levying the balance from the remaining assessees proportionately to their income and property within the Union."

The mover remarked that in order to make a fair assessment, it is desirable to have an accurate account of the circumstances and property to be protected of all persons in the Union and in order that the wealthier people may be assessed according to their circumstances and that the poorer people may get equitable relief, the principle should be followed of first ascertaining the people who are most well-to-do or who pay income-tax and then assessing the remaining residents according to their circumstances.

Rai Saheb P. M. Ghose proposed an amendment that as the law provides that every one who is able to pay half an anna per month should be taxed, the assessment list should be prepared by first ascertaining who can pay half an anna per month and then proceeding upwards ending with the wealthiest persons.

Mr. D. M. Sen, Subdivisional Officer, North Sadar, pointed out that under the Local Self-Government Act the Committee can impose assessment up to Rs. 60 per annum and that there is a likelihood of the maximum assessment under the Chaukidari Act also being enhanced.

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5. The fifth resolution ran thus :—

"That cordial co-operation between the Police and the Panchayats being essential to good district administration, it should be ordered that, though the Panchayats should be the eyes and ears of the Police, they are not to be treated as subordinates but as fellow-workers for the common good and the Thana officer should be their friend and guide."

The resolution was proposed by Babu Nripati Ranjan Ray, Chairman of Subhadya Union Committee, who said that the Police are necessary for preserving peace in the country but the proportion of Police officers to the population in Bengal is only 1 per 2,000. Unless the Panchayats, as representatives of the people, co-operate with the Police, it is impossible for the Police to detect criminals and to preserve the peace. If the Panchayats work as the eyes and ears of the Police then only can the Police preserve peace in the country. He added that Police officers are brothers, friends and kinsmen and there will be no real co-operation if the Panchayats keep aloof from the Police. He also said that co-operation did not mean subordination. Police officers are public servants and are bound to serve the public. They, on their part, ought to be grateful for the great help they receive from the Panchayats.

Maulvi S. Siddiq, President Panchayat of Atabo, supported the resolution saying that the common object both of the Police and of the Panchayat is the same and as it is impossible for a Sub-Inspector to have full information concerning everything in his vast elaka it is incumbent on the Panchayat to co-operate with the Police.

Rai Saheb P. N. Ghose supported the resolution. Babu Hara Lal Saha, President Panchayat of Amta, objected to the word "guide" in the resolution as being inconsistent with the first part of the resolution which says that the Police are to co-operate with the Panchayats.

Mr. S. G. Hart, as Chairman of the Conference, remarked that Panchayats have not the same experience and are laymen in the work in which Police officers should be considered as experts as they devote to that work the whole of their time and thought. It is therefore right that Panchayats should look to the local Police officers for guidance.

6. The President Panchayat and Chairman of Tetuljhora Union proposed the sixth resolution, viz. :—

"That the functions of the Panchayat and of the Union Committee should be combined in a single body of which the majority of the members should be elected."

The mover remarked that with the amalgamation the collection work would be combined in the same person which will accelerate the collection both of Chaukidari and of Union Committee taxes. It would also enable the Committee to allot to such member a separate area, like a Headman's area, in which he would be responsible for all work connected with roads, wells, etc. The work of the Union Committee would thus be divided among the members instead of it being all done by one or two men. Panchayats have not been elected heretofore, and one advantage of amlagamation would be that the majority of the Panchayats would be elected by the people. Another effect would be that the chaukidar would work under one person only, which is impossible where the President Panchayat and Chairman are two separate persons.

Babu T. C. Chakravarty of Saturia in supporting the resolution remarked that amalgamation would obviate the friction which will be inevitable with two separate bodies in the same Union.

The resolution was unanimously accepted.

7. Rai Saheb Pramatha Nath Ghose, President Panchayat of Jaslon Union, proposed the seventh resolution, viz. :—

"That Panchayats should be invested with power to try petty civil and criminal cases, provided that such powers should not be exercised unless a quorum of at least three members is present."

The mover advocated the system of Village Courts and said that unless more power is given to Panchayats they are practically useless."

Babu A. K. Chaudhury, President Panchayat of Harinarayanpur, supporting the resolution said that by local trial of cases expenses will be reduced and touts will be deprived of opportunities of mischievous interference. The Panchayats will be well acquainted with the parties and with the touts; so it will be easy for them to find out the truth. The mover also suggested the conferment of powers on Panchayats to try civil suits up to the value of Rs. 50.

Babu Debendra Kumar Bose supported the resolution.

Babu Jogendra Nath Banerjee, President Panchayat of Aralia Union, supported the resolution and suggested that no Pleaders or Muktears should be allowed to appear in Village Courts.

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Rai Saheb Pramatha Nath Ghose remarked that Pleaders and Muktears must be allowed to appear as all accused persons should be given an opportunity of defending themselves.

The feeling of the meeting was strongly in favour of the establishment of Village Courts.

8. Rai Saheb Behari Lal Dhar, President of Matuail Union, proposed the eighth resolution :—

"That Panchayats should be empowered to order persons to remove water-hyacinth from waterways passing through or by the side of their land; on their failure, to have the work done, and realise the cost from the defaulters."

The Rai Saheb described vividly the troubles caused by these aquatic weeds and the damage done to the crops and to the fish. He advocated legislation on the above lines which he thought should be widened by inserting after the word "land", the words "or from beels in their possession", and the words "or from the person in possession or any one or more of the co-sharers in joint possession of the beel" after the word "defaulters."

The resolution was supported by Babu Nishi Kanta Mukherjee, President Panchayat and Chairman Autshahi Union. He deprecated the present dilatory methods of law courts in combating the nuisance and urged legislation empowering Panchayats to get the nuisance removed by the owners themselves.

Rai R. C. Guha Bahadur proposed an amendment to the effect that the khals by the sides of District Board and Local Board roads should be cleared by the District Board or Local Board.

Rai Saheb P. N. Ghose, while supporting the resolution, remarked that all Kachuri (water-hyacinth) throughout the district should be cleared on one particular day, just as the census is taken, otherwise if any village is cleared one day, the next day it will be choked with Kachuri brought in from neighbouring villages.

Babu Jogesh Chandra Sen remarked that the work might very well be done by volunteers.

Mr. S. G. Hart, Chairman of the Conference, agreed with Rai Saheb P. N. Ghose and said he looked forward to a time when there would be a day set apart for clearing Kachuri which would be called the Kachuri Day, like May Day, Arbor Day and other annual festivals, and on that day school-boys, officers, and every one would take a holiday from their ordinary pursuits and all join together in clearing away every particle of water-hyacinth from the pools and streams.

9. Resolution :—

"That one model Lower Primary school for boys and another for girls should be established in every Union in the district."

This was proposed by Munshi Abdul Rahman Bhuyan, who remarked that as the majority of the cultivating class are illiterate some provision for education should be made in every Union on the lines of this resolution.

Babu Girija Kanta Mazumdar, President Panchayat of Kolia Union, supported the resolution.

10. Munshi Ahmed Ali, President Panchayat, Kalagachia, proposed—"That in consideration of the large amount of time involved in compiling statistics for jute forecasts, Government should be moved to sanction an annual grant of Rs. 5 to each Union in jute-growing areas."

In moving the resolution Munshi Ahmed Ali stated that the compilation of the jute forecast involves at least ten days' hard labour on the part of the Panchayats and they should be given some pecuniary consideration for this serious loss of time.

11. Resolution :—

"That where a public thoroughfare has, by omission, not been entered as such in the Settlement Record, it is advisable that the Union Committee should record a resolution declaring the pathway to be, by established user, a public thoroughfare and should then take steps to reclaim and preserve it."

This resolution was proposed by Rai Pyari Mohan Basu Bahadur, President and Chairman, Betka Union, who, in doing so, remarked that the Settlement Department has shown in the cadastral maps only some of the more important pathways and that there have been many omissions. In cases of omission the Union Committee should be empowered to reclaim the paths, this being specially necessary in Munshiganj subdivision.

Appendix.

He suggested that any such halot (pathway) should be demarcated by iron pegs after a resolution has been passed by the Union Committee declaring it to be a public thoroughfare.

Mr. S. G. Hart remarked that it is well known and admitted by the Settlement Department that many public thoroughfares have not been recorded in the Settlement maps and records. If a formal resolution is passed by a Union Committee to the effect that a certain pathway is by established user a public thoroughfare, this will help very materially to establish the fact for practical and even for legal purposes.

12. Resolution :—

"That Union Committees should be empowered to pass bye-laws to enforce the clearing of jungle and the cutting of branches of trees overhanging public paths and waterways."

This resolution was proposed by Rai Ramesh Chandra Guha Bahadur, President and Chairman, Bajrajogini. In doing so he remarked that the prevalence of overhanging branches and of Mander trees has gradually narrowed the village roads and pathways till they have become almost impassable and shrouded in darkness even at midday. In some places this has become a serious nuisance and Union Committees should be authorised to clear jungle and overhanging branches and to pass bye-laws for that object.

13. Resolution :—

Proposed by Babu Rajendra Kumar Datta, President Panchayat and Chairman, Fatulla: That when sending a criminal case to a member of a Panchayat for local enquiry it should be permissible for the Magistrate to order what amount, if any, should be paid to meet the Panchayat's actual travelling expenses, the payment being made to the Panchayat through the Court.

The mover remarked that President Panchayats are doing their honorary duties at the sacrifice of much time and labour and if the expenses of going out to make local enquiries have to be met by them it becomes a serious hardship especially to the more capable Presidents to whom more enquiries are entrusted. He suggested that at the time of ordering a preliminary enquiry the Court should estimate the cost and order the parties to deposit that amount.

The resolution was supported by Babu Kuladia Kinkar Choumik, President Panchayat of Gaia.

Babu Kali Kumar Banerjee, President of Beherak Union, remarked that his practice, when making enquiries, is to use boats supplied by the parties, usually the plaintiff. He suggested that a mileage allowance should be given to the Presidents during the rains.

Babu Aswini Kumar Chaudhury, President of Harirampur, suggested that whenever a case is sent to a President for enquiry the parties should deposit Rs. 3 as preliminary costs.

The general feeling of the Conference was that the actual expenses incurred by Panchayats in making magisterial enquiries should be recouped.

14. Resolution :

"That the Madaripur system of whole-time dafadars should be extended to Dacca district."

This was proposed by Mr. J. N. Banerjee, President of Joydebpur, who strongly urged the introduction of the dafadari system on the lines followed in Madaripur, where it has been a great success. He added that the increased power of the dafadar would need be accompanied by increased powers for the Presidents which are very urgently wanted.

Babu Srish Chandra Choudhury, President of Nawabganj Union, suggested that poor gentlemen living in the village may be appointed dafadars and also that the name dafadar may be changed.

Some one in the audience urged that dafadars' pay should not be increased as this would make the chaukidari tax still more heavy. On Mr. J. N. Banerjee's explaining that half the increased pay of the dafadars would be met by Government, the resolution was carried unanimously.

15. Resolution :—

Proposed by Babu Jatindra Nath Chakravarty Bidyabhusan, President Panchayat of Sunpur. "That under the control of the thana Police and the supervision of the Panchayat

Appendix.

working in co-operation, the system of patrolling by chaukidars should be made more effective. Chaukidars should be provided with up-to-date lists of all the Dagis and bad characters in their own and all the adjoining Unions (including Unions of other thanas). Every night they should go round their beats and take special care to look up persons of bad or doubtful character and watch their doings on dark nights. The dafadars should be provided with bull's eye lanterns instead of ordinary hurricane lanterns."

The mover remarked that in his Union by the system of patrolling described in the resolution he had detected and caught red-handed many criminals. He added that hurricane lanterns supplied to dafadars are not suitable for patrolling as they scare away the bad characters who take precautions when they see the light. Bull's eye lanterns are required for night-patrol work.

16. Rai Ramesh Chandra Guha Bahadur, President and Chairman of Bajrajogini Union, in a forcible speech urged that at present great difficulty is experienced in realising taxes from persons who lock up their houses. Most of the well-to-do people of Munshiganj Subdivision live away from their villages in the pursuit of their avocation. Being well off they cannot be exempted from taxation. They make no provision for the payment of their taxes but lock up their houses; and even though there is moveable property within, it cannot be distrained for the realisation of the taxes. The result is a deficiency in the Union Chaukidari fund which has to be met from the pocket of the President Panchayat, which is most unfair. The trouble arises from the fact that there is no provision in the law for the realisation of taxes of assessees who lock up their houses.

The speaker moved the following resolution: That a new section to be numbered 27A, should be inserted in the Chaukidari Act to the following effect:—

"On receipt of a report attested by the collecting member and the President of Panchayat that the moveable property of any defaulting absentee cannot be distrained except by breaking open the house of the defaulter, the District Magistrate or the Subdivisional officer may issue an order, authorising the President for that purpose, to break open or cause to be broken open, in his presence, any door or window of the house."

Rai Saheb Pramatha Nath Ghose suggested that the certificate procedure might be followed in such cases.

Babu Lal Mohan Bose, President of Rajnagar, suggested that the procedure sanctioned by the Municipal Law for realising arrear taxes should be followed.

The general feeling of the Conference was strongly in favour of action to enforce payment of taxes by absentee defaulters.

17. Proposed by Lalit Mohan Sen, President of Aminpur: "That a section should be inserted in the Local Self-Government Act enabling a Union Committee to elect one of its members to be Vice-Chairman."

The mover pointed out that there is provision for a Vice-Chairman in all other local authorities, such as Municipalities, District Boards or Local Boards. Nowadays when the Chairman is absent from the Union for some time the work of the Committee comes to a standstill and nothing can be done until the Chairman returns.

This closed the discussion.

18. Mr. Milligan, Director of Agriculture, then addressed the meeting thanking the Presidents for their help in popularising the new varieties of paddy and jute which the Department is introducing. Mr. Milligan clearly explained the system by which it is hoped to effect the distribution of seed of the new varieties into every Union, every village and every field where the conditions are suitable.

At the Director's request many of the Panchayats rose and testified to the excellent results obtained in their Unions from seed supplied by the Agricultural Department.

19. His Excellency the Governor then arrived and addressed a cordial speech of encouragement to the Presidents.

20. The Conference then dispersed, many of the members on their way taking the opportunity to further examine the experiments and demonstrations in progress on the Government Farm.

S. G. HART,

Chairman of the Conference.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees, presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 5th September 1918:—

No. 17 of 1918.

A Bill to provide that marriages between Hindus of different castes are valid.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide that marriages between Hindus of different castes are valid; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Hindu Marriages Validity Act, 1918.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

Marriages between Hindus of different castes not to be invalid.

2. No marriage among Hindus shall be invalid by reason that the parties thereto do not belong to the same caste, any custom or any interpretation of Hindu law to the contrary notwithstanding.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under the Hindu law as interpreted, marriages between Hindus of different castes are held illegal. This interpretation, besides being open to question, has caused serious hardship in individual cases and is calculated to retard the progress of the community. The Bill, therefore, seeks to provide that such marriages shall not be invalid.

BANDRA;
The 1st July 1918.

V. J. PATEL.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 4th September 1918 :—

No. 14 OF 1918.

A Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Act III of 1907.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Provincial Insolvency Amendment) Act, 191 .

Amendment of section 2, Act III of 1907.

2. In section 2, sub-section (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(i) the definition of "available assets of insolvency" shall be omitted;

(ii) to the definition of "property" the following words shall be added "but does not include property held in trust for any other person;" and

(iii) the following definition shall be added, namely :—

"'transfer of property' includes a transfer of any interest therein and any charge created thereon."

Act III of 1907.]

Insertion of new section 3-A, Act III of 1907.

3. After section 3 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Act III of 1907.]

Power of Court to decide all questions in insolvency.

"3-A. Subject to the provisions of this Act the Court shall have full power to decide all questions of priorities and all other questions whatsoever, whether of law or of fact, which may arise in any case of insolvency coming within the cognisance of the Court, or which the Court may deem expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case."

Substitution of new sections for section 6, Act III of 1907.

4. For section 6 of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely :—

Exemption from arrest or detention, etc., from insolvency proceedings.

"6-A. No insolvency petition shall be presented against any corporation or against any association or company registered under any enactment for the time being in force.

Conditions on which creditor may petition.

6-B. (1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition against a debtor unless—

(a) the debt owing by the debtor to the creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to such creditors amounts to five hundred rupees, and

(b) the debt is a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some certain future time, and

(c) the act of insolvency on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition.

(2) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he shall in his petition either state that he is willing to relinquish his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged insolvent, or give an estimate of the value of the security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated in the same way as if he were an unsecured creditor.

Conditions on which debtor may petition.

6-C. A debtor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition unless—

(a) his debts amount to five hundred rupees; or

(b) he has been arrested or imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money; or

(c) an order of attachment in execution of such a decree has been made and is subsisting against his property:

Provided that a debtor in respect of whom an order of adjudication made under this Act has been annulled owing to his failure to appear to a prosecution or appear to a charge of his discharge shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition without the leave of the Court by which the order of adjudication was annulled. Such Court shall not grant leave unless it is satisfied that the petition is based on substantially different facts from those mentioned in the petition on which the order of adjudication was made.

(2) Every insolvency petition presented by a person [illegible] shall be signed by the petitioner and shall state the name, [illegible] and occupation of the petitioner, the place where he ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain, and the time he has been arrested or imprisoned while he is in custody.

Provided that a petition as to the place of presentment shall be allowed by any appellate or revisional Court unless such objection was taken in the Court in which the petition was heard at the earliest possible opportunity and unless it has been a cause of failure of justice.

Verification of petition.

(3) Every insolvency petition shall be in writing, and shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for signing and verifying of plaints, and the procedure laid down by the said Code with respect to the admission of plaints shall, so far as it is applicable, be followed in the case of such petitions."

Amendment of section 10, Act III of 1907.

5. In section 10 of the said Act, for the words "if he were alive," the words "far as may be necessary for the realization and distribution of the property of the debtor," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11, Act III of 1907.

6. To section 11, sub-section (1) of the said Act, the following clauses shall be added, namely :—

"(f) A statement whether the debtor has on any previous occasion filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent, and—

(i) if such petition has been dismissed, the reasons for such dismissal, or

(ii) if the debtor has been adjudged an insolvent concise particulars of the insolvency including a statement whether any previous adjudication has been annulled owing to his failure to apply, or to prosecute an application for his discharge."

7. In section 12 of the said Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of section 12, Act III of 1907.

16. "(4) The Court, when making an order under sub-section (1) shall, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing it otherwise directs, appoint an interim receiver of the property of the debtor, or of any part thereof, and may direct him to take immediate possession thereof or any part thereof, and the interim receiver shall thereupon have such of the powers conferable on a receiver appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as the Court may direct. If an interim receiver is not so appointed, the Court may, at any subsequent time before adjudication, likewise appoint an interim receiver of the property of the debtor or any part thereof, and the provisions of this sub-section shall apply accordingly."

8. In section 13 of the said Act, clause (2) shall be omitted and in the provisions of the said section, the word and figures "clause (2)" shall also be omitted.

Amendment of section 13, Act III of 1907.

9. In section 14 sub-section (1) of the said Act, [illegible] clause (1) of the sub-section shall be omitted and after clause [illegible] following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(1) [illegible] the petition presented by a debtor that [illegible] unable to pay his debts."

10. (1) In section 15, sub-section (1) of the said Act, for the words "Where the Court" the words "In the case of a petition presented by a creditor, where the Court" shall be prefixed.

Amendment of section 15, Act III of 1907.

(2) After sub-section (1) of the same section the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1A) In the case of a petition presented by a debtor, the Court shall dismiss the petition—

(i) where the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the right to present the petition, or of the fact that the debtor is unable to pay his debts, and

(ii) where the Court is satisfied that the petition is grounded on substantially the same facts as were the grounds for a previous petition by the debtor leading to an order of adjudication which was annulled owing to his failure to apply, or to prosecute an application, for his discharge."

11. In section 16 of the said Act, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

Amendment of section 16, Act III of 1907.

(1) In sub-section (1) the words "and the debtor is unable to propose any composition or scheme which shall be accepted by the creditors and approved by the Court in the manner hereinafter provided" shall be omitted, and after the word "adjudication," the following words shall be added, namely:—"and shall specify in such order the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge."

(2) In sub-section (2), the following words, namely:—"and (b) the insolvent, if in prison for debt shall be released"; and "or person" shall be omitted.

(3) In sub-section (7) after the word "adjudication," where that word occurs for the second time, the words "the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge" shall be inserted.

(4) After sub-section (7), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(8) The Court may, if sufficient cause is shown, extend the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge."

Insertion of new section 16A, Act III of 1907.

12. After section 16 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"16-A. (1) Any insolvent in respect of whom an order of adjudication has been made may apply to the Court for protection, and the Court may on such application make an order for the protection of the insolvent from arrest or detention. [Cf. s. 25 Act III of 1909.]

(2) A protection order may apply either to all the debts of the debtor, or to any of them as the Court may think proper, and may commence and take effect at and for such time as the Court may direct and may be revoked or renewed as the Court may think fit.

(3) A protection order shall protect the insolvent from being arrested or detained in prison for any debt to which such order applies, and any insolvent arrested or detained contrary to the terms of such an order shall be entitled to his release:

Provided that no such order shall operate to prejudice the rights of any creditor in the event of such [illegible] revoked or the adjudication annulled.

(4) Any creditor shall be entitled to appear and oppose the grant of a protection order."

13. In sub-section (1) of section 24 of the said Act, for the words "All persons" the words "When an order of adjudication has been made under this Act, all persons" shall be substituted;

Amendment of section 24, Act III of 1907.

And in sub-section (2) of the same section, after the words "other creditors" the words "who have proved their debts" shall be inserted.

14. In section 27 of the said Act the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

Amendment of section 27, Act III of 1907.

(1) In sub-section (1) the words "whether before or" shall be omitted. [Cf. s. 28 (1), Act III of 1909.]

(2) In sub-section (7) the words and brackets "(if any)" shall be omitted.

(3) In sub-section (8) for the word "adjudge" the word "readjudge" and for the word "adjudged" the word "readjudged" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 34, Act III of 1907.

15. To section 34, sub-section (1), the following shall be added, namely:—

"and before he had notice of the presentation of any insolvency petition by or against the debtor."

Amendment of section 37, Act III of 1907.

16. In section 37, sub-section (1), the words "or of any interest therein" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 38, Act III of 1907.

17. In the proviso to section 38 after the word "adjudication" the words "and is *bonâ fide*" shall be added.

Amendment of section 43, Act III of 1907.

18. In section 43 of the said Act, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(1) In sub-section (1), after the word "debtor" the words "on the making of an order under section 12 (1) and" shall be inserted; and for the words "give such aid in the realisation of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors" the words "do all such acts and things in relation to his property" shall be substituted.

(2) For sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) A debtor shall, if adjudged insolvent, aid to the utmost of his power in the realisation of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors."

Insertion of new sections 43A, 43B, and 43C in Act III of 1907.

19. After section 43 of the said Act the following sections shall be inserted, namely:

Offences by debtor.

"43A. If a debtor whether before or after the making of an order of adjudication,

(a) wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by section 43, or to deliver up possession of any part of his property which is divisible among his creditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control to the Court or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, or

(b) fraudulently with intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act,

(i) has destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any document relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or

(ii) has kept or caused to be kept false books, or

(iii) has made false entries in or withheld entries from or wilfully altered or falsified any document relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or

(c) fraudulently with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of his creditors,—

(i) has discharged or concealed any debt due to or from him, or

(ii) has made away with, charged, mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of what kind soever,

he shall be punishable on conviction by the Court with imprisonment which may extend to one year.

Procedure on charge under section 43.

43B. (1) Where the Court is satisfied that there is ground for inquiring into any offence referred to in section 43A, the Court shall direct that a notice be served on the debtor in the manner prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons, calling on him to show cause why a charge or charges should not be framed against him [Cf. s. 10 Act III of 1909.] V of 1898

(2) The notice shall set forth the substance of the offence, and any number of offences may be set forth in the same notice.

(3) At the hearing of such notice and of any charge framed in pursuance thereof, the Court shall, so far as may be, follow the procedure for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates prescribed by Chapter XXI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and nothing in Chapter XXIII of the said Code relating to trials before High Courts and Courts of Session shall be applicable to such trial. V of 1898

(4) Any number of offences under this section may be charged at the same time.

Criminal liability after discharge or composition.

43C. Where an insolvent has been guilty of any of the offences specified in section 43A he shall not be exempt from being proceeded against therefor by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved." [Cf. s. Act III 1909.]

Amendment of section 44, Act III of 1907.

20. In section 44, sub-section (1), of the said Act, after the word "adjudication," the words "and shall within the time appointed by the Court" shall be inserted, and after sub-section (5) of the said section, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"(6) If the debtor does not appear on the day fixed for hearing his application for discharge or on such subsequent day as the Court may direct, or if the debtor does not apply for an order of discharge within the time appointed by the Court, the order of adjudication shall be annulled, and the provisions of section 12 (2) and (3) shall apply accordingly. [Cf. s. Act III 1909]

(7) Where a debtor has been released from custody under the provisions of this Act, and the order of adjudication is annulled under sub-section (6), the Court may, if it thinks fit, re-commit the debtor to his former custody, and the jailor or keeper of the prison to whose custody such debtor is so re-committed shall receive such debtor into his custody according to such re-commitment, and thereupon all processes which were in force against the person of such debtor at the time of [Cf. s. (2), III 1909]

such release as aforesaid shall be deemed to be still in force against him as if such order had not been made."

21. In section 45, sub-section (*1*) of the said Act, after clause (*c*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:

Amendment of section 45, Act III of 1907.

"(*d*) any liability under an order for maintenance made under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

22. In sub-section (*1*) of section 46, after the words "aggrieved by" the words "a decision come to or" shall be inserted;

Amendment of section 46, Act III of 1907.

And in sub-section (*2*) of the same section after the words "aggrieved by" the words "a decision come to by the District Court in the exercise of powers conferred by section 43-A, or" shall be inserted; and for the figures and word "43, sub-section (*2*)" the figures and letter "43-A" shall be substituted.

23. For section 48 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new section for section 48, Act III of 1907.

"48. When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value two hundred rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications:—

Summary administration.

(*i*) unless the Court otherwise directs, no notice required under this Act shall be published in the local official gazette;

(*ii*) on the admission of a petition by a debtor, the property of the debtor shall vest in the Court as a receiver;

(*iii*) at the hearing of the petition, the Court shall inquire into the debts and assets of the debtor and determine the same by order in writing, and it necessary to frame a schedule under the provisions of section 24;

(*iv*) the property of the debtor shall be realised with all reasonable despatch and, thereafter, when practicable, distributed a single dividend,

(*v*) the debtor shall apply for his discharge within six months from the date of adjudication; and

(*vi*) such other modifications as may be prescribed with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure:

Provided that the Court may at any time direct that the ordinary procedure provided for in this Act shall be followed in regard to the debtor's estate, and thereafter the Act shall have effect accordingly."

24. After section 53 of the said Act, the following new section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section after section 53, Act III of 1907.

"53A. (*1*) Where a debtor is adjudged or re-adjudged insolvent under this Act, he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be disqualified from—

Disqualifications of insolvent.

(*a*) being appointed or acting as a Magistrate;

(*b*) being elected to any office of any local authority where the appointment to such office is by election, or holding or exercising any such office to which no salary is attached; and

(*c*) being elected or sitting or voting as a member of any local authority.

(*2*) The disqualifications which an insolvent is subject to under this section shall be removed and shall cease if—

(*i*) the order of adjudication is annulled under sub-section (*1*) of section 42 of this Act, or

(*ii*) he obtains from the Court an order of discharge, whether absolute or conditional, with a certificate that his bankruptcy was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part.

The Court may grant or refuse such certificate as it thinks fit, but any order of refusal shall be subject to appeal."

25. The words "by publication in the local official gazette and" and the word "other" where they occur in section 12, sub-section (*2*), section 27, sub-section (*1*) and section 44, sub-section (*1*), shall be omitted.

Repeal of certain words in sections 12, 27 and 44, Act III of 1907.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (III of 1907), which contains the law of Insolvency in force in British India outside the Presidency-towns and the town of Rangoon. The Act came into force on the 1st January, 1908, and since then with the exception of a few unimportant amendments made in 1914, it has not been amended. Ten years' experience of the practical working of the Act has brought to light many defects which have from time to time provoked criticism from most of the Local Governments and not a few of the Judges who have had to administer its provisions. Numerous suggestions for the amendment of the Act on various points have also been received from time to time from the commercial communities and members of the legal profession.

2. The chief indictment of the Act is that it lends itself to the protection of fraudulent debtors, that it subjects an undischarged insolvent to little or no practical inconvenience, and that its provisions for the punishment of fraudulent insolvents are not effective in practice.

3. One of the principal defects in the existing law arises from the fact that the conduct of the debtor in many cases never comes under the scrutiny of the Court. The stage at which the misconduct of the debtor should come before the Court, and at which most of the provisions affecting a fraudulent insolvent would operate, is when he applies for his discharge. But there is nothing in the Act which requires him to apply for his discharge, and in practice such applications are rare. To remedy this unsatisfactory state of the law, it is proposed to include in the Act provisions which will compel an insolvent to apply to the Court within a prescribed period for his discharge or to lose the protection afforded by the insolvency proceedings. The Court will have power to extend the prescribed period and, when the adjudication order is annulled owing to the failure of the insolvent to apply in time for his discharge, a fresh petition on the same facts will be barred. These proposed changes are effected by the proviso to proposed new section 5C in clause 4 of the Bill, new sub-section (1A) (*ii*) in clause 10, the amendments in clause 11 (1), (3) and (4), and the amendments in clause 20.

4. It is now settled law that under the Act, as it stands, it is not open to the Court to reject the petition of a debtor on the ground that the application is an abuse of the law. While admitting that the object of an insolvency law is to deal with all insolvents, whether honest or not, and that no applicant who is in fact insolvent should be liable to have his petition dismissed *in limine*, it seems reasonable that the Court should have discretion as to the amount of protection to be afforded to a petitioning debtor in each individual case, the debtor being required to show that he is in fact unable to pay his debts, and that he has not concealed his property. These changes in the existing law are effected by the amendment in clauses 9 and 10 (*2*) and by clause 12, which inserts a new section 16A as to protection orders on the lines of section 25 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909.

5. A further defect in the Act is the absence of provisions sufficiently defining the power of Courts to decide questions of law and fact arising in insolvency proceedings. In certain cases, *e.g.*, those mentioned in sections 18 (*3*), 36 and 37, the Court is empowered to pass orders, and section 47 defines the general powers of the Court in regard to proceedings under the Act, but nowhere is a general power conferred on the Court to deal with and decide important questions of law and fact (*e.g.*, a question of title to property) which may arise in the insolvency proceedings. This question has recently been the subject of conflicting decisions in the Allahabad and the Calcutta High Courts. In *Nilmoni Chowdhri* v. *Durga Charan Chowdhri* (22 C. W. N., 704), the Calcutta High Court dissenting from the Allahabad High Court held that the Insolvency Court has no such power, and that a question of title to property should be tried in a separate suit. It is obviously desirable that this conflict between the two High Courts should be terminated, and having regard to the prevalence of *benami* transactions in India and the importance of arming Courts with adequate powers for the speedy realisation of assets in the interests of creditors, the Government of India are of opinion that the Court should be given full power to decide all questions raised in insolvency proceedings. Clause 3 of the Bill accordingly enacts a provision on the lines of section 7 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

6. Proceedings instituted against fraudulent insolvents are frequently infructuous. This is largely due to the lack of precision in the Act as to the procedure to be adopted by the Court which desires to take action. The wording of sub-section (*2*) of section 43 is unduly vague, regard being had to the fact that it constitutes a criminal offence, and experience has shown that it frequently creates difficulties. It is proposed that the penal provisions of existing section 43 should be amended on the lines of section 103 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, and that the procedure to be followed on a charge should be defined on the lines of section 104 of that Act. It is proposed to embody these provisions in the two separate sections 43-A and 43-B inserted by clause 19 of the Bill, which also inserts a new section 43-C containing provisions similar to those of section 105 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. It seems desirable to make it clear that a dishonest insolvent who has been guilty of an offence under the Act can be proceeded against even after he has obtained his discharge, or after a composition submitted by him has been accepted.

7. The summary administration of petty insolvencies is now largely governed by rules made by the High Courts under section 51 (*2*) (*c*) of the Act, but it seems desirable that the Act itself should contain more detailed provisions than at present, and that further simplification of procedure should be effected. It is proposed therefore that, in addition to any further modifications to be made by rules, section 48 should contain certain definite provisions, and it is thought that, if these changes are made, it would be well to confine summary administration to cases where the assets do not exceed Rs. 200 instead of the existing limit of Rs. 500, and to reserve a discretion to the Court to direct the ordinary procedure to be followed in cases where it thinks such a course desirable.

8. These amendments will, it is hoped, go far to check the abuses rendered possible by the defects in the existing law.

9. Opportunity has been taken to effect certain minor amendments in the Act, and an explanation of the reasons for the changes proposed will be found in the *Notes on Clauses*.

SIMLA;
The 20th August 1918.

G. R. LOWNDES.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—The expression "available act of insolvency" is not used anywhere else in the Act, and a definition therefore seems unnecessary. No such definition is to be found in the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. The amendment in the definition of "property" makes it clear that trust property is not to be dealt with under the Act as property of the insolvent. It is proposed to include a definition of the expression "transfer of property" on the lines of the definition in section 2 of the Presidency Towns Act.

Clause 4 is principally a drafting amendment. The opportunity has been taken to split up section 6 into five separate sections with a view to re-arrange its different parts in their logical order. New section 6A merely reproduces existing section 6 (*6*). New section 6B deals with the conditions on which a creditor may petition and reproduces existing section 6 (*4*) and (*5*). New section 6C deals with the debtor's petition and reproduces existing section 6 (*3*) with the addition of a proviso which is a corollary to the amendments in clauses 11 and 20 of the Bill regarding the annulment of an order of adjudication.

New section 6D reproduces existing section 6(*2*) with the addition of a proviso which is designed to cure a defect. Section 6(*2*) lays down where an insolvency petition is to be presented, but does not contain any saving in the event of the petition being presented in the wrong Court. The point was raised in *Madho Pershad* v. *Watson* (18 C. W. N., 1050), where the insolvent successfully presented an appeal on the ground that the petition had been presented in the wrong Court. The proposed proviso is intended to stop this loophole in the existing law.

New section 6E merely reproduces existing section 6 (*1*).

Clause 5 amends section 10 to make it clear that the object of continuing proceedings on the death of the debtor is for the purpose only of realising and distributing his property.

Clause 6.—This amendment appears to be necessary in view of the proviso to section 6 C in clause 4 and section 1A (*a*) in clause 10.

Clause 7.—Section 13 (*2*) gives power to appoint an interim receiver at any time between the admission of the petition and the order of adjudication, but the Act is silent as to the powers of an interim receiver. It is considered desirable that an interim receiver should normally be appointed when the petition is admitted, and should be armed with such of the powers conferable on a receiver under the Code of Civil Procedure as the Court may direct (*cf.* section 16 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act). It is thought, however, that these provisions would come more appropriately into section 12 of the Act.

Clause 8 is consequential to the amendment in clause 7.

Clause 11—The first amendment is consequential to the first amendment in clause 14.

The amendment of section 16 (*2*) is consequential to clause 12, which inserts a new section as to protection order.

The other amendments in this clause are explained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Clause 13.—The first amendment is one of drafting, and the second is designed to obviate the necessity of sending notices to creditors who have not yet proved their debts and thus to shorten the proceedings.

Clause 14.—Both section 16 (*1*) and section 27 contemplate the possibility of a composition or scheme *before* adjudication. The Presidency Towns Insolvency Act in section 28, on the other hand, only contemplates a composition *after* adjudication. Under the English law a composition can be made (1) after the receiving order and prior to adjudication, or (2) after adjudication. But under the Indian law there is no receiving order procedure at all, and the order of adjudication is made on the hearing of the petition. It is very doubtful whether under the Provincial Insolvency Act the Court would have before it the necessary facts to justify it in dealing with compositions or schemes prior to adjudication. It is therefore proposed to follow in this respect the procedure under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act and allow compositions and schemes only *after* adjudication. This is effected by the first two amendments.

The third amendment in this clause is a drafting one—*cf.* sub-section (*7*) of section 27.

Clause 15—As it stands, section 34 would not prevent the whole of the debtor's property from being sold for the benefit of an individual creditor after the filing of the petition and before the order of adjudication is made. The amendment prevents this and brings the section into line with section 53 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

Clause 16.—This amendment is consequential to the proposed definition of "transfer of property" in section 2.

Clause 17 makes it clear that the transactions referred to in section 38 are *bonâ fide* transactions. There appears to be no doubt that this is the intention.

Clause 18.—Apparently the duties imposed on the debtor by sub-section (*1*) of section 43 arise as soon as the Court has made an order under section 12 (*1*). It seems desirable to make this clear. It is difficult to see how the debtor can be under any obligation to assist in the distribution of his property, unless he is adjudged an insolvent. It is proposed therefore to amend the concluding part of sub-section (*1*), and to relegate to a separate sub-section the provisions which impose on the debtor the duty of aiding in the distribution of his property. Clause 18 effects these changes.

Clause 21.—The effect of existing section 45 is to release a discharged insolvent from liability under an order of maintenance made under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and in this respect the section is in conflict with section 45 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. It is proposed to bring it into accord with the latter Act.

Clause 22.—In view of the power which the proposed new section 3A would confer on Courts exercising insolvency jurisdiction, it is proposed to provide specifically that decisions in the exercise of this power shall be appealable.

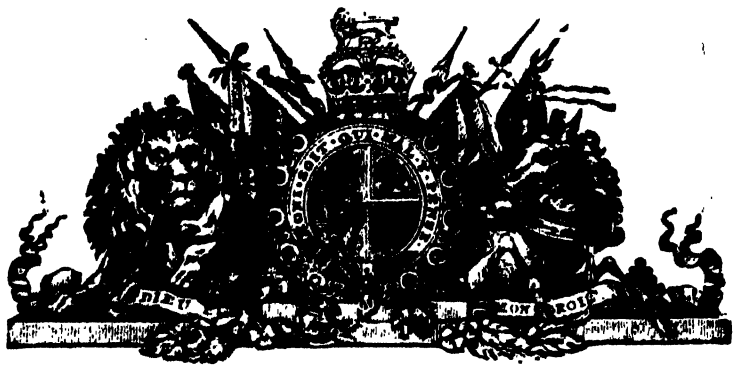
Clause 24.—Under the Indian law no statutory disabilities attach to the position of an undischarged insolvent. It is doubtful whether public opinion in this country is at present inclined to attach much disgrace to a person in this position, but it appears desirable that the sense of the community should be stimulated by providing certain statutory disqualifications in addition to those already imposed, *e.g.*, by the Regulations relating to members of the Legislative Council. A parallel provision is to be found in section 32 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict., c. 52).

Clause 25.—These amendments are introduced with a view to curtail the excessive number of notices which are at present required to be published in the Gazette.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. C 207. **No. 36 of 1918.**



he Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1918.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.*]

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RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG FOR THE YEAR 1917-18.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, THE 3RD SEPTEMBER 1918.

RESOLUTION—No. 2151Marine.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong for the year 1917-18.

Income.—The receipts of the Port Fund during the year under review exclusive of the Government grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs, amounted to Rs. 1,95,769

as against Rs. 2,65,414 in 1916-17. The fall in revenue was due to the war, as a result of which trade was dislocated and fewer vessels visited the port, thus affecting the main sources of income under the heads port dues, river dues, customs duty on jute and charges for mooring and unmooring vessels."

Expenditure.—The ordinary expenditure of the Port Fund for the year amounted to Rs. 3,40,945, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 4,76,480 and the actuals (Rs. 4,38,319) of the previous year. Compared with the budget estimate, the decrease in expenditure is mainly attributable to the postponement of expenditure on experimental river-training works, pending the report of Sir George Buchanan, K.C.I.E., who had been deputed by the Government of India, Railway Board, to report on the development of the port, and also to savings in the budget grants for repairs to the dredger *Karnafuli I* and for the provision of a new hull for the S. T. *Gekko*. The report in question was received after the close of the year.

The nett working result is a credit balance of Rs. 4,824. If there had not been the Government subsidy of Rs. 1,50,000, the year would have closed with a deficit of Rs. 1,45,176. With a view to improving the unsatisfactory financial position of the Port Fund, Government sanctioned the following measures :—

(*a*) continuance of the Government grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs till the termination of the war ;

(*b*) raising of port dues from 4 annas to 4 annas 6 pies per ton, with effect from 12th August 1917 ;

(*c*) imposition of a surcharge of 100 per cent. on mooring and unmooring charges from 1st March 1918 ;

(*d*) a Bill for the amendment of the Chittagong Port Act also has recently been passed by the Legislature to remove the prescribed maximum rate of river dues of 4 annas per ton imposed by section 58, sub-section (2) of the Chittagong Port Act, 1914.

Assets and Liabilities.—The value of the Port Commissioners' properties was estimated on 31st March 1918 at Rs. 35,11,850, and the liabilities (excluding Rs. 5,12,583 being the outstanding balance of loans from Government for revetment work) at Rs. 29,022. The corresponding assets and liabilities for the preceding year were Rs. 35,90,091 and Rs. 12,295.

Dredging.—The dredger *Karnafuli I* worked at the Inner and Outer Bars for 139 days, dredging 72,08,508 c. ft. at a cost of Rs. 1,22,835, including depreciation on capital cost.

The dredger remained under repairs from 1st August 1917 to 9th September 1917 and from 19th February to 30th April 1918. The grab-dredgers also were employed during the year solely on the "Ring Bar", where they worked continuously from December to May inclusive, excavating 40,000 c. ft. of hard shale, at a cost of Rs. 9,800, including depreciation.

Outer Bar.—An average depth of 8 feet 5 inches was maintained throughout the year over this bar by continuous dredging. Out of a total of 139 days on which the dredger was at work she was employed for 111½ days on this bar.

Inner Bar.—Here an average depth of 9 feet 4 inches was maintained during the year.

River Survey.—A survey from the Telegraph Posts (seven miles above Sadarghat) to the mouth of the river was carried out. Observations showing the direction and velocity of the currents at all states of the tide, from just above Sadarghat to the mouth of the river, were also taken.

Revetment.—The revetment, with slight repairs between khals No. 6 and 8, stood well.

Lighthouses and Light-vessel.—The Kutubdia and Norman Point Lighthouses and the L. V. *Sarsuti* were in good order and were frequently inspected during the year. Repairs to the light-vessel were executed at a cost of Rs. 24,821.

Shipping.—The total number of ocean-going steamers, inland steamers and sailing vessels entering the port was 600, as against 774 during the previous year. Only two cases of shipping casualties were reported to Government; and in both no further enquiry was considered necessary. No Marine Courts were held.

Detention of vessels.—Four inward-bound and one outward-bound vessels were detained for not more than two days in any one case, during the months of April and May 1917 and January and February 1918, owing to insufficient depth of water over the bars.

Trade.—The total value of foreign and coasting sea-borne trade amounted to Rs. 598·05 lakhs (excluding 63·81 lakhs on account of jute and tea for Government) as against Rs. 866·68 lakhs during the preceding year. The decrease was due to the war.

Port Police.—The work done by the Port Police was satisfactory.

Sanitation.—The general health of the port was good.

General.—During the year under review the duties of the Port Officer were carried on by the Collector of Customs conjointly with the Senior Harbour Master, as no officer from the Royal Indian Marine was available to succeed Commander H. Morland, R.I.M.

Mr. K. C. De, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, remained Chairman of the Commissioners throughout the year.

The thanks of Government are due to these officers and to the Commissioners for their efficient administration of the Trust in spite of the difficulties of the year.

By order of the Governor in Council,

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

CALCUTTA TRADE FLUCTUATIONS.

THE following tables are intended to show the trade by all routes, *i.e.*, by rail, river, canal, road, and sea, of the Calcutta Block* in certain selected articles during the months of April to June, 1918, as compared with the corresponding period of 1917 and 1916. The statistics have been compiled from returns furnished by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Railway Audit Offices, Steamer Companies, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, the Collectors of the 24-Parganas and Howrah, and the Assistant Engineer, Calcutta Canals.

General Summary.

Imports.—The imports of rice, including paddy†, into Calcutta by rail, river, canal, road, and sea (coastwise) during the months of April to June, 1918, amounted to 3,290,000 maunds as against 2,154,000 maunds in the corresponding period of the preceding year,—an increase of 53 per cent. There was a decrease (26 per cent) in the imports of coal and coke (18,713,000 maunds as against 25,423,000 maunds last year). The imports by rail, river, road, and sea (coastwise) of Indian cotton piece goods showed an increase of 24 per cent, the total value amounting to Rs. 1,07,66,000 as against Rs. 86,58,000 in 1917. The quantity of indigo imported during the months of April to June, 1918, increased (4,000 maunds as against 600 maunds last year). The imports of raw jute amounted to 975,000 bales as against 481,000 bales,—an increase of 102 per cent. The importations of gunny-bags, however, showed a decrease of 31 per cent (78 million bags as against 113 millions in the preceding year). The total imports of oilseeds (linseed and rape and mustard seed) decreased by 11 per cent from 1,812,000 maunds to 1,615,000 maunds. The imports of tea increased by 23 per cent from 413 maunds to 511 maunds.

Exports.—The exports of cotton piece goods, foreign, from Calcutta by all routes during the months of April to June, 1918, increased by nearly 2 per cent (Rs. 6,52,68,000 as against Rs. 6,41,69,000 last year). The exports of gunny bags (excluding the exports by sea to foreign countries) increased from 28 million bags to 39 million bags. The shipments of gunny bags to other Indian ports increased by 2,179,000 in number in the period under review (8,904,000 as against 6,725,000 last year). The quantity of kerosene oil despatched from Calcutta and Budge-Budge by internal routes and by sea (coastwise) decreased from 1,441,000 maunds to 1,193,000 maunds, or by 17 per cent.

* The Calcutta Block consists of the town of Calcutta with Howrah and Kidderpore Docks.
† One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

TABLE I

Trade of Calcutta in certain selected Articles for the three months, April to June, 1918, compared with the corresponding months of 1917

		IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
		By rail, road, river, canal and sea (coastwise) (a)		By sea (foreign and coastwise)	
		April to June 1918.	April to June 1917.	April to June 1918.	April to June 1917.
Food-grains—					
Rice	Mds	2,923,682	1,811,107	538,603	3,871
Paddy	,,	586,698	549,079	.....	.....
Total (in rice) (b) ...	,,	3,290,368	2,154,281	538,603	3,871
Wheat	,,	1,810,641	3,262,679	22,393	10,752
Wheat flour	,,	10,664	64,603	83,882	79,400
Gram and pulse	,,	1,761,380	1,591,218	84,044	129,404
Other food-grains	,,	132,840	154,290	11,774	10,518
Total food-grains ...	,,	7,005,593	7,227,071	740,696	233,945
Coal and coke	,,	18,713,773	25,422,846	707,663	6,985,277
Cotton, raw	Bales	33,174	65,666	6,668	21,863
,, twist and yarn, Indian	Mds	76,097	119,706	21,950	30,908
,, piece goods, Indian	Rs.	1,07,65,662	86,58,223	2,90,570	13,40,888
Indigo	Mds	3,925	639	10,586	10,189
Jute, raw	Bales	975,448	480,556	512,327	280,376
,, gunny bags	No.	78,277,189	113,406,933	8,903,942 (c)	6,724,643 (c)
Lac	Mds	131,651	187,753	101,253	121,610
Oilseeds—Linseed	,,	667,679	665,815	217,809	261,687
,, —Rape and mustard	..	957,419	1,146,448	84,889	61,358
Silk, raw	,,	155	903	981	855
Sugar—Refined	,,	62,592	76,694	4,118	981
,, —Unrefined	,,	144,063	130,372	44	763
Tea (Indian)	,,	511,322	413,335	4,307 (c)	4,730 (c)
Tobacco, unmanufactured	..	201,699	279,175	16,835	35,870
,, manufactured	,,	21,726	17,749	1,002	1,619

		IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
		By sea (foreign and coastwise) (d)		By rail, road, river, canal and sea (coastwise)	
		April to June 1918.	April to June 1917.	April to June 1918.	April to June 1917.
Cotton twist and yarn—Foreign	Mds	25,240	18,961	55,842	45,249
,, ,, —Indian	,,	65	146	94,664	113,948
Cotton piece goods—Foreign	Rs	6,00,06,493	5,73,41,377	6,52,68,290	6,41,69,374
,, ,, —Indian	,,	8,960	4,550	59,81,695	63,25,885
Kerosene oil (e)	Mds	1,307,974	1,266,221	1,192,628	1,440,712
Salt	,,	2,149,218	1,663,416	2,039,788	1,841,861
Gunny bags	No	.....	.....	38,938,082	28,518,089

(a) The imports by sea are coastwise imports from other Indian ports only.
(b) One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
(c) Represents trade by sea coastwise only.
(d) The imports by sea include imports from other Indian ports, together with imports from foreign countries.
(e) Including figures of Burma-Burma trade.

TABLE

Imports of Principal Articles into the Calcutta Trade Block by Rail, Road, River,

Whence imported	Food-grains: Rice and paddy: Rice	Food-grains: Rice and paddy: Paddy (a)	Food-grains: Rice and paddy: Total (in rice)	Food-grains: Wheat	Food-grains: Wheat flour	Food-grains: Gram and pulse	Food-grains: Other food-grains	Food-grains: Total	Coal and coke	Cotton, raw	Cotton twist and yarn, Indian (b)	Cotton piecegoods, Indian (b) (c)
BENGAL	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Bales of 400 lbs	Mds	Rs
Burdwan	85,505	131,772	167,863	1,943	465	12,357	111	182,639	7,912,519	5	26	5,397
Birbhum	238,244	790	238,738	.....	.....	297	.....	239,035	.....	4	.....	133
Bankura	3,830	1,599	4,829	174	19	.....	.....	5,022	.....	.....	.....	1,132
Midnapur	303,337	3,587	305,579	524	2	367	.....	306,472	10,676	19	50	17,590
Hooghly	209,224	90,349	265,692	1,311	6	18,474	28	285,511	14,979	39	13,042	2,47,966
24-Parganas	636,642	193,140	757,354	1,281	8	9,452	690	768,785	38,806	385	21,502	2,64,000
Nadia	6,211	183	6,326	78,388	.....	316,854	2,777	404,346	1	154	128	5,996
Murshidabad	61,414	.....	61,414	64,415	.....	54,183	9,082	189,094	.....	8	6	.....
Jessore	5,764	5,731	9,346	2,697	.....	85,360	16	97,319	.....	242	16	.....
Khulna	60,737	145,135	151,446	900	.....	28,398	.....	180,744	.....	165	4	.....
Rajshahi	690	.....	690	4,087	.....	7,227	292	12,296	.....	4	.....	467
Dinajpur	2,288	1,156	3,011	.....	32	.....	.....	3,043	.....	3	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	103	.....	103	.....	.....	964	.....	1,067	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling	20	.....	20	796	.....	33	.....	849	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur	11,616	.....	11,616	40	106	133	.....	11,895	.....	375	.....	999
Bogra	77	330	283	540	12	2,173	.....	3,008	.....	15	.....	2,065
Pabna	14	.....	14	6,087	.....	5,192	2	11,295	221	5	.....	3,631
Malda	203	62	242	32,992	.....	5,650	590	39,474	.....	.....	.....	600
Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	9,083	.....	9,083	121	.....	1,383	97	10,584	.....	5,483	41	11,524
Mymensingh	107	.....	107	93	2	6	.....	208	.....	268	5	468
Faridpur	5,795	4,480	8,595	18,495	.....	56,558	1,825	85,473	.....	325	17	466
Bakarganj	358,745	3,164	360,098	37	.....	4,678	.....	364,813	.....	23	23	.....
Tippera (including Hill Tippera)	425	1,069	1,093	.....	.....	344	265	1,602	.....	.....	.....	66
Noakhali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	159	4,882	3,210	.....	.....	1,713	4,663	9,586	.....	4,092	8	11,773
Chittagong Port ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	.....	.....
Total of Bengal ...	2,000,233	586,429	2,366,751	214,921	652	610,888	20,438	3,213,650	7,977,202	11,994	34,868	5,74,175
OTHER PROVINCES AND PLACES												
Bihar and Orissa ...	84,413	4	84,415	577,650	484	671,328	40,423	1,374,300	10,622,334	159	121	20,924
Assam	4,930	.....	4,930	191	8	172	98	5,400	43,237	76	59	13,555
U P of Agra and Oudh	930	265	1,036	946,654	9,503	387,146	16,830	1,361,229	.....	415	1,495	2,49,576
Punjab	7,818	.....	7,818	15,485	17	10,437	.....	33,757	.....	3,078	61	17,318
Sind and British Baluchistan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces and Berar	82	.....	82	51,416	.....	47,951	.....	99,449	.....	1,372	6,027	6,23,763
Bombay	29	.....	29	1	.....	197	95	322	.....	4,185	15,117	68,61,503
Madras	1,818	.....	1,818	.....	.....	1,968	16	3,792	.....	7,653	17,675	23,20,935
Burma	523,425	.....	523,425	.....	.....	37,889	54,940	616,254	.....	4,222	.....	.....
Rajputana and Central India	4	.....	4	4,324	.....	3,513	.....	7,840	.....	63	.....	66,358
Nizam's Territory ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mysore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629	8,595
Port Blair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL 1918	2,923,682	586,698	3,390,368	1,810,641	10,664	1,761,380	132,840	7,005,893	18,712,773	32,174	74,032	1,07,54,702
GRAND TOTAL 1917	1,811,107	549,079	2,154,281	3,262,679	64,603	1,591,218	154,390	7,227,071	24,422,546	65,666	119,960	86,53,672
GRAND TOTAL 1916	3,675,500	854,096	4,209,310	1,404,602	47,883	1,464,319	205,923	7,332,042	28,650,640	49,682	84,324	98,73,563

(a) One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice
(b) Excluding trade by sea (coastwise)
(c) The value rates are fixed quarterly, and the monthly valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter

II

Canal, and Sea (Coastwise) in the months of April to June, 1918

Indigo	Jute Raw(d)	Jute Gunny bags(e)	Lac	Oilseeds Linseed	Oilseeds Rape and mustard	Silk, raw	Sugar Refined	Sugar Unrefined	Tea, Indian	Tobacco Unmanufactured	Tobacco Manufactured	Whence imported
Mds	Bales of 400 lbs	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	BENGAL
.....	1,474	11,702	.....	1,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Burdwan
.....	.....	5,495	348	1,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Birbhum
.....	2	6,068	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bankura
.....	1,611	64,323	...	1,126	82	8	340	11,389	.....	103	.....	Midnapur
.....	5,593	25,308,082	...	1,625	..	2	.....	8,962	.....	3,483	1,657	Hooghly
.....	47,866	52,145,314	...	1,349			6,347	20,559	.....	2,776	2,005	24-Parganas
.....	9,827	16,100	...	14,952	....	21	33	5,624	.....	1,043	13	Nadia
.....	5,065	5,882	755	5,737	541	87	.....	.....	.....	2,218	.....	Murshidabad
.....	6,594	4,674	...	321			..	40,770	.....	1,198	.....	Jessore
.....	16,353	2,993	...	778			60	6,950	.....	423	.....	Khulna
.....	20,313	1,546	....	798					.....	14,060	144	Rajshahi
.....	14,952	121,688							.....	607	.....	Dinajpur
.....	21,643	42,025							138,065	21,778	.....	Jalpaiguri
.....	867	40,262							46,485	3,206	.....	Darjeeling
.....	293,096	115,[illegible]25							52	33,375	5	Rangpur
.....	20,071	4,723							5	1,948	.....	Bogra
.....	52,095	20,922		1,888					.....	48	.....	Pabna
.....	4,737	12,710		950					4	3,664	274	Malda
.....	15,307	328							.....	6,059	.....	Cooch Behar
.....	150,302	6,029		12					.....	.....	18	Dacca
.....	101,992	23,083		287					.....	38	.....	Mymensingh
.....	42,814	90,897		...					.....	149	3	Faridpur
.....	675	10,455		147					...	.....	.....	Bakarganj
.....	18,413	902		188					2	.....		Tippera including Hill Tippera
.....	.....	451		391					.....	.....	.....	Noakhali
.....	.....	3,403							1,174	.....	.....	Chittagong
.....	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	Chittagong Port
.....	851,972	78,065,051	1,119	33,720	788	135	6,780	94,914	187,812	97,836	4,126	Total of Bengal
												OTHER PROVINCES AND PLACES.
2,147	70,875	934,193	84,386	551,377	34,444	.....	711	12,881	300	67,592	18,459	Bihar and Orissa
.....	52,601	30,912	4,038	449	4,093	.....	...	.....	320,486	.....	12	Assam
1,001	.....	46,945	23,990	53,267	69,560	.....	1,758	9,676	580	300	285	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	626,513	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	Punjab
.....	..	61	1,462	.....	26,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	Sind and British Baluchistan
.....	.....	492	2,565	7,864	36,727	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	Central Provinces and Berar
71	.....	1,476	.....	.....	112,248	.....	713	1	171	8,349	7	Bombay
706	.....	5,658	.....	8,654	9,305	.....	52,630	26,591	1,556	19,858	116	Madras
.....	.....	.....	9,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7,774	488	Burma
.....	.....	205	4,581	2,198	37,273	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	Rajputana and Central India
		82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Nizam's Territory
		3,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	Mysore
		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	Port Blair
3,925	(f) 975,448	78,377,189	131,651	657,629	957,619	155	62,592	144,063	511,329	201,689	21,726	1918
639	480,556	113,400,933	187,753	665,815	1,146,448	903	76,694	130,373	413,335	279,175	17,749	1917 GRAND TOTAL
1,286	382,989	90,375,047	169,806	1,904,520	1,524,233	1,255	47,917	135,045	346,813	324,688	22,332	1916

d) Excludes imports into the mills outside the Calcutta Block which are 838,958 bales, but includes imports into the Kidderpore Docks, namely, 37,785 bales
e) Including gunny cloth, 2 yards of cloth = 1 bag
f) Of this 484,910 bales came by rail, 479,414 bales by river, 4,611 bales by road and 4,513 bales by sea

TABLE III

Statement of the Routes by which the Articles enumerated in Table No. II were imported into the Calcutta Trade Block in the three months of April to June, 1918

Routes		Food-grains: Rice	Food-grains: Paddy (a)	Food-grains: Wheat	Food-grains: Wheat flour	Food-grains: Gram and pulse	Food-grains: Other food-grains	Coal and coke	Cotton, raw	Cotton, twist and yarn, Indian (b)	Cotton piece goods, Indian (b)(c)	Indigo
		Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Bales of 400 lbs	Mds	Rs	Mds
By rail	E. I. Railway ...	374,162	144,541	1,169,716	9,985	965,469	40,199	13,951,991	3,355	2,176	5,03,419	879
	E. B. Railway (including B. C. Railway)	252,424	49,855	234,159	150	321,230	6,767	1,653,683	444	6,918	13,30,120	.....
	A.-B. Railway...	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	35	3,546	.....
	B.-N. Railway...	58,623	1,607	53,351	27	53,927	16	4,014,227	8,532	38,544	83,68,081	566
	B. and N.-W. Railway	109	.....	316,893	478	47,029	8,487	.....	24	.....	1,199	2,269
	D.-S. Railway...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	799	.....
	Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Seakhala Light Railways	3,475	120	.....	.....	248	3	.....	.....	.....	13,525	.....
	Kaligbat-Falta Railway.	37,947	4,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By river steamer	Bengal	118,870	6,165	9,708	2	31,247	8,671	222	9,962	177	26,966	.....
	Bihar and Orissa	9	.....	978	.....	51,571	10,543	.....	196	.....	.....	.....
	Assam	3,245	.....	191	8	168	51	43,237	44	24	8,610	.....
	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	.....	.....	10	.....	7,581	86	.....	.....	.....	6,996	.....
By boat		987,019	362,991	25,634	14	249,870	3,016	9,418	909	23,700	1,70,400	.....
,, road		220,420	16,770	.....	.....	5,151	16	40,045	326	4,458	3,28,041	.....
,, sea		826,720	.....	1	.....	27,889	54,940	.....	9,147	.....	.....	211
Total ...	1918 ...	2,923,682	588,698	1,810,641	10,664	1,761,380	132,840	18,712,773	33,174	76,032	107,56,702	3,926
	1917 ...	1,811,107	549,079	3,262,679	64,603	1,591,218	154,290	25,422,546	65,666	119,560	86,63,673	639
	1916 ...	3,675,509	854,096	1,404,602	47,888	1,464,319	205,923	28,650,840	49,682	84,324	93,73,563	1,326

Routes		Jute: Raw(d)	Jute: Gunny bags(e)	Lac	Oilseeds: Linseed	Oilseeds: Rape and mustard	Silk, raw	Sugar: Refined	Sugar: Unrefined	Tea, Indian	Tobacco: Unmanufactured	Tobacco: Manufactured
		Bales of 400 lbs	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
By rail	E. I. Railway ...	11,016	79,540	52,036	248,051	896,079	89	709	18,038	823	261	5,003
	E. B. Railway (including B. C. Railway)	488,910	1,278,503	6,454	17,894	5,632	58	812	25,927	190,147	108,953	.....
	A.-B. Railway...	.....	14,268	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,487	.....	.....
	B.-N. Railway...	6,950	62,156	62,575	17,765	52,119	.....	26,476	26,592	1,966	13,898	272
	B. and N.-W. Railway.	.....	1,435	3	343,971	683	.....	42	3,944	.....	15,340	10
	D.-S. Railway...	.....	1,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,562	.....	.....
	Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Seakhala Light Railways	24	20,336	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	25	13
	Kaligbat-Falta Railway.	.....	574	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By river steamer	Bengal ...	352,012	79,376	444	3,341	21	8	23	819	1,232	23,361	457
	Bihar and Orissa	7,846	697	.....	5,330	484	.....	188	18	139	24,314	11,675
	Assam	36,460	12,628	523	449	1,961	.....	.....	.....	183,869	.....	12
	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	.....	24,190	.....	9,709	420	.....	1,610	932	.....	299	116
By boat		83,096	74,393,092	.....	10,711	.....	.....	60	53,235	.....	3,336	.....
,, road		4,611	2,299,809	.....	507	.....	.....	5,535	15,546	.....	4,128	3,647
,, sea		4,513	9,560	9,510	.....	.....	.....	27,127	.....	96	7,774	571
Total ...	1918 ...	975,449	78,277,189	131,651	657,629	957,419	155	62,592	114,043	511,322	201,639	21,726
	1917 ...	480,556	113,406,933	187,753	665,815	1,146,448	903	76,694	130,373	413,335	279,175	17,749
	1916 ...	382,989	90,375,047	169,806	1,904,520	1,524,233	1,255	47,917	135,045	346,513	324,688	22,332

(a) One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
(b) Excluding trade by sea (coastwise).
(c) The value rates are fixed quarterly, and the monthly valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter.
(d) Excludes imports into the mills outside the Calcutta block, which are 838,958 bales, but includes imports into the Kidderpore Docks, namely, 37,768 bales.
(e) Including gunny cloth, 2 yards of cloth = 1 bag.

TABLE IV

Imports of certain Articles into the Port of Calcutta by Sea (Foreign and Coastwise) in the three months of April to June, 1918

	Cotton Twist and Yarn		Cotton Piece Goods		Kerosene oil	Salt
	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian		
	Mds	Mds	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds
From Foreign countries*	23,914		6,04,35,852		168,673	2,122,910
Coastwise—						
From British Ports in—						
Bombay	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Burma	1,326	65	3,78,141	8,960	1,139,301	16,308
Total ...	1,326	65	3,80,641	8,960	1,139,301	26,308
Grand Total ... 1918 ...	25,240	65	6,08,06,493	8,960	1,307,974	2,149,218
Grand Total ... 1917 ...	18,961	146	5,73,41,377	4,550	1,266,221	1,663,416
Grand Total ... 1916 ...	29,009	5,484	6,19,02,501	7,540	1,178,816	3,025,867

* Publication of detailed figures has been temporarily discontinued.

TABLE V.

Exports of Principal Articles from the port of Calcutta by Sea (Coastwise and to Foreign Countries) in the three months of April to June, 1918

	FOOD-GRAINS											
	Rice	Paddy	Total (in rice)	Wheat	Wheat flour	Gram and pulse	Other food-grains	Total	Coal and coke	Cotton, raw	Cotton twist and yarn, Indian	Cotton piece goods Indian
Coastwise—	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Bales of 400 lbs	Mds	R
To British Ports in—												
Bengal	34	.....	34	.....	30	15		79	.....	.....	183	
Bihar and Orissa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	723	.....	723	.....	.....	2,097	
Bombay ...	412,871	.....	412,871		.....	.....	636	413,507	.....			
Madras ...	123,314	.....	123,314	1	.....	19,000	96	142,411	110,903			
Burma	2,384	.....	2,384	22,392	83,852	64,306	11,042	183,976	215,105	82	16,630	2,66,675
Total ...	538,603	.....	538,603	22,393	83,882	84,044	11,774	740,696	326,008	82	18,910	2,66,675
To Foreign countries.†									381,655	6,586	3,040	23,895
GRAND TOTAL 1918 ...	538,603‡	.....	538,603‡	22,393‡	83,882‡	84,044‡	11,774‡	740,696‡	707,663	6,668	21,950	2,90,570
GRAND TOTAL 1917 ...	3,871‡	.....	3,871‡	10,758‡	79,400‡	129,404‡	10,518‡	233,945‡	6,965,377	21,563	30,908	13,40,888
GRAND TOTAL 1916 ...	10,940‡	.....	10,940‡	48,994‡	49,987‡	110,485‡	7,712‡	228,118‡	8,304,106	33,871	27,129	3,42,356

	Indigo	JUTE		OILSEEDS				SUGAR		Tea (Indian)	TOBACCO	
		Raw	Gunny bags*	Lac	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Silk, raw	Refined	Unrefined		Unmanufactured	Manufactured
Coastwise—	Mds	Bales of 400 lbs	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
To British Ports in—												
Bengal	...	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	516	8	3	12	.....
Bihar and Orissa	...	.....	51,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	535	.....	.....	285	120
Bombay ...	35	.....	118,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	558	.....	.....
Madras ...	...	.....	706,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Burma ...	...	90	8,026,905	23	.....	754	.....	3,077	36	3,746	16,538	866
Total ...	35	90	8,902,942	23	.....	754	.....	4,118	44	4,307	16,835	1,002
To Foreign countries.†	10,551	512,237	.....	1 1,230	217,809	84,135	981	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL 1918 ...	10,586	512,237	8,902,942‡	101,253	217,809	84,889	981	4,118‡	44‡	4,307‡	16,835‡	1,002‡
GRAND TOTAL 1917 ...	10,189	280,276	6,724,642‡	121,610	269,687	61,358	856	981‡	763‡	4,750‡	35,870‡	1,619‡
GRAND TOTAL 1916 ...	5,029	425,783	6,590,100‡	217,234	1,344,916	1,948	1,542	3,410‡	2,292‡	4,759‡	18,840‡	1,453‡

* Including gunny cloth, 2 yards of cloth = 1 bag.
† Publication of figures under food-grains, gunny bags, sugar, tea and tobacco, as also of detailed figures under other heads, has been temporarily discontinued.
‡ Represents trade by sea (coastwise only).

TABLE VI

Exports of certain Articles from the Calcutta Trade Block by Rail, Road, River, Canal, and Sea (coastwise) in the months of April to June, 1918

Whither exported	Cotton twist & yarn		Cotton piece goods*		Gunny bags †	Kerosene oil		Salt
	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian		From Calcutta block	From Budge-Budge‡	
BENGAL	Mds	Mds	Rs	Rs	No	Mds	Mds	Mds
Burdwan	49	2,535	12,39,533	71,355	226,203	16,161	37,816	82,879
Birbhum	7	1,412	3,03,645	11,593	46,248	39	9,540	48,680
Bankura	58	4,059	1,39,177	1,200	17,712	26	.....	25,202
Midnapur	4,348	3,545	13,83,913	23,309	67,174	1,799	20,932	79,593
Hooghly	1,527	173	6,05,704	79,955	347,533	11,715	23,105	60,744
24-Parganas	736	925	3,35,528	1,30,741	242,215	28,691	27,706	70,682
Nadia	1,206	7,010	16,77,495	1,00,337	204,929	957	13,892	63,844
Murshidabad	1,009	3,071	12,67,291	19,921	178,335	18	21,759	68,448
Jessore	781	2,082	5,00,958	60,628	53,136	293	15,864	41,579
Khulna	846	98	3,38,900	44,239	14,063	4,446	22,637	29,160
Rajshahi	127	384	6,96,136	1,42,711	31,734	2,875	3,482	21,241
Dinajpur	6	533	4,76,685	77,152	52,849	.....	12,542	47,751
Jalpaiguri	26	838	9,59,010	1,26,787	39,319	568	13,563	41,095
Darjeeling	.....	877	6,88,298	84,546	13,202	129	12,121	32,526
Rangpur	192	782	16,87,641	1,83,952	25,010	20	20,282	88,623
Bogra	.....	301	6,79,792	4,00,483	54,776	662	14,316	72,224
Pabna	2,763	1,439	9,61,224	1,84,418	24,682	173	54,586	46,416
Malda	332	2,076	5,93,777	68,146	58,548	2	.....	21,974
Cooch Behar	.....	206	4,64,332	53,567	10,086	49	1,168	14,309
Dacca	6,064	459	31,30,340	1,57,285	16,923	177	118,833	142,951
Mymensingh	2,639	910	13,22,981	6,95,232	7,544	44	28,361	122,748
Faridpur	4,018	499	6,12,407	1,19,659	61,459	200	11,294	61,174
Bakarganj	4,854	85	3,86,438	2,45,713	74,743	1,200	6,311	78,688
Tippera (including Hill Tippera) ...	2,139	2,047	10,90,133	7,232	13,161	15	.....	29,233
Noakhali	908	2,966	5,80,091	27,788	13,202	1	.....	217
Chittagong	1,307	76	1,24,589	31,913	94,341	1,092	.....	204
Chittagong Port	241	1,776	5,60,938	62,413	3,250	.....	.....	18
Total of Bengal ...	38,207	41,174	2,38,37,016	33,02,275	1,952,417	71,362	490,574	1,398,201
OTHER PROVINCES AND PLACES								
Bihar and Orissa	6,015	31,407	1,69,49,066	13,26,079	3,411,897	1,976	289,317	483,225
Assam	3,633	1,851	37,60,901	3,58,897	163,672	2,736	6,813	183,313
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	352	938	1,32,00,537	5,97,347	5,825,034	1,102	268,764	5,246
Punjab	1,004	282	47,51,227	18,094	7,846,334	21	37,936	4
Sind and British Baluchistan ...	.....	.....	6,565	.....	577,321	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces and Berar ...	34	836	2,59,971	86,655	1,370,013	387	9,214	3,393
Bombay	235	558	6,69,202	69,522	6,938,189	46	.....	.....
Madras	301	806	2,85,686	26,251	1,772,911	41	.....	1,703
Burma	6,061	16,630	34,36,082	2,66,675	8,026,905	...	.....	791
Rajputana and Central India ...	.....	.....	80,554	.....	679,780	485	12,023	40
Kashmir State	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,094	...	.....	.....
Nizam's Territory	.....	.....	22,473	.....	22,427	.....	.....	.....
Mysore	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,688	.....	.....	802
Port Blair	.....	183	9,000	.....	400	.....	26	.....
GRAND TOTAL ... 1918 ...	55,842	94,664	6,52,68,290	59,81,695	38,938,062	78,161	1,114,467	2,039,788
GRAND TOTAL ... 1917 ...	45,349	113,946	6,41,69,374	63,25,885	28,518,682	107,538	1,333,376	1,841,861
GRAND TOTAL ... 1916 ...	46,891	100,489	5,62,32,546	50,89,607	24,677,960	126,302	1,303,628	2,461,408

* The value rates are fixed quarterly and the monthly valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter.
† Including gunny cloth, 2 yards of cloth = 1 bag.
‡ The exports of kerosene oil from Budge-Budge to Calcutta during the three months April to June 1918 were 203,31[illegible] as against 210,041 mds. and 232,082 mds. in the corresponding periods of 1917 and 1916, respectively.

TABLE VII

Statement of the Routes by which the Articles enumerated in Table No. VI were exported from the Calcutta Trade Block in the three months of April to June, 1918.

Routes		Cotton twist and yarn		Cotton piece-goods *		Gunny bags †	Kerosene oil		Salt
		Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian		From Calcutta block	From Budge-Budge	
		Mds	Mds	Rs	Rs	No	Mds	Mds	Mds
By rail	E. I. Railway ...	1,171	14,305	1,31,07,864	4,19,004	6,340,855	17,255	345,900	333,721
	E. B. Railway (including B. C. Railway).	1,005	20,499	1,02,00,734	17,40,712	866,576	2,968	193,761	565,127
	A.-B. Railway ...	773	7,281	32,59,876	1,24,353	27,552	1,459	126	30,426
	B.-N. Railway ...	480	17,318	21,44,736	2,64,901	1,516,303	2,823	1,616	230,455
	B. and N.-W. Railway	81	1,869	61,43,259	6,55,747	1,096,935	143	117,898	50,469
	O. and R. Railway ...	118	23	8,26,659	46,771	1,073,052	283	129,644	37
	Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Seakhala Light Railways	472	.....	2,85,322	.....	11,890	575	.....	7,231
	N.-W. Railway ..	109	282	1,77,872	17,828	5,548,571	21	23,816	.....
	G. I. P. Railway ...	235	568	6,70,034	70,733	5,641,231	175	11,922	.....
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	.....	.....	23,297	2,398	1,954,580	322	6,342	.....
	M. & S. M. Railway ...	223	.....	202,501	15,590	1,490,145	.....	.....	2,203
	S. I. Railway ...	.....	70	2,632	866	73,596	.....	.....	.....
	J. B. Railway ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,307	.....	.....	.....
	N. G. S. Railway ...	.....	.....	22,473	.....	29,971	.....	.....	.....
	Other Railways ..	11	5	73,286	13,732	175,678	564	6,562	3,785
By river steamer.	Bengal	31,544	5,437	93,26,033	12,66,492	454,157	3,752	724,315	365,946
	Bihar and Orissa ...	2,921	6,143	78,86,860	5,00,577	2,040,898	69	.....	8,215
	Assam	3,526	1,355	25,75,365	2,86,686	111,479	2,008	5,103	113,976
	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	147	310	51,40,371	88,826	969,937	.....	.....	1,188
By boat		3,543	25	2,52,000	5,200	391,663	12,711	61,426	285,745
,, road		1,170	259	4,32,822	1,94,604	165,477	33,253	2,315	39,820
,, sea		8,203	18,910	25,24,194	2,66,675	8,903,943	.....	3,821	1,444
Total ...	1918 ...	55,842	94,664	6,52,66,290	59,81,695	38,938,082	78,161	1,114,467	2,039,788
	1917 ...	45,249	112,946	6,41,69,374	63,25,885	28,518,689	107,336	1,333,376	1,841,861
	1916 ...	46,891	100,489	5,62,32,508	50,89,607	24,677,560	126,303	1,303,628	2,461,498

* The value rates are fixed quarterly and the monthly valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter.
† Including gunny cloth. 2 yards of cloth = 1 bag.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA, G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

September 2, 1918. *Director of Statistics.*

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS

For the week ending on the 29th August 1918.

Summary.—During the week heavy rain fell over the greater part of the province causing considerable flooding in Eastern Bengal. Both winter paddy and autumn crops have been damaged to some extent. Transplanting of winter paddy is nearing completion; weeding continues. Cutting, steeping and washing of jute are in progress. The average price of common rice for the province has risen by about 6·4 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers per rupee. This week.	Previous week.	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
		Inches			
1	24-PARGANAS	1·08	9½	8½	More rain is wanted for transplantation of winter rice. Harvesting of *aus* paddy, cutting and steeping of jute continue.
	Diamond Harbour.	1·23	11⅜	11⅜	
	Barrackpore	1·80	8	8	
	Barasat ...	3·89	11 7/16	11 7/16	
	Basirhat ...	3·20	11	11	
2	NADIA ...	5·07	8	8	Prospects of standing crops are good. Transplantation of *aman* paddy and harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute continue. Steeping has commenced in places.
	Kushtia ...	1·62	10	11	
	Meherpur ...	(n)	(n)	10	
	Chuadanga ...	7·64	10	11	
	Ranaghat ...	5·22	8½	8	
3	MURSHIDABAD	12·85	(n)	9½	Weather cloudy with heavy rain. Transplanting of winter paddy is almost finished. The recent heavy rain and flood have caused some damage to *aus* and low lying *aman* paddy. Harvesting of *aus* paddy continues but the progress is being hampered by rain. Condition and prospects of jute are fair. Effects of weather are favourable to its growth. No damage is reported now. Harvesting has commenced at places.
	Lalbagh ...	15·97	(n)	10	
	Jangipur ...	16·44	(n)	12	
	Kandi ...	10·62	(n)	11	
4	JESSORE	(n)	10	13	Transplanting of *aman* paddy is finished. Harvesting of jute continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair.
	Jhenidah	4·49	13	16½	
	Magura	5·10	11½	12	
	Narail	2·66	10	13	
	Bangaon	1·20	13½	11 7/16	
5	KHULNA	3·44	9	8	Transplantation of *aman* paddy and harvesting of *aus* paddy are going on. Condition and prospects of jute are not favourable. The effects of weather are favourable at Sadar and Satkhira, but unfavourable at Bagerhat. No damage is reported. Harvesting has commenced.
	Satkhira	1·55	10	13	
	Bagerhat	3·95	9	9	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers per rupee. This week.	Previous week.	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
		Inches.			
	BURDWAN ...	3·31	9	7	Weather rainy. Transplanting of winter paddy continues in Asansol and parts of Sadar subdivisions. Weeding is also going on. Harvesting of jute has commenced. Heavy rain is slightly affecting the standing crops in Katwa and Sadar subdivisions.
	Asansol ...	3·47	9½	10	
	Katwa ...	6·47	8	9	
	Kalna ...	2·24	6 9/16	6 15/16	
	BIRBHUM ...	5·15	10	10	Standing crops are doing well.
	Rampurhat	5·60	11	11	
	BANKURA ...	1·45	10	10	Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Maghia.
	Vishnupur ...	4·02	10	10	
9	MIDNAPORE	1·58	10 1/16	10 1/16	Transplantation of winter paddy is going on. Prospects of jute and other autumn crops are fair.
	Ghatal ...	2·43	9⅜	11⅜	
	Tamluk ...	1·53	9⅛	9⅛	
	Contai ...	1·53	13	14	
10	HOOGHLY ...	2·25	8	9	Condition and prospects of jute are fair. Effects of weather on the growth of the crop are favourable. In Arambagh subdivision flood has damaged the crop to some extent. The crop is being harvested.
	Serampore ...	1·85	8	9	
	Arambagh ...	0·92	10	11½	
11	HOWRAH ...	1·78	10	10½	Condition of jute is not good. Harvesting has commenced. Sugarcane is doing well.
	Ulubaria ...	0·96	9½	10	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA).	12·59	8¼	11	Weather cloudy. Jute and other standing crops suffered from heavy rainfall and floods in Naogaon subdivision. Harvesting of jute continues.
	Naogaon ...	(n)	(n)	10	
	Nator ...	15·18	6¾	11¼	
13	DINAJPUR ...	19·26		12	The prospects and condition of the jute crop are not fair. Harvesting is in progress.
	Thakurgaon	18·03	12	12	
	Balurghat ...	26·61	12	12	
14	JALPAIGURI	9·46	9	9	Weather hot and cloudy. The condition of jute and other *bhadoi* crops is not good. No damage is done to jute. Cattle-disease is reported from the interior.
	Alipur	6·51	8	9	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Previous week.	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
		Inches.			
15	DARJEELING	9·20			Prospects and condition of jute are poor. Maize and potatoes are being harvested. *Marua* and cardamom are growing. Effects of weather on crops are not favourable. Progress in cultivation is retarded by incessant rain. Cattle-disease is prevalent at places.
	Kurseong ...	9·78	8	9½	
	Siliguri ...	6·55	10	11	
	Kalimpong...	5·83	9½	9½	
16	RANGPUR ...	13·37	10½	10½	Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of winter paddy is going on. Cutting, steeping and washing of jute continue. No damage. Condition and prospects are fair. Weather is favourable to the crop.
	Nilphamari	16·94	10½	9	
	Kurigram ...	13·85	10	10	
	Gaibandha ...	11·91	9	(*n*)	
17	BOGRA ...	9·59	8¼	9¾	Harvesting of jute continues. Transplantation of winter paddy is being retarded by excessive rain and flood; the paddy seedlings and transplanted paddy have been submerged in places and damaged to some extent. There has been insufficiency of fodder in parts of the district.
18	PABNA ...	4·50	10	10	Weather hot and rainy. Harvesting of *aus* paddy is nearly finished. Steeping of jute continues. Prospect of standing crops is fair.
	Sirajganj ...	0·83	9¾	9¾	
19	MALDA ...	15·01	11	11	Weather cloudy. Heavy showers did some damage to winter paddy and jute.
20	COOCH BEHAR	10·63	9½	10⅝	Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting of *bitri* paddy is nearly finished and transplanting of *haimanti* paddy is going on. Condition of standing crops excepting jute is favourable.
21	DACCA ...	4·51	8⅝	10	Weather hot with occasional showers. Flood level is very high. Prospects of jute are fair. *Aman* paddy is in danger owing to the high floods. Cutting, steeping and washing of jute are proceeding.
	Manikganj ...	6·65	9	11	
	Narayanganj	3·39	10	10	
	Munshiganj*	2·38	8	9⅜	
22	MYMENSINGH	5·84	8	10	Damage to jute and *aus* paddy by floods is reported. Harvesting of jute continues. Fodder is reported to be not sufficient in certain low lands in Kishoreganj. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Bhairab in Kishoreganj subdivision.
	Jamalpur ...	10·65	10	10½	
	Tangail	(*n*)	(*n*)	9¾	
	Netrokona ...	8·19	9	10	
	Kishoreganj	9·46	9½	10¼	

* Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(*n*) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Previous week.	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
		Inches			
23	FARIDPUR ...	5·97	8	11	Harvesting of jute is in progress. Prospects of standing crops are satisfactory. Prices of food-stuffs are still rising.
	Goalundo ...	10·26	8¾	12	
	Madaripur ...	1·47	9	9	
	Gopalganj* ...	3·23	7	9	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	3·76	9	10	Prospects of *aus* paddy are not good.
	Pirojpur ...	4·76	10	8	
	Patuakhali	7·19	8	10	
	Dakshin Shahazpur (Bhola).	3·36	10	8½	
25	CHITTAGONG	5·56	9½	9½	Weather fair. Prospects of standing crops are fair. *Panga* salt is selling at 10½ seers per rupee both at Sadar and Cox's Bazar.
	Cox's Bazar	5·56	12½	12	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	2·94	9	9	Weather hot and cloudy with frequent rainfall. Transplanting of *aman* paddy and harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute continue. Flood is retarding transplanting winter paddy in Brahmanbaria subdivision.
	Brahmanbaria.	2·25	12 1/3	12 1/3	
	Chandpur ...	2·51	9	10	
27	NOAKHALI ...	6·98	10	10½	Transplanting of *aman* paddy and steeping of jute continue. Prospects of standing crops are good
	Feni ...	3·16	12	13	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	4·33	8	8	Reaping of *jhum* paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are not good. Cotton is thriving well.

* The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

N. GUPTA,
for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

DACCA, *the 2nd September 1918.*

List of prices of articles of food in Calcutta for the week ending Saturday, the 31st August 1918.

Names of Articles.	Wholesale price per maund. From—			Wholesale price per maund. To—			Retail price per seer. From—			Retail price per seer. To—		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice—												
Balam, coarse ...	5	4	0	5	8	0	0	2	0	0	2	4½
„ medium ...	5	10	0	6	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	6
Patnai, coarse ...	4	0	0	4	6	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
„ medium ...	4	8	0	6	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	6
Nagra, coarse ...	4	0	0	4	6	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
„ medium ...	4	8	0	6	12	0	0	2	3	0	2	6
Dudhkalma ...	5	10	0	6	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	6
Rangoon Boiled ...	.....			.....			0	2	0	.....		
Kajla	3	8	0	4	2	0	0	1	9	0	1	10½
Wheat, Dudhia	6	4	0	6	10	0						
„ Gangajali	.....			.....			.....			.....		
„ Jamali	6	0	0	.....			.....			.....		
Gram, Patnai (whole) ...	4	4	0	4	12	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
„ dal	5	8	0	6	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	6
Mung „ (Hari)	8	8	0	9	8	0	0	3	0	0	3	6
„ „ (Krishna) ...	7	8	0	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0
Arhar „	4	14	0	7	0	0	0	2	6	0	3	0
Masur „ (split)	3	14	0	5	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
„ „ (khanri) ...	5	8	0	6	0	0	0	2	6	0	2	9
Kalai „	6	8	0	7	14	0	0	3	0	.....		
Salt	2	14	6	2	15	0	0	1	6	0	1	9
Sugar (brown Java) ...	11	0	0	.....			0	4	6	.		
Gur, Bheli	.....			.....			0	3	0	0		
„ Bhursut	8	4	0	8	12	0	.....			.....		
Milk	10	0	0	12	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0
Mustard oil	19	0	0	22	8	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
Flour (country)	7	6	0	8	10	0	0	2	6	0	3	6
Atta No. 3	5	4	0									
2½	5	6	0	5	10	0	0	2	6	0	3	6
B	8	8	0	8	12	0						
Suji	7	12	0	8	14	0	0	3	6	0	4	0
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.) ...	76	0	0	78	0	0	2	0	0	.....		
„ (Patiram, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa, better kind, etc.)	74	0	0	75	0	0	1	14	0	.....		
„ (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.)...	69	0	0	70	0	0	1	12	0	.....		
Maize	3	2	0	.....			.....			.....		
Potato	6	4	0	6	14	0	0	2	6	0	4	0
Patal	6	0	0	7	8	0	0	2	6	0	4	0
Brinjal	.....			.....			0	1	6	0	2	0
Onion	3	12	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Fish, Rahu	30	0	0	32	0	0	0	10	0	1	6	0
Mutton (2nd class)... ...	.....			.....			0	8	0	.....		
Beef (2nd and 3rd classes) ...	.....						0	3	0	0	5	0

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices of the following markets :—

Wholesale.—Chetla Hât, Ramkrishnapur Hât, Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets, Posta Bazar.

Retail.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphanganj Market, Sobha Bazar, Nutun Bazar, Raja Babu's Bazar, Bow Bazar, Kareya Bazar, Taltolla Bazar, Mallik Bazar and Jagu Babu's Bazar.

S. C. RAY.

for *President, Advisory Food Committee.*

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd September 1918.*

Vital Statistics of the Towns with a population of 10,000 and over

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to Census of 1911.			Births registered.		Deaths		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan ...	20,527	15,394	35,921	39	...	21	1	...
	2	Raniganj ...	8,417	7,080	15,497	26	...	...	...	...
	3	Asansol ...	12,486	9,433	21,919	42	1	5	...	...
Bankura ...	4	Bankura ...	12,156	11,297	23,453	40	...	...	...	...
	5	Vishnupur ...	10,025	10,453	20,478	39	...	...	...	...
	6	Sonamukhi ...	6,254	7,021	13,275	26	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	7	Midnapore ...	17,577	15,163	32,740	34	1	1	...	...
	8	Ghatal ...	6,216	5,848	12,064	25	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	9	Hooghly and Chinsura.	15,817	13,099	28,916	43	...	1	1	...
	10	Serampore ...	19,639	12,439	32,078	26	2	1	...	...
	11	Rishra Konnagore ...	10,724	6,792	17,516	27	...	2	...	...
	12	Baidyabati ...	...	...	16,131	20	...	2	...	...
	13	Bhadreswar ...	...	...	13,441	16	...	...	...	...
	14	Champdani ...	...	...	15,297	11	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	15	Howrah ...	114,829	64,560	179,389	266	15	50	7	...
	16	Bally ...	14,217	8,177	22,394	26	1	3	1	...
24-Parganas	17	Cossipore-Chitpur ...	30,793	17,385	48,178	59	2	18	3	2
	18	Maniktala ...	31,735	22,032	53,767	63	5	19	1	...
	19	South Suburban ...	17,683	13,850	31,533	42	...	4	...	...
	20	Tollygunge ...	11,183	7,250	18,433	27	1	5	...	...
	21	Garden Reach ...	27,665	17,630	45,295	40	...	4	2	...
	22	Budge-Budge ...	11,529	6,453	17,982	21	1	1	...	...
	23	Baranagore ..	14,982	10,913	25,895	37	1	8	...	...
	24	Kamarhati ...	11,243	6,772	18,015	19	...	4	...	...
	25	Rajpur ...	5,762	5,845	11,607	25	...	...	...	...
	26	South Dum-Dum ...	7,760	5,114	12,874	15	..	14	...	...
	27	Barrackpore ...	11,357	6,944	18,301	6	...	...	...	...
	28	Panihati ...	6,339	4,779	11,118	16	...	1	...	...
	29	North Barrackpore...	9,780	6,340	16,120	13	...	1	1	...
	30	Titaghar ...	31,225	13,946	45,171	62	5	1	8	...
	31	Garulia ...	7,876	3,704	11,580	4	...	1	1	...
	32	Naihati ...	11,685	6,534	18,219	17	...	1	...	...
	33	Bhatpara ...	34,739	15,675	50,414	49	...	20	...	...
	34	Basirhat ...	9,517	8,814	18,331	38	...	1	1	...
	35	Baduria ...	7,058	6,622	13,680	22	...	1	...	...
Calcutta ...	36	Calcutta ...	607,674	288,393	896,067	1,165	58	179	84	52
Nadia ...	37	Krishnagar ...	11,767	11,708	23,475	19	...	...	...	...
	38	Nadia or Nabadwip	5,821	6,659	12,480	11	...	...	...	...
	39	Santipur ...	12,186	14,517	26,703	42	2	2	...	...

of Bengal for the month of June 1918.

REGISTERED.

Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.			No.	Towns.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
25	10	5	2	14	44	34	78	47	16	63	1	Burdwan.
6	1	2	...	10	15	4	19	9	8	17	2	Raniganj.
12	1	3	...	14	17	18	35	29	20	49	3	Asansol.
9	5	...	2	9	11	14	25	14	9	23	4	Bankura.
15	...	3	2	6	10	16	26	17	9	26	5	Vishnupur.
14	2	...	1	...	11	6	17	7	9	16	6	Sonamukhi.
15	5	4	4	7	21	15	36	30	15	45	7	Midnapore.
10	6	...	2	1	7	12	19	9	7	16	8	Ghatal.
28	7	5	...	10	28	24	52	14	10	24	9	Hooghly and Chinsura.
12	7	6	2	13	26	15	41	21	22	43	10	Serampore.
9	5	4	1	5	17	9	26	9	5	14	11	Rishra Konnagore.
11	2	2	1	5	14	9	23	...	...	...	12	Baidyabati.
6	1	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	...	...	13	Bhadreswar.
5	1	3	...	...	5	4	9	...	...	...	14	Champdani.
143	38	56	12	97	239	164	403	89	128	317	15	Howrah.
7	5	4	...	5	17	8	25	14	6	20	16	Bally.
24	13	17	1	31	58	51	109	41	34	75	17	Cossipore-Chitpur.
32	9	24	4	45	73	61	134	56	48	104	18	Maniktala.
17	1	6	1	10	23	16	39	16	18	34	19	South Suburban.
9	4	3	1	...	11	11	22	6	6	12	20	Tollyganj.
32	9	10	...	20	44	33	77	27	28	55	21	Garden Reach.
10	2	1	1	2	13	4	17	9	1	10	22	Budge-Budge
7	7	7	...	9	25	13	38	29	21	50	23	Baranagar.
8	4	...	...	5	18	3	21	12	6	18	24	Kamarhati.
10	...	2	2	...	9	5	14	10	6	16	25	Rajpur.
6	1	...	...	5	18	8	26	10	7	17	26	South Dum-Dum.
...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	4	4	8	27	Barrackpore.
3	1	2	...	4	7	4	11	5	1	6	28	Panihati.
8	5	3	...	1	10	9	19	10	8	18	29	North Barrackpore.
37	3	...	...	13	33	29	62	29	37	66	30	Titagbar.
1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3		Nil		31	Garulia.
11	1	1	...	1	10	5	15	8	7	15	32	Naihati
23	5	3	...	13	46	18	64	11	10	21	33	Bhatpara.
25	...	1	1	5	19	15	34	8	7	15	34	Basirhat.
3	1	4	2	5	9	7	16	5	3	8	35	Baduria.
250	225	350	38	759	1,131	806	1,937	764	648	1,412	36	Calcutta.
7	2	...	...	2	7	4	11	11	3	14	37	Krishnagar.
9	3	2	1	4	8	11	19	5	7	12	38	Nadia or Nabadwip.
23	1	2	...	8	13	23	36	18	14	32	39	Santipur.

Vital Statistics of the Towns, with a population of 10,000 and over,

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1911.			Births registered		Deaths		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered. (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
Murshidabad	40	Berhampore ...	14,302	11,841	26,143	37	1	...	...	...
	41	Murshidabad ...	6,259	6,410	12,669	10	...	...	...	...
	42	Ajimganj ...	6,725	5,602	12,327	13	...	...	...	...
	43	Kandi ...	6,212	6,426	12,638	23	...	...	...	...
	44	Jangipur ...	5,493	5,915	11,408	26	...	...	...	...
Khulna ...	45	Khulna ...	7,983	5,013	12,996	23	...	...	...	...
	46	Satkhira ...	5,802	5,100	10,902	10	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	47	Rampur-Boalia ...	13,057	10,349	23,406	21	...	...	1	...
Dinajpur ...	48	Dinajpur ...	9,648	6,297	15,945	13	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	49	Jalpaiguri ...	7,547	4,218	11,765	11	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	50	Darjeeling ...	11,631	7,374	19,005	18	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	51	Rangpur ...	10,509	5,920	16,429	14	...	1	1	...
Pabna ...	52	Pabna ...	10,056	9,218	19,274	14	...	...	...	...
	53	Serajganj ...	13,236	11,541	24,777	16	...	...	...	...
Malda ...	54	English Bazar ...	7,697	6,625	14,322	14	...	2	...	...
	55	Nawabganj ...	11,122	12,200	23,322	21	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	56	Dacca ...	63,091	45,460	108,551	211	3	...	...	...
	57	Narayanganj ...	18,738	9,138	27,876	33	2	...	...	...
Mymensingh	58	Mymensingh ...	13,462	6,391	19,853	21	2	1	...	...
	59	Netrokona ...	8,018	5,722	13,740	10	...	...	...	...
	60	Jamalpur ...	11,728	9,381	21,109	44	2	...	...	...
	61	Sherpur ...	8,516	7,075	15,591	30	2	...	...	...
	62	Kishoreganj ...	9,508	8,518	18,026	30	1	1	...	...
	63	Bajitpur ...	5,447	5,386	10,833	7	...	...	...	...
	64	Tangail ...	8,493	7,869	16,362	12	...	...	...	...
Faridpur ...	65	Faridpur ...	8,017	5,114	13,131	17	...	...	...	...
	66	Madaripur ...	10,549	8,524	19,073	34	1	1	...	...
Bakarganj ...	67	Barisal ...	15,488	6,985	22,473	23	...	...	...	...
	68	Pirojpur ...	6,523	5,473	11,996	15	...	1	...	...
Chittagong ...	69	Chittagong ...	18,779	9,987	28,766	66	1	25	...	...
Tippera ...	70	Comilla ...	13,706	8,986	22,692	14	...	...	...	...
	71	Brahmanbaria ...	11,671	10,624	22,295	61	...	...	...	...
	72	Chandpur ...	9,062	3,655	12,717	14	...	6	...	...
		Total of month ...	...	...	26,18,159	3,450	110	409	113	54

REMARKS—

1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by Municipalities and submitted to this office by the Civil Surgeons. Taken as a of cases and in a few instances are obviously incomplete.
2. The vital statistics of Municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been excluded from this statement and incor-
3. The birth and death ratios per 1,000 per annum have been omitted from this statement according to the Government of India, Educa-

CALCUTTA,
The 28th August 1918.

of Bengal for the month of June 1918—concld.

REGISTERED.

Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.			No.	Towns.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
8	2	3	...	14	15	12	27	9	8	17	40	Berhampore.
15	2	1	...	2	7	13	20	5	9	14	41	Murshidabad.
10	...	...	...	1	9	2	11	5	5	10	42	Ajimganj.
9	...	...	1	4	8	6	14	5	5	10	48	Kandi.
4	1	1	...	1	6	1	7	5	4	9	44	Jangipur.
14	1	...	1	...	11	5	16	8	2	10	45	Khulna.
2	...	2	...	2	4	2	6	2	2	4	46	Satkhira.
8	1	...	3	15	14	14	28	21	17	38	47	Rampur-Boalia.
5	1	2	...	2	5	5	10	7	11	18	48	Dinajpur.
4	3	3	1	4	10	5	15	17	6	23	49	Jalpaiguri.
4	...	18	1	2	17	8	25	24	9	33	50	Darjeeling.
16	2	1	...	2	15	8	23	9	4	13	51	Rangpur.
7	...	1	...	1	5	4	9	2	4	6	52	Pabna.
3	1	1	...	1	3	3	6	13	10	23	53	Sirajganj.
11	2	..	...	5	9	11	20	10	4	14	54	English Bazar.
5	1	...	...	3	5	4	9	13	6	19	55	Nawabganj.
70	8	5	8	77	101	67	168	78	79	157	56	Dacca.
8	4	2	1	11	14	12	26	11	10	21	57	Narayanganj.
7	...	...	...	5	9	4	13	8	6	14	58	Mymensingh.
5	...	1	...	1	6	1	7	4	4	8	59	Netrokona
17	2	2	...	6	11	16	27	12	17	29	60	Jamalpur.
9	4	...	...	10	13	10	23	12	9	21	61	Sherpur.
8	6	1	1	5	13	9	22	13	6	19	62	Kishoreganj.
7	2	...	...	4	9	4	13	3	3	6	63	Bajitpur.
9	1	1	...	2	8	5	13	6	15	21	64	Tangail.
11	...	1	2	2	9	7	16	3	4	7	65	Faridpur.
10	1	2	...	12	13	13	26	89	57	146	66	Madaripur.
14	1	...	...	3	12	6	18	13	8	21	67	Barisal.
1	...	...	2	4	7	1	8	10	3	13	68	Pirojpur.
17	2	...	...	30	39	35	74	23	19	42	69	Chittagong.
13	...	...	...	2	9	6	15	3	6	9	70	Comilla.
7	3	2	...	14	17	9	26	13	16	29	71	Brahmanbaria.
2	1	...	...	2	8	3	11	4	6	10	72	Chandpur.
1,222	445	586	102	1,388	2,514	1,805	4,319					

whole the table possesses a relative value, although the figures for individual towns probably only approximate to the actual in a proportion

porated in the returns for districts. *Vide* Bengal Government, Municipal Department, Order No. 1188an., dated 8th February 1918.
tion Department, Order No. 95, dated the 26th March 1918.

CHARLES A. BENTLEY,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of the Districts, excluding Towns, with a population

Divisions.	No.	Districts.	Population under registration according to Census of 1911. Male.	Female.	Total.	Births registered. Number registered (excluding still-births.)	Still-born number registered.	Deaths. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan	728,894	736,140	1,465,034	3,414	12	47	26	...
	2	Birbhum ...	463,838	471,635	935,473	2,867	59	26	...	...
	3	Bankura	534,150	547,314	1,081,464	3,149	4	40	5	...
	4	Midnapore	1,386,921	1,389,476	2,776,397	5,386	116	89	14	...
	5	Hooghly and Serampore.	481,989	484,729	966,718	1,355	2	57	6	...
	6	Howrah .	369,595	372,124	741,719	1,451		69	5	...
Presidency ...	7	24-Parganas	1,005,789	941,802	1,947,591	4,163	40	75	28	...
	8	Nadia	782,806	772,382	1,555,188	2,727	61	42	16	...
	9	Murshidabad ...	639,301	657,788	1,297,089	3,021	120	8	2	
	10	Jessore ...	901,092	857,172	1,758,264	2,599	98	61	11	
	11	Khulna	695,794	647,074	1,342,868	2,707	87	37	16	
Rajshahi ...	12	Rajshahi	742,149	715,032	1,457,181	2,705	176	8	13	
	13	Dinajpur	880,228	791,690	1,671,918	4,065	139	318	15	
	14	Jalpaiguri	482,681	408,214	890,895	1,961	128	176	39	
	15	Darjeeling	130,463	116,082	246,545	562	50	23	7	
	16	Rangpur	1,244,208	1,124,693	2,368,901	4,902	265	36	239	
	17	Bogra ...	502,526	481,041	983,567	2,179	95	31	23	
	18	Pabna ...	700,299	684,236	1,384,535	1,944	102	43	296	
	19	Malda ...	479,728	486,787	966,515	1,754	45	91	21	
Dacca ...	20	Dacca ...	1,395,861	1,428,114	2,823,975	5,433	241	19	6	
	21	Mymensingh	2,274,431	2,136,477	4,410,908	8,119	434	93	17	
	22	Faridpur	1,056,393	1,033,317	2,089,710	3,483	105	44	10	
	23	Bakarganj	1,222,824	1,171,618	2,394,442	5,254	123	42	2	
Chittagong ...	24	Chittagong ...	704,058	775,609	1,479,667	3,942	343	30		
	25	Noakhali ...	645,898	656,192	1,302,090	2,868	191	326	12	
	26	Tippera ...	1,208,642	1,163,792	2,372,434	4,966	335	80	44	
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.								
Total of month for Bengal ...			21,660,558	21,050,530	42,711,088	86,976	3,380	2,811	1,008	

REMARKS.—1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by the thana police officers and submitted to this office by the to the actual.

2. The vital statistics of municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been included in this statement with

3. Figures for the corresponding month of previous year not being available, have been shown in this statement.

4. Divisional totals and the birth and death ratios per 1,000 per annum have been omitted from this statement according

CALCUTTA,

The 28th August 1918.

of 10,000 and over, of Bengal for the month of June 1918.

REGISTERED.

Fever.	Dysentry and Diarrhœa	Respiratory disease.	Injuries including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.			Number.	Districts.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
2,331	47	24	42	508	1,648	1,377	3,025	...	...	...	1	Burdwan.
1,490	6	3	35	250	947	863	1,810	...	...	...	2	Birbhum.
1,625	32	9	33	579	1,194	1,129	2,323	959	789	1,748	3	Bankura.
2,966	66	18	109	665	2,118	1,809	3,927	...	...	...	4	Midnapore.
1,298	111	22	53	232	945	834	1,779	...	...	...	5	Hooghly and Serampore.
439	179	47	48	221	578	430	1,008	481	426	907	6	Howrah.
1,849	39	36	131	456	1,468	1,148	2,616	...	...	...	7	24-Parganas.
2,770	10	10	78	388	1,782	1,532	3,314	...	...	...	8	Nadia.
2,124	10	1	72	371	1,409	1,179	2,588	...	...	...	9	Murshidabad.
2,145	13	5	125	300	1,464	1,196	2,660	...	...	...	10	Jessore.
1,498	10	7	101	504	1,156	1,017	2,173	...	...	...	11	Khulna.
2,539	4	2	72	206	1,488	1,356	2,844	...	...	...	12	Rajshahi.
2,964	7	3	63	143	2,033	1,615	3,648	2,041	1,639	3,680	13	Dinajpur.
1,920	131	23	10	151	1,323	1,127	2,450	1,283	936	2,219	14	Jalpaiguri.
556	88	3	9	125	441	370	811	...	...	...	15	Darjeeling.
3,922	6	2	42	52	2,370	1,929	4,299	2,391	1,894	4,285	16	Rangpur.
1,234	16	7	65	161	869	668	1,537	...	...	...	17	Bogra.
2,259	6	3	47	111	1,527	1,238	2,765	1,415	1,178	2,593	18	Pabna.
1,607	5	...	27	177	1,124	804	1,928	...	...	...	19	Malda
2,780	111	17	82	674	2,060	1,629	3,689	1,862	1,491	3,353	20	Dacca.
5,673	127	20	139	970	3,753	3,286	7,039	...	...	...	21	Mymensingh
2,344	39	9	87	451	1,613	1,371	2,984	1,425	1,175	2,600	22	Faridpur.
2,402	32	3	107	1,143	2,087	1,644	3,731	...	...	...	23	Bakarganj.
4,982	101	1	67	123	3,123	3,081	6,204	...	...	...	24	Chittagong.
2,958	189	...	67	446	1,925	2,073	3,998	...	...	...	25	Noakhali.
2,857	130	9	92	655	2,110	1,757	3,867	1,602	1,407	3,009	26	Tippera.
		Not under registration.									27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
61,532	1,515	284	1,803	10,064	42,555	36,462	79,017	...	...	...		

Civil Surgeons. Taken as a whole the table possesses a relative value, although the figures for individual districts probably only approximate those of the respective district as per Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, Order No. 118 San., dated the 8th February 1918.

to the Government of India, Education Department, Order No. 93, dated the 26th March 1918.

CHARLES A. BENTLEY,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 24th August 1918.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1918.					
18th Aug.	7 A.M.	23·1	23·1	22·9	Zero is placed at mean sea-level.
19th "	7 "	23·1	23·1	22·8	The bench-mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the Passenger ghât and Chandpore ghât.
20th "	7 "	23·1	23·1	22·6	
21st "	7 "	23·1	23·1	22·5	
22nd "	7 "	23·1	23·1	22·5	Its reduced level is 22·41.
23rd "	7 "	23·2	23·2	22·2	
24th "	7 "	23·5	23·5	22·2	

The previous year ...	Highest water-level	24·0 on 9th August 1917.
Ditto ...	Lowest "	4·8 on 3rd March 1917.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest "	25·75 on 28th August 1906.
Record (average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges) ...	Ditto "	25·74 on 20th and 21st August 1893.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Ditto "	25·66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra only)	Ditto "	25·66 on 31st July 1900.
Do.	Lowest "	1·0 on 8th February 1914.
Do.	Ditto "	2·42 on 13th March 1908.
Do.	Ditto "	2·91 on 21st to 24th February 1884 and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Do.	Ditto "	3·16 on 9th to 11th March 1885.
Do.	Ditto "	3·16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901.

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from 3rd October 1909.

FARIDPUR,
The 25th August 1918.

H. N. GANGULY,
for *Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.*

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur-Boalia for the week ending the 24th August 1918.

	Hour	Height of surface above or below zero: *minus* sign for those below zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level. Old value.	Height of surface above mean sea-level. According to correct B. M. now found.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date last year. Old B. M.	Remarks.
1918.						
18th Aug.	8 A.M.	Zero of gauge is at mean sea-level.	61·82	55·50	65·60	B. M. on College step 63·42.
19th "	8 "		61·62	55·30	65·50	
20th "	8 "		61·37	55·05	65·30	
21st "	8 "		61·22	54·90	65·30	
22nd "	8 "		61·22	54·90	65·10	
23rd "	8 "		61·22	54·90	64·70	
24th "	8 "		61·72	55·40	64·40	

		Value according to old gauge.	Value according to new value of B. M. = 63·42.
The previous year ...	Highest water-level	... 66·50 on 12th August 1917	... 60·18
Ditto ...	Lowest "	... 40·15 on 19th-20th April 1917	... 33·83
Record	Highest "	... 69·25 on 26th August 1879	... 62·93
Do.	Ditto "	... 69·08 on 9th September 1885	... 62·76
Do.	Ditto "	... 68·30 on 25th August 1906	... 61·98
Do.	Ditto "	... 68·21 on 26th August 1890	... 61·89
Do.	Lowest "	... 37·68 on 25th April 1884	... 31·31
Do.	Ditto "	... 38·18 on 14th-15th April 1888	... 31·81
Do.	Ditto "	... 39·02 on 21st-22nd April 1897	... 32·70
Do.	Ditto "	... 39·28 on 6th-7th May 1908	... 32·96

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

BOALIA,
The 24th August 1918.

S. C. BHATTACHARJI,
for *Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Divn.*

Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works on the river Buriganga for the week ending the 24th August 1918.

Date.	At 7 A.M.	At highest water. Time.	At highest water. Readings.	At lowest water. Time.	At lowest water. Readings.	At 6 P.M.	Remarks.
1918.							
18th Aug.	67·3					67·3	
19th "	67·4					67·4	
20th "	67·5	...				67·5	
21st "	67·55	11-10 A.M.	67·6			67·5	Heavy rain in the morning.
22nd "	67·7	...				67·8	
23rd "	67·9					68·0	
24th "	68·2					68·3	

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

27th August	1906	70·5	Taken at high tide.
5th September	1909	67·86	
10th August	1910	69·86	
1st "	1911	... 68·46	
13th "	1912	... 67·16	
31st "	1915	69·7	
18th "	1916	68·1	
12th "	1917	67·1	
23rd February	1907	51·06	Taken at low tide
13th "	1908	51·06	
12th March	1912	51·06	
6th "	1914	50·6	
22nd February	1915	50·3	
15th "	1916	50·6	
3rd March	1917	51·0	

DACCA.
The 26th August 1918.

S. N. BANERJI.
Executive Engineer, River Improvements, Dacca.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Approximate return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 31st August 1918, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 31st August 1918. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Week ending Saturday, the 1st September 1917. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	
Rice and paddy	807	96,610	1,597	175	15,460	203
Jute	68	23,262*	293	51	16,738†	264
Firewood	170	66,925	1,074	60	31,850	498
Other articles	781	170,620	1,985	738	202,822	2,191
Total ...	1,826	357,417	4,949	1,024	266,870	3,156
Empty boats and rafts ...	582	...	1,774	470	...	892
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,408	357,417	6,723	1,494	266,870	4,048

Mds.
* Weight by canal measurement 26,325
† Ditto ditto 20,775

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd September 1918.

T. C. BHATTACHARYYA,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on the 4th September 1918.

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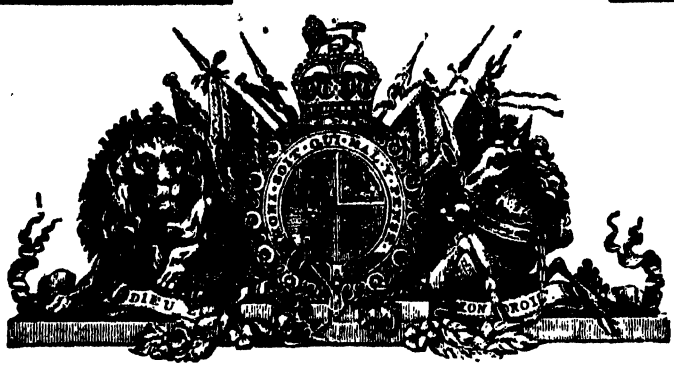

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1917-18.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2645S.-R.—The 7th September 1918.—The following extracts from the Report of the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, on the Administration of the Salt Department in the Presidency of Bengal during the year 1917-18 are published for general information, together with a Resolution recorded by Government on the Report.

J. A. L. SWAN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2067E., dated Calcutta, the 27th June 1918.

From—A. N. MOBERLY, ESQ., I.C.S., Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Financial Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following consolidated report on the administration of the Salt Department for the year 1917-18. The report deals with preventive operations in the saliferous districts of the Presidency, which were under the control of the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, and with the importation and issues of salt under the control of the Customs authorities.

2. **Charge of the Department.**—I was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

CHAPTER I.

General.

3. **Credit system of payment of duty.**—The Collector of Customs, Calcutta, reports that securities to the extent of Rs. 54,84,200 were deposited during the year, as compared with Rs. 55,22,100 in 1916-17. The amount of duty debited during the year under the system was Rs. 83,68,422 against Rs. 89,49,431½ in the previous year. There were 48 depositors during the year, three of whom closed their accounts, leaving a balance of 45.

4. **Salt *golas* at Chittagong.**—There was no lack of storage space, as imports were smaller than in 1916-17. The average wastage was 0·88 only as compared with 1·06 in the previous year. There was one bad case of wastage in a *gola* where the salt had been stored for nearly two years and the floor had sunk considerably, but this was immediately remedied on the *gola* being cleared.

5. **Consumption of duty-free Salt for commercial purposes.**—The quantity of salt delivered free of duty for commercial purposes, or on which a drawback of duty was subsequently allowed for the same reason, amounted to 12,300 maunds as compared with 8,500 maunds in 1916-17.

6. **Applications for licenses to manufacture Salt.**—Several applications for licenses to manufacture salt were received in Chittagong in November and December, when prices were at their highest and stocks were low. The applicants were taken by the Superintendent to inspect the richest soils in the district, but came to the conclusion that conditions were not suitable for the manufacture of salt on a commercial scale. A subsequent application for permission to manufacture salt experimentally without supervision for a period of six months, on a small scale, by the methods followed by illicit manufacturers, was rejected on the ground that proposals could not be entertained unless they provided for adequate supervision over the processes of manufacture. An application was received in the 24-Parganas in February, but was withdrawn a few days later. With a view to encouraging the manufacture of salt in Bengal special enquiries were made in all the coast districts, with the exception of Bakarganj, in order to ascertain whether there was any hope of successfully introducing manufacture on a commercial scale, but the reports received show that such manufacture by any of the methods hitherto employed is impracticable in Bengal. Whilst there are patches of saline soil which lend themselves readily to illicit manufacture on a small scale by villagers, who employ their women and children for the purpose and are thus put to practically no expense, the soils are too poor and too scattered to make supervised manufacture possible, except at a cost which would render production entirely unremunerative. The climate of Bengal is altogether unsuited to the system of manufacture by solar evaporation, which is followed in Madras.

CHAPTER II.

Stocks, imports and clearances.

7. **Accounts of stocks and issues.**—The stocks, imports and clearances of salt in and from the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong for the years 1916-1917 and 1917-18 are shown below :—

Stocks, imports, etc.	1916-17.	1917-18
	Mds.	Mds.
Total of all stocks at the commencement of the year	18,70,788	8,64,738
Total quantity imported during the year ...	1,06,28,104	85,50,142
Excess found in the *golas*	1,038	750
Total	1,25,00,230	94,15,630
Quantity on which duty was paid during the year	1,09,62,942	83,03,724
Quantity which passed free of duty for the manufacture of glazed stoneware, etc. ...	2,465	2,000
Quantity of non-duty paid salt removed under bond to all inland warehouses ...	5,69,390	3,95,970
Quantity written off during the year for wastage or otherwise	1,00,695	70,455
Total ...	1,16,35,492	87,72,149
Balance at the close of the year ...	8,64,738	6,43,481

Both the import and clearance figures again show a considerable decrease.

8. **Imports.**— * * * * * * * * * The total imports into Calcutta and Chittagong decreased by 19·3 per cent. and 20·3 per cent., respectively, as a result of lack of tonnage. There was, however, an increase in imports into Calcutta from Aden, Port Said and Massowah and a shipment was received at Chittagong from the United Kingdom for the first time since 1913-14.

Out of the total importation of 78, 24, 372 maunds into the port of Calcutta, 67, 95, 338 maunds or 86 per cent. were bonded in the Sulkea *golas* during the year as against a percentage of 72 in the previous year. * *

9. **Sales of imported salt from shipboard and bond.**— * *

In Calcutta the sales direct from shipboard show a decrease of 60 per cent., and those from bond of 13 per cent. In Chittagong the sales direct from shipboard and bond decreased by 66·9 per cent. and 14·8 per cent. respectively. There was a decrease of 24·8 per cent. in the total sales of imported salt. All the vessels carrying salt to Calcutta were steamers.

10. **Transactions in the *golas*.**—The total transactions at the *golas* in Calcutta and Chittagong for the past five years are given below :—

YEAR.	Calcutta	Chittagong.
	Mds.	Mds.
1913-14	2,01,32,936	19,52,207
1914-15	1,58,60,486	15,95,103
1915-16	1,55,57,771	17,35,807
1916-17	1,45,87,255	15,24,260
1917-18	1,36,05,327	13,64,536

* * * * * *

12. **Inland bonded warehouses.**—There were 11 private bonded warehouses in this Presidency against 10 at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, 2 at Narainganj (Dacca), 1 at Bhairab Bazar (Mymensingh), 1 at Madaripur (Faridpur), 4 at Jhalakati (Bakarganj) and 3 at Chandpur (Tippera). One new *gola* was opened at Jhalakati. One of the 3 *golas* at Chandpur was closed during the year. The quantity of salt despatched to these 11 inland

warehouses from shipboard and *golas* in the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong was 3,77,070 maunds, as compared with 5,26,790 maunds in 1916-17, showing a decrease of 28·4 per cent. There was a decrease of 23,700 maunds or 55·6 per cent., in the quantity of salt despatched to bonded warehouses in other provinces, the quantity despatched in the year being 18,900 maunds (to Ajmiriganj in Assam) against 42,600 maunds in the previous year (6,000 maunds to Chandbali in Bihar and Orissa and 36,600 maunds to Ajmiriganj).

CHAPTER III.

Consumption and prices.

15. **Consumption.**—The total quantity of salt which passed into consumption in this Presidency during the year 1917-18 was 69,68,452 maunds. This is exclusive of 27,51,437 maunds, the net export by rail, road or river, but inclusive of 696 maunds educed from saltpetre.

16. **Prices of salt in Bengal generally.**— * * * * * * * * * * * There was an increase of Re. 1-0-7 in the average as compared with the previous year, which is attributed to the rise in the price of imported salt.

The retail prices in the saliferous districts showed an abnormal increase, the price per seer ranging from 1 anna 6 pies to 4 annas. The average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool salt, as sold from ship's side in the port of Calcutta, exclusive of duty, was Rs. 273-6-4 against Rs. 145-9-5 in the previous year, whilst at Chittagong it was Rs. 409-6.

In February 1918 Government fixed the maximum prices at which salt might be sold wholesale *ex-golas* and retail in the districts. By Government Notification No. 1607Com. of the 20th March 1918, a higher rate was allowed for Chittagong. The maximum prices at which salt may be sold for delivery at the Sulkea and Chittagong salt *golas* are now fixed at the following rates per 100 maunds :—

	Ex-golas.	
	Sulkea.	Chittagong.
	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool	248	258
Spanish	243	253
Port Said, Massowah, Aden Fine	240	250
Indo-Aden	239	249

At the same time the maximum retail price of salt was fixed at 1 anna 9 pies per seer in all places in the Presidency, Burdwan and Chittagong Divisions and 2 annas per seer in all places in the Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions.

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CHAPTER V.

Financial Results.

20. **Receipts and Charges.**— * * * * * * * As compared with 1916-17 receipts show a decrease of Rs. 24,88,252 or 18·6 per cent., and charges of Rs. 28,068 or 8·4 per cent. The net revenue was Rs. 1,06,09,133, which was less than that of

the previous year by Rs. 24,60,184 or 18·8 per cent. The decrease in the receipts occurred mainly under the head "Import Duty on Salt." The charges do not include any share of cost of the Customs Preventive Service, which is largely employed in safeguarding the salt revenue. * *

CHAPTER VI.

Miscellaneous.

21. **Saltpetre refineries and soda factories.**—There were three licensed saltpetre refineries at Maniktola, Sulkea and Kakurgachi during the year, against one at Maniktola in the previous year. No license was issued in 1917-18 for the manufacture of sulphate of soda.

The quantity of refined saltpetre produced during the year was 16,989 maunds against 7,534 maunds in the previous year. The increase was due to greater demand for saltpetre on account of the European War. The quantity of salt educed in the process of refinement of saltpetre was 942 maunds as compared with 42 maunds in 1916-17, and the quantity of *sitta* (impure salt) left in the course of refinement was 191 maunds against *nil* in the previous year. Six hundred and ninety-six maunds of educed salt were sold during the year as compared with 43 maunds in 1916-17, the duty realized being Rs. 870 against Rs. 53-12 in the previous year. The license fees realized from the saltpetre refineries amounted to Rs. 150.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE AND SALT, BENGAL, ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT IN BENGAL DURING 1917-18.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Salt Branch.

CALCUTTA, THE 25TH AUGUST 1918.

RESOLUTION—No. 2296S.R.

READ—

The Report of the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, on the administration of the Salt Department in Bengal during 1917-18.

THE report covers a period within which abnormal conditions prevailed in the salt market, and a situation arose which necessitated the intervention of Government, and the fixation of prices under the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules. A fall in the amount of the stocks at the *golas* led to a fear that there would be shortage of stocks, and the demand became so considerable that prices rose rapidly from the middle of October 1917, culminating in a very high figure in the end of November 1917. High retail prices as a consequence prevailed throughout the province, and led in part to loots in hâts and bazars. Government took steps to deal with the situation, and while they made arrangements to ensure ample supplies of salt, they fixed maximum prices for the wholesale and retail sale of salt. The effect of these measures is seen in the position at the present time. The stocks in the *golas* on the 31st March last amounted to a little over 11 lakhs of maunds, but by the end of the first week of August they had increased to over 18 lakhs of maunds, while large supplies are expected in the next few months. The abundance of the supply has led to a fall in price, and wholesale prices now rule appreciably below the maximum fixed in March last.

2. Reference is made in the Report to the applications made for permission to manufacture salt locally, and the difficulties attendant on any scheme for manufacture by the indigenous methods formerly adopted in Bengal. Government have expressed their willingness to encourage any scheme of manufacture under conditions which will safeguard the revenue, although they have not so far sanctioned any of the applications referred to in the Report, which in fact are not likely to mature.

3. Generally the position as regards salt is far more satisfactory than was the case a little while ago, even although prices are still higher than in pre-war times.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. DONALD,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1917.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Police Branch.

CALCUTTA, THE 7TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

RESOLUTION—No. 2683P.J.

READ—

The Report on Police Administration in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1917.

READ ALSO—

The Report on Police Administration in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1916 and the Resolution of Government thereon.

MR. C. W. C. PLOWDEN, C.I.E., held the post of Inspector-General throughout the year.

2. The Military Police Battalion under Major Macpherson fully maintained its high standard of efficiency, in spite of calls in different directions to unaccustomed duties which interfered with its regular training. Good accounts have been received of the contingent serving with the expeditionary force in Mesopotamia, where a lance-naik has recently been awarded the Indian Order of Merit. The battalion suffered a heavy loss in the death of its Subadar-Major, Sardar Bahadur Gopal Chandra Das, who had a most distinguished record of service, and the reversion of Captain Dallas-Smith to military duty at the end of the year deprived it of an able and experienced officer.

3. The superior cadre of the service was increased during the year by the addition of a fifth post of Deputy Inspector-General to hold charge of a new Range comprising the districts of Bakarganj, Faridpur, Noakhali and Chittagong, together with the river police. Hitherto, the Deputy Inspector-General of the Dacca Range has been required to supervise the two Divisions of Dacca and Chittagong, both of which are exceptionally lacking in communications. The creation of the Bakarganj Range will, it is hoped, considerably improve police administration in Eastern Bengal, and the transfer of the river police to its natural centre at Barisal will afford much needed relief to the Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department, the scope of whose work is constantly developing in other directions.

Four more Additional Superintendents of Police were appointed during the year in Eastern Bengal, in addition to the seven posts created in previous years. Each of the important districts of Mymensingh and Dacca has now three Superintendents of Police at headquarters,—an unsuitable arrangement, but one which will probably have to be maintained until the projected partition of the districts has been carried out.

The sanctioned strength of the force was increased during the year by 998 men, including 5 inspectors and 99 sub-inspectors, but the proportion of police to population is still low in Bengal in comparison with other provinces. The reorganization of the subordinate police in Eastern Bengal is nearly complete, but a similar reorganization has still to be undertaken in Western Bengal; in both parts of the Presidency, much remains to be done in breaking up unwieldy investigating centres. There can be no doubt too that the force is at present overworked. It is frequently necessary to refuse well earned leave, both because the leave reserve is inadequate and because police-stations have to give up men for temporary emergent duties. An increase of the leave reserve recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State should

help to ease the situation, and steps are also being taken to increase the special armed force which was severely tried during the outbreak of *hât* looting at the beginning of last cold weather.

4. Recruitment was on the whole satisfactory and the force was kept well up to its sanctioned strength. The difficulty of securing upcountry men is increasing, as was to be expected in view of the large drain on the rural population of Northern India for war service. On the other hand, the number of local recruits shows a steady increase from year to year, and it is satisfactory to find that the old prejudice against joining the police is gradually disappearing. In the recruitment of sub-inspectors a most satisfactory feature is the large increase in the number of graduates enrolled—more than three times that of the previous year. A great improvement will have been achieved if young men of good education can be brought in greater numbers to look to the police service as affording the chance of a useful and honourable career. The difficulties of securing suitable men as head constables under existing conditions have proved insuperable, and a radical change in the system is under consideration.

5. The number of resignations, though still high, again showed a decrease. The question appears to be closely bound up with that of the adequacy of the reserve, and the results of reforms in this direction will be carefully observed.

The year was a bad one for health and followed an unusually good one. A rise in the mortality statistics was therefore inevitable. The figures, however, compare favourably with those for 1915. Illness is mainly malarial, and therefore largely preventable; considerable improvement has been effected by the supply of cots and nets for police barracks in the interior.

6. The further increase in the number of men who were rewarded either in money or with good service marks may denote either an improvement in the work performed by the force or increased liberality in the appreciation of good work. In either case it is a good sign, for the effect of increased severity in dealing with serious misdemeanour is doubled by correspondingly increased recognition of good service. The amount of money disbursed in this way exceeded that spent last year by nearly Rs. 10,000.

The proportion of men judicially punished remained stationary at 1·3 per cent. of the force. Of the 377 criminal cases brought against the police and decided during the year, only 59 ended in conviction, and of these the majority related to minor offences. No member of the force was convicted of torture, and with the exception of two sub-inspectors convicted of bribery, one of whom was subsequently acquitted on appeal, no officer above the rank of head-constable was found guilty of any criminal offence. Of the 18 civil suits instituted against the police, only one was decreed; an appeal has been filed and is pending.

7. The river system was extended during the year by the opening of the new Ganges Division with five police-stations, and in Eastern Bengal three police-stations only remain to be equipped. The value of river patrols working in close co-operation with the land branch is exemplified by the fact that in the Tippera district only two river dacoities occurred during the year, as compared with 23 in the previous year. Six vessels were received during the year from the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, and eight steam-launches were built to replace eight vessels taken over by the Military Department. Sanction to acquisition of land at Barisal for the new river police head-quarters was communicated shortly after the close of the year.

His Excellency in Council observes with pleasure that during the year the river police rescued no less than 87 persons from drowning.

8. The reports on the village police are, on the whole, encouraging, and in several districts there is satisfactory co-operation between the station officers and the panchayats. This is especially the case in areas in which the circle system has been introduced. It is reported that in Dacca the panchayats have done much good police work and are showing increasing interest and helpfulness in police matters. Similar results may be hoped for elsewhere when the passing of the Village Self-Government Bill renders possible an extension and development of the circle system. In

other districts, however, the results shown are less satisfactory. There are heavy arrears of pay in Midnapore, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Rangpur and Tippera, and in some of these and in other districts, there is apparent illiberality in rewarding chaukidars. Good work cannot be expected from the rural police in these conditions, and the District Officers concerned should look more closely into this branch of the administration.

9. The amount spent on the police during the year exceeded the sum spent in the previous year by Rs. 5,39,000, the increase being due mainly to additions to the force. Expenditure on a still larger scale is urgently needed, but has been postponed owing to the war. The sum of Rs. 18 lakhs spent on buildings was nearly double that of the previous year, but small when compared with urgent requirements in the matter of decent accommodation for the police in the mufassal. Such expenditure is well repaid by the increased well-being and efficiency of the force, and the Governor in Council will continue to do all that is possible in the way of providing funds for this important object.

10. There was a slight increase, amounting to less than one per cent., in the total volume of cognizable crime, but the statistics relating to the more serious forms of crime show a considerable improvement. Murders, dacoities, poisoning cases and thefts of arms were all less frequent than in 1916. There were 437 cases of dacoity compared with 544 in 1916 and 653 in 1915; the figures for 1917 are swelled by the inclusion of the *hât*-looting cases which took place at the end of the year, but which were not the work of ordinary dacoits. The police are to be congratulated on the manner in which they have coped with the outbreak of dacoity which occurred shortly after the beginning of the war and reached its height in 1915, and the Inspector-General is justified in his claim that the force has kept pace with the increased activity of the criminal classes due to the war. The most serious feature of the statistics for 1917 is the large increase in burglaries. This is, no doubt, due in part to better reporting facilitated by the opening of new investigating centres, but it would seem that the open lawlessness which found its vent in dacoities after the outbreak of the war, has now been succeeded by greater activity on the part of individual criminals. The economic stress and general unrest caused by the war still continue, and so long as they prevail, the restoration of normal conditions cannot be expected.

11. It is unsatisfactory to find deterioration in the prompt disposal of cases by Magistrates. The causes alleged in some districts are the shortage of officers, the more frequent transfers to which this condition gives rise and the pre-occupation of subdivisional and other officers with work connected with the war. These factors, no doubt, contributed in some cases to the unsatisfactory results, but the question is, in general, one of organization and forethought, and more business-like arrangements are necessary in fixing dates for cases and more firmness in refusing unnecessary adjournments. The matter requires constant attention at the hands of Commissioners and District Magistrates during their inspections. Similar control is necessary in regard to the action of Magistrates in referring petty cases to the police for enquiry. The orders issued by Mr. French have brought about a great improvement in this respect in the Dacca Division, and similar action might well be taken elsewhere.

12. There was a most satisfactory decrease in revolutionary outrages during the year, only 9 cases having occurred as compared with 24 in 1916 and 36 in 1915. All the cases in 1917 were dacoities; three were attended with murder, resulting in the death of six persons. For the first time since 1907, no police officers met their death at the hands of the revolutionary party, though, officer had a narrow escape while arresting a dangerous criminal who was armed with a revolver. That the improvement in the situation is directly due to the preventive measures taken under the Defence of India Act and under Regulation III of 1818 admits of no doubt, but success would not have been achieved, but for the skill and judgment displayed by the officers of the Intelligence Branch and their courage and devotion to duty in their difficult and dangerous task. The Governor in Council desires again to place on record his high appreciation

of their services. The events of recent months have shown only too clearly that the party which seeks to attain its ends by violent crime is still active, but the record of the year 1917 is a hopeful augury of the final success of the police in their long struggle with murder and outrage.

13. The Criminal Investigation Department took energetic action during the year in Western Bengal to rid the mufassal districts of gangs of habitual dacoits and thieves. It is generally the case that when an area looks black on the crime map, the crime there is due, not to the inhabitants of the area as a whole, but to a small portion of the population who have banded together to plunder the rest. By taking action under sections 400 and 401 of the Penal Code against gangs of this sort, the Criminal Investigation Department succeeded in clearing some areas altogether of crime and in effecting a remarkable reduction in others.

The Department also secured the conviction of 15 persons for instituting fraudulent civil suits. No case of this class that was taken up ended in acquittal.

The section of the Department, which deals with the administration of the Criminal Tribes Act, has been strengthened, and ten more gangs were brought under the Act during the year. The Act provides control over habitual criminals which can be obtained in no other way, but, as the Inspector-General points out, it needs a large staff to take full advantage of it. The need for surveillance after registration was met by the appointment of three inspectors and thirteen sub-inspectors for the work.

The Criminal Investigation Department and the force as a whole, should, in future years, be greatly benefited by the accession of officers trained in the newly opened detective school at Howrah. The curriculum provides instruction in various branches of scientific police work. The establishment of the school is an important step towards educating the police in India up to the standard of European countries, and is an experiment which will be watched with interest. The organization of a special detective staff for the 24-Parganas has proved of great assistance to the district police, and has done much to improve the control over professional and organized crime in the area around Calcutta.

14. Looking upon the year as a whole, the Governor in Council sees good reason for satisfaction. The force have been hampered by the absence of many officers of the Imperial service on military duty and by the unusual conditions which have prevailed in the Presidency since the war began; yet their work shows a steady progress. In a year when crime as a whole has shown a tendency to increase, serious crime has diminished, and energetic steps are being taken to reduce it still further. His Excellency in Council congratulates Mr. Plowden on the year's record and, in particular, on the continued improvement of the morale of the force which has been effected by his careful supervision. The thanks of Government are due to all the officers who have been commended by the Inspector-General for good work done during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and all Commissioners of Divisions, for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. H. KERR,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS

For the week ending on the 5th September 1918.

Summary.—During the week moderate rain generally fell throughout the province. Damage to standing crops by floods continue to be reported from many places in Eastern Bengal. The flood water is, however, gradually subsiding. Transplanting of winter paddy is nearing completion. Weeding has commenced. Harvesting of autumn paddy and jute is also well advanced. The prospects of the standing crops, excepting in the flood-affected areas, are fair. The average price of common rice for the province has risen by about 2·5 per cent., as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS	1·13	9⅛	9⅛	More rain is wanted for winter rice. Transplantation of *aman* paddy is nearly finished in Diamond Harbour. Harvesting of *aus* paddy, cutting and steeping of jute continue.
	Diamond Harbour.	2·87	9⅜	11⅜	
	Barrackpore	3·04	8	8	
	Barasat ...	8·13	10	11 7/16	
	Basirhat ...	0·24	11	11	
2	NADIA ...	1·93	8	8	Prospects of standing crops are good. Transplantation of *aman* paddy and harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute continue. Steeping of jute is going on.
	Kushtia ..	1·03	10	10	
	Meherpur ...	0·94	10	(*n*)	
	Chuadanga ...	1·14	(*n*)	10	
	Ranaghat ...	2·60	8¼	8¼	
3	MURSHIDABAD	1·87	(*n*)	(*n*)	Transplanting of *aus* paddy is finished. The recent heavy rain and flood have caused great damage to *aus* and *aman* paddy, specially in Jangipur and Kandi subdivisions. Harvesting of *aus* paddy continues. Condition and prospects of jute are fair. Effects of weather are favourable to its growth. No damage is reported now. Steeping has commenced at places.
	Lalbagh ...	1·89	(*n*)	(*n*)	
	Jangipur ...	1·03	(*n*)	(*n*)	
	Kandi ...	4·58	(*n*)	(*n*)	
4	JESSORE ...	1·37	10	10	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and *aus* paddy continues. Condition of jute is not very good.
	Jhenidah ...	1·82	12	13	
	Magura ...	1·12	11¼	11¼	
	Narail ...	0·96	10	10	
	Bangaon ...	1·01	13⅓	13⅓	
5	KHULNA ...	1·13	10½	9	Transplantation of *aman* paddy and harvesting of *aus* paddy are going on. Condition and prospects of jute are not favourable. The effects of weather are favourable at Sadar and Satkhira, but unfavourable at Bagerhat. No damage is reported. Harvesting has commenced.
	Satkhira ...	0·49	11	10	
	Bagerhat ...	1·61	9	9	

(*n*) Not reported.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	3·00	8½	9	Weather cloudy. Transplanting of winter paddy is nearly finished. Owing to scanty rainfall some lands in the Asansol subdivision could not be transplanted with paddy seedlings. Weeding is going on. Harvesting of jute is proceeding. Heavy rain is damaging the standing crops in Katwa subdivision and river-side areas in Sadar subdivision.
	Asansol ...	2·42	9½	9½	
	Katwa ...	5·69	8	8	
	Kalna ...	2·53	8¾	6 9/16	
7	BIRBHUM ...	5·45	9	10	Standing crops are doing well. A sum of Rs. 228 has been advanced as agricultural loans.
	Rampurhat	0·90	10	11	
8	BANKURA ...	1·68	9½	10	Weather cloudy. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Gangajalghati.
	Vishnupur ...	2·79	10	10	
9	MIDNAPORE	3·42	9½	10 1/16	Transplantation of winter paddy is going on. Prospects of jute and other autumn crops are fair.
	Ghatal ...	3·77	9⅜	9⅜	
	Tamluk ...	2·69	9½	9½	
	Contai ...	1·91	13	13	
10	HOOGHLY ...	1·80	8½	8	Condition and prospects of jute are fair. Effects of weather on the growth of the crop are favourable. The crop is being harvested.
	Serampore ...	2·46	8	8	
	Arambagh ...	1·74	9½	10	
11	HOWRAH ...	1·08	9	10	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute continues. Transplantation of paddy is is nearly finished.
	Ulubaria ...	1·66	9½	9½	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA).	3·87	8	8¼	Weather cloudy and rainy. Jute and other standing crops have been damaged and agricultural operations retarded by floods. Fodder is reported to be insufficient for the same reason.
	Naogaon ...	2·79	8	(n)	
	Nator ...	(n)	(n)	6¾	
13	DINAJPUR ...	2·34	7	7	The prospects and condition of the jute crop are not good. The crop on low lands has been damaged by the floods. Cattle-disease is reported from Chirirbandar police-station. Scarcity of fodder is reported from Itahar and Kotwali police-stations. Loss of cattle from flood is reported from Kaliganj.
	Thakurgaon	6·32	12	12	
	Balurghat ...	4·52	8 9/16	12	
14	JALPAIGURI	2·46	10	9	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of *haimanti* paddy are fair. *Bhadoi* and jute are being harvested. No damage is done to jute. Cattle-disease is reported from Pathgram and Kumargram.
	Alipur ...	2·68	8	8	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
15	DARJEELING*	1·33	8	8	Prospects and condition of jute are poor. Maize and potatoes are being harvested. *Marua* is doing well. Effects of weather on crops are not favourable. Progress in cultivation is retarded by incessant rain. Cattle-disease is prevalent at places.
	Kurseong ...	19·21	9½	8	
	Siliguri ...	4·63	10	10	
	Kalimpong...	1·82	9½	9½	
16	RANGPUR ...	0·25	10½	10½	Transplantation of winter paddy is going on. Cutting, steeping and washing of jute continue. No damage. Condition and prospects are fair. Weather is favourable to the crop.
	Nilphamari	2·10	9	10½	
	Kurigram ...	0·16	9	10	
	Gaibandha ...	0·10	9¾	9	
17	BOGRA ...	1·10	8¼	8¼	Steeping and washing of jute continue. Flood water is subsiding slowly. Prospects of standing crops are fair except in the submerged parts. There has been insufficiency of fodder in parts of the district.
18	PABNA ...	1·56	9½	10	Weather hot and rainy. Harvesting of *aus* paddy is nearly finished. Steeping of jute continues. Prospect of standing crops is fair.
	Sirajganj ...	3·87	8½	9¾	
19	MALDA ...	2·41	11	11	Weather cloudy and rainy. Heavy showers did some damage to winter paddy. Harvesting of jute is almost completed.
20	COOCH BEHAR	2·43	8⅞	9½	Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting of *bitri* paddy is nearly finished and transplanting of *haimanti* paddy is going on. Condition of standing crops excepting jute is favourable. Cattle-disease is reported from interior.
21	DACCA ...	4·71	9	8⅜	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute proceeding. Outturn of jute expected to be below normal owing to high floods. *Aman* paddy has also been damaged to some extent but not seriously.
	Manikganj ...	2·31	9	9	
	Narayanganj	(*n*)	(*n*)	10	
	Munshiganj*	6·34	8⅜	8	
22	MYMENSINGH	1·18	8	8	Damage to jute and *aus* paddy by floods is reported. Fodder is reported to be not sufficient in certain low lands in Kishoreganj. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Bhairab in Kishoreganj subdivision.
	Jamalpur ...	0·46	9	10	
	Tangail ...	Nil	9¾	(*n*)	
	Netrokona ...	1·32	9	9	
	Kishoreganj	2·72	9½	9½	

* Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the orthern part of the district rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(*n*) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
23	FARIDPUR ...	3·19	8	8	Weather hot with occasional showers. Effects of weather are favourable on standing crops. Steeping of jute continues. Prospects are good. Scarcity of fodder is reported from Gopalganj and Sadar subdivisions.
	Goalundo ...	5·48	8	8¾	
	Madaripur ...	2·62	8¾	9	
	Gopalganj*...	0·53	9	7	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	2·45	8	9	Prospects of *aus* paddy are not good.
	Pirojpur ...	1·00	8	10	
	Patuakhali	4·09	8	8	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	2·86	9	10	
25	CHITTAGONG	0·86	9½	9½	Weather fair. Prospects of standing crops are fair. *Panga* salt is selling at 10 seers per rupee both at Sadar and Cox's Bazar.
	Cox's Bazar	(*n*)	(*n*)	12½	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	4·63	8	9	Weather hot with occasional rainfall. Transplanting of *aman* paddy and harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute continue. Flood is subsiding slowly. Prospects are fair. Rice market has suddenly gone up.
	Brahmanbaria.	1·71	8	12 4/13	
	Chandpur ...	4·74	8	9	
27	NOAKHALI ...	2·34	8	10	Weather cloudy with occasional showers. Transplanting of *aman* paddy and steeping of jute are nearing completion. Prospects of standing crops are good. Price of rice is gradually rising.
	Feni ...	3·32	10	12	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	6·70	8	8	Reaping of *jhum* paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are not good. Cotton is thriving well.

* The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

(*n*) Not reported.

N. GUPTA,

for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

DACCA, *the 9th September 1918.*

List of prices of articles of food in Calcutta for the week ending Saturday, the 7th September 1918.

Names of Articles.	Wholesale price per maund. From—	Wholesale price per maund. To—	Retail price per seer. From—	Retail price per seer. To—
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice—				
Balam, coarse ...	5 4 0	5 8 0	0 2 0	0 2 3
„ medium ...	5 10 0	6 0 0	0 2 4½	0 2 9
Patnai, coarse ...	4 2 0	5 0 0	0 2 0	0 2 3
„ medium ...	5 4 0	5 12 0	0 2 4½	0 2 9
Nagra, coarse ...	4 2 0	5 0 0	0 2 0	0 2 3
„ medium ...	5 2 0	5 12 0	0 2 4½	0 2 9
Dudhkalma ...	5 8 0	5 14 0	0 2 6	.....
Rangoon Boiled ...	4 8 0	4 12 0	.....	.....
Kajla	3 8 0	4 0 0	0 1 10½	0 2 0
Wheat, Dudhia	6 4 0	6 10 0	.....	.....
„ Jamali	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Gram, Patnai (whole) ...	4 10 0	5 0 0	0 2 0	0 2 3
„ dal	5 12 0	6 4 0	0 2 3	0 2 9
Mung „ (Hari)	9 4 0	10 0 0	0 3 6	0 4 9
„ „ (Krishna) ...	8 0 0	8 8 0	0 3 0	0 4 3
Arhar „	5 4 0	7 0 0	0 2 6	0 3 0
Masur „ (split)	4 0 0	5 8 0	0 2 0	0 2 6
„ „ (khanri) ...	5 12 0	6 4 0	0 2 9	0 4 0
Kalai „	7 8 0	8 8 0	0 2 9	0 4 0
Salt	2 14 6	2 15 0	0 1 6	0 1 9
Sugar (brown Java) ...	11 2 0	.....	0 4 6	0 5 6
Gur, Bheli	.....	.....	0 3 0	0 3 6
„ Bhursut	8 8 0	8 12 0	0 4 0	.....
Milk	10 0 0	12 0 0	0 3 0	0 5 0
Mustard oil	21 4 0	24 0 0	0 9 0	0 10 6
Flour (country)	7 0 0	8 12 0	0 3 6	.....
Atta No. 3	5 8 0	.....	0 2 6	0 3 6
„ „ 2½	5 12 0			
„ „ B	9 0 0			
Suji	7 12 0	9 4 0	0 3 6	.....
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.) ...	79 0 0	80 0 0	2 4 0	.....
„ (Patiram, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa, better kind, etc.)	76 8 0	78 0 0	2 0 0	.....
„ (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.)...	69 0 0	70 0 0	1 14 0	.....
Maize	2 12 0	3 0 0	.....	.....
Potato	6 2 0	6 12 0	0 2 6	0 3 6
Patal	9 0 0	11 0 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
Brinjal	2 8 0	2 12 0	0 1 6	.....
Onion	2 12 0	3 4 0	0 1 6	0 2 0
Fish, Rahu	30 0 0	32 0 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton (2nd class)... ...	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....
Beef (2nd and 3rd classes) ...	.....	.....	0 3 0	0 5 0

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices of the following markets :—

Wholesale.—Chetla Hât, Ramkrishnapur Hât, Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets, Posta Bazar.

Retail.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphanganj Market, Sobha Bazar, Nutun Bazar, Raja Babu's Bazar, Bow Bazar, Kareya Bazar, Taltolla Bazar, Mallik Bazar and Jagu Babu's Bazar.

S. C. RAY,

for *President. Advisory Food Committee.*

CALCUTTA, *the 9th September 1918.*

IRRIGATION DEPART

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the July 1918, and the highest reading of each gauge over

RIVER GANGES.

Date.	Mirzapur. Zero of gauge 206·22 ft.			Benares. Zero of gauge 196·80 ft.		Buxar. Zero of gauge 167·35 ft.		Dinapore. Zero of gauge 134·23 ft.		Monghyr. Zero of gauge 101·83 ft.(a)	
	Distance in miles.	From Allahabad 86.		From Allahabad 134.	From Mirzapur 48.	From Benares 90.		From Benares 177.	From Buxar 87.	From Benares 287.	From Dinapore 110.
	Highest gauge reading.	2nd September 1916. 265·97.		2nd September 1916. 244·30.		3rd and 4th September 1916. 202·30.		5th September 1901 and 4th August 1917 169·73.		8th September 1901. 129·60.	
	Lowest gauge reading.	28th June 1897. 187·30.		1st May 1877. 182·80.		10th to 14th May 1914. 160·80.		20th April 1912 135·13.		29th April to 6th May 1914. 98·00.	
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1st	...	7·77	213·99	4·50	201·30	6·33	173·68	16·70	150·93	10·37	112·20
2nd	...	7·69	213·91	4·33	201·13	6·42	173·97	16·40	150·63	9·97	111·80
3rd	...	7·52	213·74	4·33	201·13	6·25	173·80	16·10	150·33	9·67	111·50
4th	...	7·64	213·86	4·25	201·05	5·25	172·80	16·20	150·43	9·52	111·35
5th	...	7·64	213·86	4·25	201·05	6·25	173·80	16·10	150·33	9·47	111·30
6th	...	7·56	213·78	4·08	200·88	6·42	173·97	16·60	150·83	9·37	111·20
7th	...	7·52	213·74	4·00	200·80	6·50	174·05	18·00	152·23	10·07	111·90
8th	...	8·02	214·24	5·17	201·97	6·83	174·38	18·30	152·53	10·87	112·70
9th	...	7·64	213·86	4·58	201·38	7·58	175·13	18·70	152·93	11·57	113·40
10th	...	7·56	213·78	4·00	200·80	8·50	176·05	19·50	153·73	12·07	113·90
11th	...	7·56	213·78	3·83	200·63	7·83	175·38	21·00	155·23	12·97	114·80
12th	...	7·84	213·86	3·83	200·63	6·92	174·47	21·40	155·63	13·87	115·70
13th	...	8·06	214·28	3·83	200·63	6·50	174·05	21·10	155·33	14·07	115·90
14th	...	8·72	214·99	4·40	201·20	6·50	174·05	20·80	155·03	13·87	115·70
15th	...	9·73	215·95	5·25	202·05	6·50	174·05	20·60	154·83	13·87	115·50
16th	...	11·15	217·37	6·75	203·55	6·92	174·47	20·40	154·63	13·47	115·30
17th	...	12·15	218·37	8·25	205·05	7·92	175·47	20·50	154·73	13·47	115·30
18th	...	12·65	218·87	9·08	205·88	9·08	176·63	20·80	155·03	13·37	115·20
19th	...	12·65	218·87	9·33	206·13	9·83	177·38	21·30	155·53	13·37	115·40
20th	...	12·31	218·53	9·17	205·97	10·17	177·72	21·60	155·83	13·87	115·70
21st	...	11·81	218·03	8·75	205·55	10·25	177·80	21·20	155·43	14·17	116·00
22nd	...	11·81	218·03	8·33	205·13	9·83	177·38	20·90	155·13	14·07	115·90
23rd	...	11·98	218·20	8·33	205·13	9·58	177·13	20·10	154·33	13·47	115·30
24th	...	11·81	218·04	8·50	205·30	9·50	177·05	19·80	153·83	13·07	114·90
25th	...	11·31	217·53	8·08	204·88	9·50	177·05	19·20	153·53	12·77	114·60
26th	...	10·73	216·95	7·50	204·30	9·33	176·88	19·00	153·23	12·57	114·40
27th	...	10·23	216·45	7·00	203·80	9·00	176·55	18·60	152·83	12·27	114·10
28th	...	9·81	216·03	6·33	203·13	8·42	175·97	18·30	152·53	12·17	114·00
29th	...	9·39	215·61	5·92	202·72	8·00	175·55	18·20	152·54	11·67	113·50
30th	...	9·56	215·78	5·67	202·47	7·67	175·22	18·40	152·63	11·67	113·50
31st	...	9·14	215·36	5·58	202·38	7·42	174·97	18·20	152·43	11·97	113·40

* New gauge fixed at Rajmahal from 1st June 1910 in place of the gauge at Sahebganj. The zero of gauge at Rajmahal is 56·46 ft to 15th June 1918. From 16th June 1918 the zero is 54·81.

† To compare the reduced levels shown in these monthly printed statements before and after the 1st June 1903, 5·78 ft. should be

(a) A new gauge fixed at Monghyr on 16th July 1914.

(b) From 1st November 1915 the zero of gauge is 2·43 ft. above M. S.-L. Previous to that the zero was at M. S.-L. dating back 15th

(c) From the 25th January 1916 the zero of gauge at Berhampore is 30·99 ft. above M. S.-L.

(d) From the 25th October 1916 a temporary wooden gauge with its zero at 49·90 ft. above M. S.-L. was erected at Rampur-Beatia The zero of gauge is again at M. S.-L. from 25th June 1918.

The 10th September 1918.

MENT—BENGAL.

rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra for the month of M. S.-L. as well as the lowest gauge-reading since 1876.

						RIVER BHAGIRATHI.		RIVER JALANGI.		RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.	
Rajmahal.* Zero of gauge 54·81 ft.		Rampur-Boalia. Zero of gauge is at mean sea level (d).		Goalundo. Zero of gauge is at mean sea-level.		Berhampore. Zero of gauge 30·92 ft.(c)		Swarupganj. Zero of gauge is at mean sea level (b).		Gauhati. Zero of gauge 148·76 ft.	
From Benares 407.	From Monghyr 120.	From Benares 471.	From Rajmahal 64.	From Benares 591.	From Rampur-Boalia 120.						
15th August 1913. 89·46.		26th August 1870. 69·25.		28th August 1906 and 14th September 1915. 25·75.†		14th August 1890. 64·70.		25th September 1900. 35·03.		24th August 1906. 181·11.	
2nd May 1910. 54·62.		23rd April 1886. 37·63.		28th March 1910. 2·25.		19th to 24th April 1917. 32·40.		28th March 1915. 2·13.		9th February 1888. 142·46.	
Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
16·65	71·46	49·90	49·90	20·70	20·70	8·21	39·30	13·50	13·50	26·00	174·76
16·25	71·06	49·70	49·70	20·60	20·60	8·11	39·10	13·16	13·16	25·70	174·46
15·80	70·61	49·30	49·30	20·50	20·50	7·71	38·70	12·65	12·65	25·00	173·76
15·45	70·26	49·05	49·05	20·40	20·40	7·11	38·10	11·92	11·92	24·50	173·26
15·20	70·01	48·80	48·80	20·40	20·40	6·51	37·50	11·12	11·12	24·10	172·86
15·20	70·01	48·70	48·70	20·20	20·20	6·01	37·00	10·34	10·34	23·90	172·66
15·40	70·21	48·70	48·70	20·20	20·20	5·81	36·80	9·73	9·73	24·10	172·86
15·80	70·61	48·90	48·90	20·20	20·20	5·91	36·90	9·13	9·13	24·30	173·06
16·95	71·66	49·40	49·40	20·20	20·20	6·20	37·19	9·07	9·07	24·90	173·66
17·70	72·51	50·25	50·25	20·20	20·20	7·01	38·00	9·32	9·32	25·40	174·16
18·25	73·06	51·00	51·00	20·30	20·30	8·51	39·50	9·90	9·90	26·20	174·96
18·85	73·66	51·60	51·60	20·50	20·50	10·01	41·00	10·92	10·92	26·70	175·46
19·60	74·41	52·25	52·25	20·80	20·80	11·51	42·50	12·42	12·42	27·50	176·26
19·50	74·71	52·70	52·70	21·20	21·20	13·01	44·00	13·68	13·68	28·40	177·16
19·70	74·51	52·85	52·85	21·50	21·50	13·91	44·90	14·44	14·44	28·90	177·66
19·65	74·46	52·90	52·90	21·80	21·80	14·01	45·00	15·10	15·10	29·00	177·76
19·60	74·41	52·90	52·90	21·90	21·90	13·91	44·90	15·63	15·63	29·00	177·76
19·50	74·31	52·90	52·90	22·00	22·00	13·81	44·80	15·74	15·74	28·40	177·16
19·60	74·41	52·80	52·80	22·20	22·20	13·71	44·70	15·59	15·59	28·00	176·76
19·80	74·61	52·90	52·90	22·40	22·40	13·61	44·60	15·48	15·48	27·60	176·36
20·05	74·86	53·00	53·00	22·50	22·50	13·96	44·95	15·26	15·26	27·30	176·06
20·25	75·06	53·40	53·20	22·70	22·70	14·21	45·20	15·27	15·27	27·10	175·86
20·25	75·06	53·40	53·40	22·80	22·80	14·26	45·25	15·48	15·48	27·30	176·06
20·10	74·91	53·40	53·40	22·90	22·90	14·66	45·65	15·94	15·94	27·70	176·46
19·80	74·61	53·10	53·10	22·90	22·90	14·11	45·10	16·17	16·17	26·00	176·76
19·55	74·36	52·90	52·90	22·80	22·80	13·81	44·80	16·20	16·20	27·90	176·66
19·35	74·16	52·70	52·70	22·80	22·80	13·46	44·45	16·06	16·06	27·80	176·56
19·25	74·06	52·65	52·65	22·70	22·70	13·11	44·10	15·98	15·98	27·30	176·06
18·95	73·76	52·40	52·40	22·80	22·80	12·91	43·90	15·84	15·84	26·90	175·66
18·80	73·61	52·30	52·30	22·90	22·90	12·81	43·80	15·62	15·62	26·30	175·06
18·70	73·51	52·10	52·10	22·60	22·60	12·41	43·40	15·16	15·16	25·60	174·36

above M. S.-L. up to 26th October 1915 and 60·00 ft. above M. S.-L. from 27th October 1915, and again 56·46 from 10th February 1916 deducted from the former or added to the latter (*vide* Bengal Government letter No. 1053 T.—1., dated the 12th October 1909).

July 1897. The zero of gauge is again at M. S.-L. from 1st April 1918.

in place of the permanent gauge washed away.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Approximate return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 7th September 1918, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 7th September 1918.			Week ending Saturday, the 8th September 1917.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs
Rice and paddy	930	129,822	2,023	275	24,000	346
Jute	83	35,030*	380	120	47,636†	651
Firewood	171	65,425	1,024	47	25,810	397
Other articles	762	173,031	1,947	814	216,806	2,304
Total ...	1,946	403,308	5,374	1,256	314,252	3,698
Empty boats and rafts ...	557	...	1,366	598	...	1,390
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,503	403,308	6,740	1,854	314,252	5,088

Mds.

* Weight by canal measurement 39,312½

† Ditto ditto 44,875

CALCUTTA,
The 10th September 1918.

P. C. SHOME,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works on the river Buriganga for the week ending the 31st August 1918.

Date.	At 7 A.M.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		At 6 P.M.	Remarks.
		Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.		
1918.							
25th Aug.	68·3	...	...	...	...	68·55	
26th "	68·55	...	...	...	...	68·65	
27th "	68·65	...	...	...	...	68·7	
28th "	68·8	...	...	...	...	68·9	
29th "	68·9	...	...	...	...	68·95	
30th "	69·07	...	...	...	...	69·1	
31st "	69·12	3-15 P.M.	69·15	11 A.M.	69·05	69·1	

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

27th August	1906	70·5	Taken at high tide.
5th September	1909	67·86	
10th August	1910	69·86	
1st	1911	68·46	
18th	1912	67·16	
31st	1915	69·7	
18th	1916	68·1	
12th	1917	67·1	
23rd February	1907	51·06	Taken at low tide.
18th "	1908	51·06	
12th March	1912	51·06	
6th "	1914	50·6	
22nd February	1915	50·3	
15th "	1916	50·6	
3rd March	1917	51·0	

DACCA,
The 31st August 1918.

J. K. BHATTACHARYYA,
for *Executive Engineer, River Improvements, Dacca.*

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 31st August 1918.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1918.					
25th Aug.	7	23·6	23·6	22·0	Zero is placed at mean sea-level.
26th "	7	23·9	23·9	21·6	The bench-mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the Passenger ghât and Chandpore ghât.
27th "	7	24·3	24·3	21·3	
28th "	7	24·7	24·7	20·8	
29th "	7	24·9	24·9	20·5	Its reduced level is 22·41.
30th "	7	25·0	25·0	20·3	
31st "	7	25·1	25·1	20·2	

The previous year ...	Highest water-level	...	24·0 on 9th August 1917.
Ditto ...	Lowest "	...	4·3 on 3rd March 1917.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest "	...	25·75 on 28th August 1906.
Record (average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges) ...	Ditto "	...	25·74 on 20th and 21st August 1893.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Ditto "	...	25·66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra only)	Ditto "	...	25·66 on 31st July 1900.
Do.	Lowest "	...	1·0 on 8th February 1914.
Do.	Ditto "	...	2·42 on 18th March 1908.
Do.	Ditto "	...	2·91 on 21st to 24th February 1884 and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Do.	Ditto "	...	3·16 on 9th to 11th March 1885.
Do.	Ditto "	...	3·16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901.

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from 3rd October 1909.

FARIDPUR,
The 31st August 1918.

H. N. GANGULY,
for *Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.*

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur-Boalia for the week ending the 31st August 1918.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero: minus sign for those below zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level. Old value.	Height of surface above mean sea-level. According to correct B. M. now found.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date last year. Old B. M.	Remarks.
1918.						
25th Aug.	8 A.M.	Zero of gauge in at mean sea-level.	62·52	56·20	64·00	B. M. on College step 63·42.
26th "	8 "		63·72	57·40	63·60	
27th "	8 "		65·12	58·80	63·10	
28th "	8 "		65·97	59·65	62·50	
29th "	8 "		66·32	60·10	62·20	
30th "	8 "		66·52	60·20	62·00	Highest
31st "	8 "		66·42	60·10	62·00	

			Value according to old gauge.		Value according to new value of B. M.= 63·42.
The previous year ...	Highest water-level		66·50 on 12th August 1917	...	60·18
Ditto ...	Lowest "		40·15 on 19th-20th April 1917	...	33·83
Record ...	Highest "		69·25 on 26th August 1879	...	62·93
Do. ...	Ditto "		69·08 on 9th September 1885	...	62·76
Do. ...	Ditto "		68·30 on 25th August 1906	...	61·98
Do. ...	Ditto "		68·21 on 26th August 1890	...	61·89
Do. ...	Lowest "		37·63 on 25th April 1884	...	31·31
Do. ...	Ditto "		38·13 on 14th-15th April 1883	...	31·81
Do. ...	Ditto "		39·02 on 21st-22nd April 1897	...	32·70
Do. ...	Ditto "		39·28 on 6th-7th May 1908	...	32·96

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

BOALIA,
The 31st August 1918.

M. S. GUPTA,
Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Divn.

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on the 11th September 1918.

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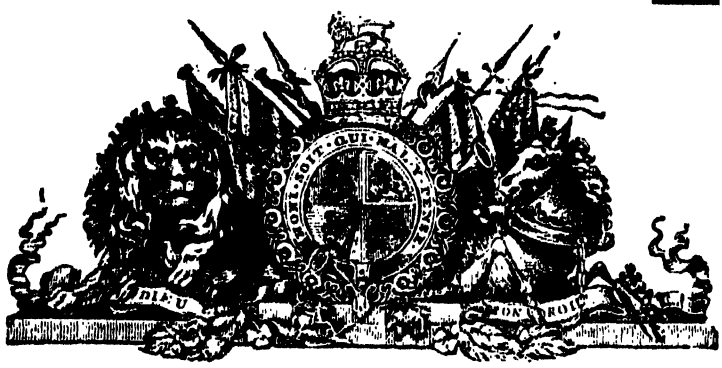

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.*]

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MONTHLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORT OF BENGAL FOR AUGUST 1918.

I. **Character of the season.**—The rainfall during the month was greatly in excess of the normal everywhere excepting in Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Tippera and Noakhali where the fall was slightly below the normal. The usual rainfall statement is appended.

II. **Progress of agricultural operations.**—Harvesting of autumn paddy and jute was in progress. Transplanting of winter paddy was nearly over. Weeding commenced.

III. **State of standing crops.**—The standing crops were not faring well owing to excessive rainfall and floods.

IV. **Prospects and probable outturn.**—The prospects of winter rice are unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall at the time of transplantation followed by excessive rains and floods during the period of growth. The outturn of autumn paddy and jute is expected to be tolerably fair on the whole.

V. **Damage to standing crops.**—Considerable damage was done to the standing crops by the abnormal rise of rivers in Eastern Bengal, the districts of Rajshahi and Bogra being the worst sufferers.

VI. **Condition of agricultural stock.**—The condition of agricultural stock was fair. Cattle-disease was found to be prevalent in the following districts:—Nadia, Murshidabad, Burdwan, Bankura, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Cooch-Behar and Mymensingh.

VII. **Failure of pasturage and fodder.**—Fodder was insufficient in Sirajganj subdivision in Pabna and Kishoreganj subdivision in Mymensingh.

VIII. **Prices of food-grains.**—During the second fortnight of the month under review, the prices of common rice rose in all districts excepting six where they remained unchanged. The price varied from 7 seers 10 chitaks a rupee at Comilla to 15 seers a rupee at Natore.

IX. **Condition of agricultural people.**—The condition of agricultural people was reported to be fair.

N. GUPTA,
for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

DACCA, *the 12th September 1918.*

Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall in each district during August 1918.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of August 1918.	Actual district rainfall for the month of August 1918.	Variation from the normal.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	12·21	12·35	+0·14
	Calcutta ...	12·18	10·77	-1·41
	Nadia ...	10·52	12·45	+1·93
	Murshidabad ...	11·00	26·24	+15·24
	Jessore ...	10·76	12·42	+1·66
	Khulna ...	12·88	13·85	+0·97
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	11·37	18·53	+7·16
	Birbhum ...	11·75	21·94	+10·19
	Bankura ...	11·10	12·10	+1·00
	Midnapore ...	10·99	11·19	+0·20
	Hooghly ...	11·40	10·66	-0·74
	Howrah ...	11·17	10·23	-0·94
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	10·43	25·46	+15·03
	Dinajpur ...	14·31	31·24	+16·93
	Jalpaiguri ...	28·92	27·39	-1·53
	Darjeeling ...	26·29	36·94	+10·65
	Rangpur ...	13·20	27·08	+13·88
	Bogra ...	12·01	29·32	+17·31
	Pabna ...	10·95	14·91	+3·96
	Malda ...	11·10	26·07	+14·97
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	12·64	19·21	+6·57
	Mymensingh ...	16·68	27·29	+10·61
	Faridpur ...	13·08	13·19	+0·11
	Bakarganj ...	16·24	21·71	+5·47
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	22·78	30·06	+7·28
	Tippera ...	14·01	13·64	-0·37
	Noakhali ...	23·49	22·21	-1·28
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	17·87	24·45	+6·58
	Cooch Behar ...	21·25	25·06	+3·81

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS

For the week ending on the 12th September 1918.

Summary.—During the week moderate rain generally fell throughout the province. Transplanting of winter paddy is nearing completion. Weeding continues. Harvesting of autumn paddy is well advanced. Harvesting, steeping and washing of jute are in progress. The prospects of standing crops generally, except in the flood-affected areas, in some of the districts in Eastern Bengal are fair. The average price of common rice for the province has risen by about 3 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
1	24-PARGANAS	3·88	8⅝	9⅛	Transplantation of *aman* paddy and harvesting of *aus* paddy, are still continuing. Harvesting and steeping of jute continues.
	Diamond Harbour.	2·10	9⅜	9⅜	
	Barrackpore	1·49	7½	8	
	Barasat ...	1·67	10	10	
	Basirhat ...	2·48	11	11	
2	NADIA ...	2·42	8	8	Prospects of standing crops are good. Transplantation of *aman* paddy, harvesting of *aus* paddy and steeping of jute continues.
	Kushtia ...	0·92	10	10	
	Meherpur ...	0·79	10	10	
	Chuadanga ...	3·10	9	(*n*)	
	Ranaghat ...	2·49	7¾	8¼	
3	MURSHIDABAD	1·93	9	(*n*)	Weeding of *aman* paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are good. Threashing of *aus* paddy is almost complete. Condition and prospects of jute are fair. Effects of weather are favourable to its growth. No damage is reported now. Steeping of jute continues.
	Lalbagh ...	5·86	8½	(*n*)	
	Jangipur ...	3·33	10	(*n*)	
	Kandi ...	2·49	11	(*n*)	
4	JESSORE ...	2·38	10	10	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and *aus* paddy is nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops are fair.
	Jhenidah ...	1·30	12	12	
	Magura ...	2·61	11¼	11¼	
	Narail ...	2·85	10	10	
	Bangaon ...	1·33	12 5/16	13⅓	
5	KHULNA ...	1·03	9	10½	Transplantation of *aman* paddy is going on. Harvesting of *aus* paddy is going on at Satkhira. Condition and prospects of jute are not favourable. The effects of weather are favourable. Harvesting of jute continues.
	Satkhira ...	2·55	10	11	
	Bagerhat ...	4·61	9	9	

(*n*) Not reported.

VI. **Condition of agricultural stock.**—The condition of agricultural stock was fair. Cattle-disease was found to be prevalent in the following districts:—Nadia, Murshidabad, Burdwan, Bankura, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Cooch-Behar and Mymensingh.

VII. **Failure of pasturage and fodder.**—Fodder was insufficient in Sirajganj subdivision in Pabna and Kishoreganj subdivision in Mymensingh.

VIII. **Prices of food-grains.**—During the second fortnight of the month under review, the prices of common rice rose in all districts excepting six where they remained unchanged. The price varied from 7 seers 10 chitaks a rupee at Comilla to 15 seers a rupee at Natore.

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	Murshidabad ...	11·00	26·24	+15·24
	Jessore ...	10·76	12·42	+1·66
	Khulna ...	12·88	13·85	+0·97
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	11·37	18·53	+7·16
	Birbhum ...	11·75	21·94	+10·19
	Bankura ...	11·10	12·10	+1·00
	Midnapore ...	10·99	11·19	+0·20
	Hooghly ...	11·40	10·66	-0·74
	Howrah ...	11·17	10·23	-0·94
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	10·43	25·46	+15·03
	Dinajpur ...	14·31	31·24	+16·93
	Jalpaiguri ...	28·92	27·39	-1·53
	Darjeeling ...	26·29	36·94	+10·65
	Rangpur ...	13·20	27·08	+13·88
	Bogra ...	12·01	29·32	+17·31
	Pabna ...	10·95	14·91	+3·96
	Malda ...	11·10	26·07	+14·97
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	12·64	19·21	+6·57
	Mymensingh ...	16·68	27·29	+10·61
	Faridpur ...	13·08	13·19	+0·11
	Bakarganj ...	16·24	21·71	+5·47
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	22·78	30·06	+7·28
	Tippera ...	14·01	13·64	-0·37
	Noakhali ...	23·49	22·21	-1·28
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DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS

For the week ending on the 12th September 1918.

Summary.—During the week moderate rain generally fell throughout the province. Transplanting of winter paddy is nearing completion. Weeding continues. Harvesting of autumn paddy is well advanced. Harvesting, steeping and washing of jute are in progress. The prospects of standing crops generally, except in the flood-affected areas, in some of the districts in Eastern Bengal are fair. The average price of common rice for the province has risen by about 3 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Previous week.	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
1	24-PARGANAS	3·88	8⅝	9⅛	Transplantation of *aman* paddy and harvesting of *aus* paddy, are still continuing. Harvesting and steeping of jute continues.
	Diamond Harbour.	2·10	9⅜	9⅜	
	Barrackpore	1·49	7½	8	
	Barasat ...	1·67	10	10	
	Basirhat ...	2·48	11	11	
2	NADIA ...	2·42	8	8	Prospects of standing crops are good. Transplantation of *aman* paddy, harvesting of *aus* paddy and steeping of jute continues.
	Kushtia ...	0·92	10	10	
	Meherpur ...	0·79	10	10	
	Chuadanga ...	3·10	9	(*n*)	
	Ranaghat ...	2·49	7¾	8¼	
3	MURSHIDABAD	1·93	9	(*n*)	Weeding of *aman* paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are good. Threashing of *aus* paddy is almost complete. Condition and prospects of jute are fair. Effects of weather are favourable to its growth. No damage is reported now. Steeping of jute continues.
	Lalbagh ..	5·86	8½	(*n*)	
	Jangipur ..	3·33	10	(*n*)	
	Kandi .	2·49	11	(*n*)	
4	JESSORE	2·38	10	10	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and *aus* paddy is nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops are fair.
	Jhenidah	1·30	12	12	
	Magura	2·61	11¼	11¼	
	Narail	2·85	10	10	
	Bangaon	1·33	12 5/16	13⅓	
5	KHULNA	1·03	9	10½	Transplantation of *aman* paddy is going on. Harvesting of *aus* paddy is going on at Satkhira. Condition and prospects of jute are not favourable. The effects of weather are favourable. Harvesting of jute continues.
	Satkhira	2·55	10	11	
	Bagerhat	4·61	9	9	

(*n*) Not reported.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	1·58	8½	8½	Weather rainy. Transplanting of winter paddy is finished. Harvesting of jute and *aus* paddy and weeding of winter paddy are going on. Cattle-disease is reported from Salanpur.
	Asansol ...	0·58	9½	9½	
	Katwa ...	2·95	8 1/16	8	
	Kalna ...	1·96	8⅞	8⅞	
7	BIRBHUM ...	1·60	9	9	Standing crops are doing well. A sum of Rs. 104 has been advanced as agricultural loan.
	Rampurhat	3·00	10½	10	
8	BANKURA ...	1·58	9½	9½	Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Gangajalghati.
	Vishnupur ...	1·32	10	10	
9	MIDNAPORE	(*n*)	(*n*)	9½	Report not received.
	Ghatal ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	9⅜	
	Tamluk ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	9⅞	
	Contai ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	13	
10	HOOGHLY ...	2·20	8½	8½	Condition and prospects of jute are fair. Effects of weather on the growth of the crop are favourable. The crop is being harvested.
	Serampore ...	0·82	8	8	
	Arambagh ...	2·84	9 9/16	9½	
11	HOWRAH ...	4·18	9	9	Weather rainy. Harvesting of jute continues. Transplantation of paddy has been finished. Sugarcane is doing well.
	Ulubaria ...	2·60	9½	9½	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA).	(*n*)	(*n*)	8	Report not received.
	Naogaon ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	8	
	Nator ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	
13	DINAJPUR ...	6·08	7	7	The prospects and condition of the jute crop are not good. Harvesting of jute on low lands is being delayed owing to floods. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Scarcity of fodder is reported from Balurghat, Biral, Itahar and Kotwali police-stations. Loss of cattle from flood is reported from Kaliganj.
	Thakurgaon	1·91	12	12	
	Balurghat ...	8·91	8 9/16	8 9/16	
14	JALPAIGURI	3·43	10	10	Weather hot and cloudy. Condition and prospect of jute and *bhadoi* are not good. Cutting, steeping and washing of jute continue. Harvesting of *bhadoi* is nearly finished. No damage is done to jute. Cattle-disease is reported from Falakata tahsil and Chaklaghat estate.
	Alipur ...	1·33	8	8	

(*n*) Not reported.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
15	DARJEELING	5·08	8	8	Prospects and condition of jute are poor. Harvesting and steeping of jute are going on. Maize and potatoes are being harvested. *Marua* is doing well. Effects of weather on crops are not favourable. Progress in cultivation is retarded by incessant rain. Cattle-disease is prevalent at places.
	Kurseong ...	5·62	9½	9½	
	Siliguri ...	0·95	10	10	
	Kalimpong...	3·86	9½	9½	
16	RANGPUR ...	2·30	10	10½	Weather cloudy. Transplantation of winter paddy is still going on. Steeping and washing of jute continue. Condition and prospects of jute are fair. Weather is favourable to the crop. No damage.
	Nilphamari	1·54	8½	9	
	Kurigram ...	3·18	9	9	
	Gaibandha ...	3·63	7¾	9¾	
17	BOGRA ...	5·01	7½	8¼	Steeping and washing of jute continue. Rain stopped. Flood water decreased. Prospects of standing crops are not favourable. There has been insufficiency of fodder in parts of the district.
18	PABNA ...	1·75	10	9½	Weather partially cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of *aus* paddy is finished. Steeping of jute continues. Prospect of standing crops is fair. Some damage to crop by flood is reported.
	Sirajganj ...	6·44	7½	8½	
19	MALDA ...	4·36	10	11	Weather cloudy and rainy. Incessant rain is doing damage to winter paddy. Harvesting of jute is completed.
20	COOCH BEHAR	8·54	8⅞	8⅞	Harvesting of *bitri* paddy is nearly finished and transplanting of *haimanti* paddy is still going on. Condition of standing crops excepting jute is favourable. Cutting, steeping and washing of jute and sowing of tobacco seedlings in the nursery are going on. Cattle-disease is reported from interior.
21	DACCA ...	3·34	9	9	Weather rainy. Harvesting of jute is approaching completion Outturn of jute expected to be below normal owing to high floods. Water level is reducing.
	Manikganj ...	2·37	9	9	
	Narayanganj	5·72	9⅜	(n)	
	Munshiganj*	5·17	8⅜	8⅜	
22	MYMENSINGH	7·51	7¾	8	Damage to jute by floods is reported from all subdivisions except at Kishorganj. Fodder is reported to be not sufficient in certain low lands in Kishoreganj.
	Jamalpur ...	3·79	8	9	
	Tangail ...	3·77	9¾	9¾	
	Netrokona ...	7·65	7½	9	
	Kishoreganj	4·49	8	9¼	

* Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	5·15	8	8	Effects of weather are favourable to jute crops. Harvesting of jute is in full swing. Prospects are good.
	Goalundo ...	4·69	8¾	8	
	Madaripur ..	2·38	8	8¾	
	Gopalganj*...	1·00	9	9	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	6·27	8	8	Outturn of *aus* paddy and jute is not good.
	Pirojpur ...	7·31	8	8	
	Patuakhali	7·57	8	8	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	6·43	8	9	
25	CHITTAGONG	1·08	9	9½	Weather fair. Prospects of standing crops are fair. *Panga* salt is selling at 12 seers and 10 seers per rupee at Sadar and Cox's Bazar respectively.
	Cox's Bazar	5·17	12	(*n*)	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	2·48	7½	8	Weather cloudy. Transplanting of *aman* paddy and harvesting of *aus* paddy continue. Condition and prospects of jute are fair except in Brahmanbaria subdivision. Excessive rainfall during the past months has damaged and affected the growth of the crop in parts of the district, specially in the Brahmanbaria subdivision. Harvesting of jute continues.
	Brahmanbaria.	1·36	8	8	
	Chandpur ...	9·39	8	8	
27	NOAKHALI ...	8·45	8	8	Weather cloudy with occasional showers. The rains have been beneficial to *aman* crops. Transplanting of *aman* paddy and steeping of jute are nearing completion.
	Feni ...	4·31	10 3/16	10	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	0·08	8	8	Reaping of *jhum* paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are not good. Cotton is thriving well.

* The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

(*n*) Not reported.

N. GUPTA,

for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

DACCA, *the 15th September 1918.*

holesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of August 1918.

MARTS.	PADDY (BEST QUALITY).			PADDY (COMMON QUALITY).			RICE (BEST QUALITY).			RICE (COMMON QUALITY).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
utta ...	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0
la Hát ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
iwan ...	2 6 0	2 3 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	6 0 0	5 6 0	6 4 0	4 2 0	3 7 0	4 0 0
na ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
iganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
napore ...	2 1 0 (c)	2 1 0 (c)	2 6 0	1 14 0 (c)	1 14 0 (c)	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 2 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	4 2 0
tagong ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 0
ndpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ca ...	2 12 0	2 4 0	3 2 0	2 6 0	2 2 0	2 10 0	6 0 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	5 4 0
ayanganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
mensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
daripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
na ...	2 4 0	2 2 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	2 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	4 10 0
jganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
gpur ...	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 14 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 12 0

(c) No sale.

MARTS.	WHEAT.			KALAI DAL.			GRAM.			ARHAR DAL.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
lcutta ...	6 6 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0
stia Hát ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
rdwan ...	.....	4 14 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	4 2 0	3 12 0 to 4 0 0	3 13 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 6 0
ina ...	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
niganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
dnapore ...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 12 0	4 4 0 to 4 6 0	4 2 0 to 4 6 0	3 12 0	6 0 0 to 7 0 0	5 0 0 to 7 0 0	5 0 0 to 6 8 0
ittagong ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	5 8 0
andpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
cca ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 8 0	6 4 0	.....
ayanganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ymensingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
daripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
na ...	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0	6 5 0	6 0 0
ajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
gpur ...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of August 1918.

Marts.	Linseed.			Mustard.			Rice.			Cotton (unginned).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Calcutta ...	6 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	7 12 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	22
Chetla Hat* ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Burdwan ...	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 12 0 to 7 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0 to 9 8 0	6 0 0 to 9 0 0	6 0 0	37 0 0	36 0 0	25
Kalna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Raniganj ...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Midnapore ...	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	8 0 0 to 9 0 0	7 4 0 to 8 0 0	6 0 0 to 7 0 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	40
Chittagong ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	.....	.....	....
Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Dacca	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	11 4 0	.....	.....	....
Narayanganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Madaripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Pabna	.....	.....	6 10 0	8 0 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 4 0	8 8 0	.....	.....	....
Sirajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Rangpur ...	.....	.....	.....	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	.....	.....	....

Marts.	Jute.			Ghee.			Hides (cow).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Calcutta ...	11 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	70 0 0	450 0 0	Per 100 pieces. 450 0 0	400
Chetla Hat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan ...	.....	6 12 0	9 0 0	70 0 0	65 0 0	58 0 0	40 0 0	Per maund. 40 0 0	40
Kalna ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	67 0 0	65 0 0	55 0 0	200 0 0	Cleaned piece per 100. 200 0 0	200
Chittagong ...	.....	.....	.....	to 70 0 0 70 0 0	to 68 0 0 68 0 0	to 58 0 0 60 0 0	175 0 0	Uncleaned piece per 100. 175 0 0	275
Chandpur ...	8 0 0 to 10 8 0	7 8 0 to 8 12 0	6 4 0 to 6 8 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	.....	.....	.....	66 0 0	63 0 0	58 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj ...	10 0 0 to 11 4 0	8 4 0 to 9 0 0	5 12 0 to 6 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	8 0 0 to 10 0 0	6 0 0 to 8 0 0	4 8 0 to 6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur ...	.....	.....	5 4 0 to 6 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna	7 8 0 to 10 8 0	7 12 0 to 8 4 0	.....	90 0 0	80 0 0	68 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Sirajganj ...	5 0 0 to 7 0 0	4 8 0 to 6 8 0	4 4 0 to 6 8 0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	58 0 0	Per piece. 4 0 0	Per piece. 4 0 0	3

Wholesale prices-current of Food-grains, Salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of August 1918.

MARTS.	IRON.			SALT.			KEROSENE OIL.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Calcutta ...	35 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	2 11 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 2 0	2 11 0	3 2 0(d)
Chetla Hât ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan ...	20 0 0 to 35 0 0	20 0 0 to 32 0 0	14 0 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 4 0	4 1 3	3 1 0(a)
Kalna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	3 0 0 to 28 0 0	3 0 0 to 28 0 0	3 0 0 to 17 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	3 0 0(a)
Chittagong ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	17 0 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	4 8 0†	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 1 6(b)
Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	.....	.....	.....	3 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0*	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 1 0(a)
Narayanganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	26 8 0	26 8 0	18 8 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 3 0
Sirajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	22 0 0	22 0 0	14 0 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 4 0

(a) Elephant brand. | (b) Mosque mark. | * Panga. | † Crushed. | (d) 4 Imperial gallons.

MARTS.	MUSTARD OIL.			FIREWOOD.			COAL (BENGAL).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Calcutta ...	22 0 0	20 0 0	14 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....
Chetla Hât ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 11 0
Burdwan ...	19 8 0	19 8 0	15 0 0	0 8 6	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 7 6
Kalna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 13 0
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 7	0 2 9	0 1 10
Midnapore ...	23 8 0 to 26 0 0	22 8 0 to 24 0 0	17 0 0 to 19 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	24 0 0	22 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	25 0 0	22 8 0	17 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur ...	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	22 10 0	20 0 0	16 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sirajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	23 0 0	23 0 0	17 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DACCA,
The 12th September 1918.

N. GUPTA,
for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of August 1918.

Division.	Number.	Districts and Marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.														
			Common rice.						Kalai dal (*Phaseolus radiatus*).			Arhar (dal) or Tur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Salt.		
			Average.			Cheapest.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		24-Parganas.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Presidency.	1	Chetla Hát ...	7 2	8 10	8 0	9 2	9 2	9 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	10 0*
	2	Magra Hat ...	9 6	9 11	8 14	10 10	10 5	9 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	6 10	7 9	13 0	11 1	10 2
	3	Calcutta-Beliaghata ...	6 15	8 6	7 0	8 7	10 0	9 0	4 14	6 7	8 0	6 7	6 7	7 4	13 6	10 10	10 8
		Nadia.															
	4	Goari	8 0	10 0	9 2	9 0	10 9	9 11	5 6	5 5	6 10	5 6	6 8	8 0	12 4	12 8	12 4*
	5	Ramaghat	8 4	10 0	8 0	8 8	10 8	9 0	6 8	6 8	6 6	6 0	6 0	6 4	10 8	10 8	10 8
		Murshidabad.															
	6	Berhampur ...	8 4	9 12	9 4	8 8	10 0	9 8	5 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0*
	7	Kandi ...	10 0	12 8	11 8	10 8	13 0	11 12	6 8	6 0	5 4	7 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0
	8	Jangipur ...	10 4	12 12	10 10	10 12	13 4	11 8	4 8	5 0	6 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0
		Jessore.															
	9	Sadar	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 8	12 0	8 8	6 0	6 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	7 0
	10	Bangaon	11 2	12 5	8 3	13 5	14 9	11 7	4 9	4 9	5 5	6 6	6 6	7 2	11 0	10 8	9 12
		Khulna.															
	11	Sadar	9 0	12 0	8 0	9 8	13 0	10 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	12	Bagerhat ...	9 0	12 0	7 8	10 0	14 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 0	9 0	10 0
		Burdwan.															
Burdwan.	13	Sadar	9 0	10 8	9 0	11 0	12 8	10 0	6 4	6 8	8 0	7 12	8 0	9 8	9 0	9 6	10 0
	14	Kalna	8 0	10 0	9 10	9 0	10 8	10 0	6 0	5 10	6 12	5 8	6 6	5 12	10 12	12 12	13 4*
		Birbhum.															
	15	Suri	9 0	10 0	10 12	10 0	11 0	11 4	6 8	6 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	12 0
	16	Rampur Hát	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	5 8	5 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	13 0
		Bankura.															
	17	Sadar	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 12	7 8	7 8	8 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 8
	18	Vishnupur	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	10 8	7 0	7 8	6 8	6 0	6 4	7 8	9 0	9 0	10 8
		Midnapore.															
	19	Sadar	10 1	11 1	9 11	10 6	11 6	10 1	5 4	5 4	6 8	5 4 to 6 0	5 4 to 6 0	6 0 to 8 8	10 0	9 0	9 0
	20	Contai	12 0	13 8	12 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 0
		Hooghly.															
	21	Sadar	7 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 0
	22	Arambagh	9 8	11 6	10 0	10 0	12 8	10 10	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 8	10 8	9 0	10 8
		Howrah.															
	23	Sadar	9 0	10 8	8 1	10 0	11 0	9 0	6 4	6 12	8 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 8
	24	Ulubaria	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	10 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	5 12	6 4	8 0	11 0	10 8	9 8
		Rajshahi.															
Rajshahi.	25	Rampur-Boalia ...	7 8	10 8	7 14	8 4	13 8	8 4	4 14	5 4	6 0	5 4	6 0	6 12	8 12	9 12	9 8
	26	Nator	11 4	11 4	7 8	15 0	15 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 14	7 14	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 0
	27	Dinajpur—Railway Bazar Hát.	7 0	10 8	8 6	8 6	11 8	9 0	6 0	6 9	5 12	8 2	8 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	9 0
	28	Jalpaiguri—Sadar ...	10 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	9 12	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0

Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of August 1918—concld.

	Number.	Districts and Marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.														
			Common Rice.						Kalai Dal (*Phaseolus radiatus*).			Arhar (Dal) or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Salt.		
			Average.			Cheapest.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		Darjeeling.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	29	Sadar	8 0	8 0	7 12	10 0	10 0	8 8	6 8	6 8	7 4	5 8	5 8	...	7 0	7 0	7 0
	30	Siliguri	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 0	8 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
		Rangpur.															
	31	Sadar	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	8 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	32	Nilphamari	9 8	11 0	7 8	10 0	11 8	9 0	7 0	8 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	6 8	10 0	8 8	9 12
	33	Bogra—Sadar ...	7 0	7 8	...	8 10	10 12	...	7 8	7 8	...	6 12	6 12	...	8 0	8 0	...
		Pabna.															
	34	Sadar	10 0	11 0	7 2	11 0	12 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	5 8	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0
	35	Sirajganj	9 12	9 12	8 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	7 4	7 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 12	8 0	8 0	11 12
		Malda.															
	36	Sadar	10 0	10 0	8 4	10 8	11 8	9 8	4 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0
	37	Balia—Nawabganj ...	11 4	12 8	8 0	11 8	12 8	10 0	5 4	6 8	7 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
		Dacca.															
	38	Sadar	7 0	9 0	7 12	9 0	11 0	9 12	4 0	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0
	39	Mufshir Hât ...	...	10 8	8 0	...	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6
		Mymensingh.															
	40	Nasirabad	8 0	10 2	7 9	8 0	10 2	8 1	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 5	8 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0
	41	Netrakona	9 0	10 8	7 9	10 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	8 0	8 0	9 6
		Faridpur.															
	42	Sadar	8 0	12 0	8 8	10 0	12 4	9 8	6 0	5 4	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 4	9 0	8 0	8 8
	43	Rajbari	8 12	11 4	8 8	8 12	12 0	10 11	5 10	6 0	9 10	5 5	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
		Bakarganj.															
	44	Barisal	8 0	8 12	7 8	8 6	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 4	8 8	8 8	10 0
	45	Pirojpur	10 0	10 8	7 4	10 0	10 8	7 4	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0
		Tippera.															
	46	Comilla	7 9	9 11	7 6	7 10	10 4	7 10	5 4	5 4	5 5	4 10	6 6	6 6	8 8	8 8	8 0
	47	Chandpur ...	8 0	10 0	7 4	11 2	11 14	8 14	5 8	5 11	9 0	7 6	7 10	6 8	9 1	9 1	8 0
		Noakhali.															
	48	Kalitara Hât	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	6 2	6 2	5 8	9 0	9 0	8 0*
	49	Feni Hât	10 0	10 8	7 6	12 0	12 0	9 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	9 2	9 0	8 4
		Chittagong.															
	50	Sadar ...	9 8	10 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	6 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0
	51	Cox Bazar	12 8	12 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	9 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 8	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	9 8
	52	Chittagong Hill Tracts—Rangamati.	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0

* Crushed.

N. GUPTA,
for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

DACCA,
The 12th September 1918.

List of prices of articles of food at Calcutta during the week ending Saturday, the 14th September 1918.

Names of Articles.	Wholesale price per maund. From—			Wholesale price per maund. To—			Retail price per seer. From—			Retail price per seer. To—		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice—												
Balam, coarse ...	5	4	0	5	8	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
„ medium ...	5	10	0	6	0	0	0	2	4½	0	2	9
Patnai, coarse ...	4	10	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
„ medium ...	5	8	0	5	10	0	0	2	6	0	2	9
Nagra, coarse ...	5	4	0	.....			0	2	0	0	2	3
„ medium ...	5	6	0	5	10	0	0	2	6	0	2	9
Dudhkalma ...	5	6	0	5	8	0	0	2	6	.....		
Rangoon Boiled ...	4	4	0	4	8	0	0	2	3	.....		
Kajla	3	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	9	0	2	0
Wheat, Dudhia	6	7	0	6	8	0	.....			.....		
„ Jamali	6	0	0	.....			.....			.....		
Gram, Patnai (whole) ...	4	12	0	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
„ dal	6	0	0	6	4	0	0	2	6	0	2	9
Mung „ (Hari)	9	0	0	10	4	0	0	3	9	0	4	9
„ „ (Krishna) ...	8	12	0	9	4	0	0	3	6	0	4	6
Arhar „	5	8	0	7	0	0	0	2	6	0	3	0
Masur „ (split)	4	4	0	5	8	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
„ „ (khanri) ...	5	12	0	6	4	0	0	2	9	0	4	0
Kalai „	7	8	0	8	8	0	0	2	9	0	4	0
Salt	2	10	0	2	11	0	0	1	6	0	1	9
Sugar (brown Java) ...	11	0	0	.....			0	4	6	0	5	6
Gur, Bheli	.....			.....			0	3	0	0	3	6
„ Bhursut	8	8	0	8	12	0	.....			0	4	0
Milk	10	0	0	.....			0	3	0	0	5	0
Mustard oil	23	0	0	25	0	0	0	10	0	0	11	0
Flour (country)	8	8	0	9	0	0	0	3	6	0	3	9
Atta No. 3	5	8	0	.....			0	2	6	0	3	6
„ „ 2½	6	0	0									
„ „ B	9	4	0									
Suji	8	0	0	9	8	0	0	3	6	0	3	9
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.) ...	79	8	0	80	8	0	2	4	0	2	6	0
„ (Patiram, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa, better kind, etc.)	77	0	0	78	0	0	2	0	0	.....		
„ (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.)...	69	8	0	70	8	0	1	13	0	1	14	0
Maize	3	0	0	3	8	0	.....			.....		
Potato	5	0	0	6	4	0	0	2	6	0	3	6
Patal	10	0	0	11	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0
Brinjal	3	4	0	3	8	0	0	1	6	0	2	0
Onion	3	8	0	4	0	0	0	1	6	0	2	0
Fish, Rahu	30	0	0	.....			0	12	0	0	14	0
Mutton (2nd class)... ...	.....			.....			0	8	0	.....		
Beef (2nd and 3rd classes) ...	.....			.....			0	3	0	0	4	0

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices of the following markets :—

Wholesale.—Chetla Hât, Ramkrishnapur Hât, Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets, Posta Bazar.

Retail.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphanganj Market, Sobha Bazar, Nutun Bazar, Raja Babu's Bazar, Bow Bazar, Kareya Bazar, Taltolla Bazar Mallik Bazar and Jagu Babu's Bazar.

S. C. RAY,

for *President, Advisory Food Committee.*

CALCUTTA, *the 14th September 1918.*

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 7th September 1918.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1918.					
1st Sept.	7 A.M.	25·2	25·2	20·4	Zero is placed at mean sea-level.
2nd ,,	7 ,,	25·1	25·1	20·8	The bench-mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the Passenger ghât and Chandpore ghât.
3rd ,,	7 ,,	25·0	25·0	21·2	
4th ,,	7 ,,	24·9	24·9	21·4	
5th ,,	7 ,,	24·7	24·7	21·5	Its reduced level is 22·41.
6th ,,	7 ,,	24·5	24·5	21·5	
7th ,,	7 ,,	24·3	24·3	21·6	

The previous year ...	Highest water-level ...	24·0 on 9th August 1917.
Ditto ...	Lowest ,, ...	4·3 on 3rd March 1917.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest ,, ...	25·75 on 28th August 1906.
Record (average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges) ...	Ditto	25·74 on 20th and 21st August 1898.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Ditto	25·66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra only)	Ditto	25·66 on 31st July 1900.
Do.	Lowest , ...	1·0 on 8th February 1914.
Do.	Ditto	2·42 on 18th March 1908.
Do.	Ditto	2·91 on 21st to 24th February 1884 and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Do.	Ditto	3·16 on 9th to 11th March 1885.
Do.	Ditto	3·16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901.

N.b.—The gauge-readings commenced from 3rd October 1909.

FARIDPUR.
The 8th September 1918.

K. D. BANERJEE,
for *Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.*

Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works on the river Buriganga for the week ending the 7th September 1918.

Date.	At 7 A.M.	At highest water. Time.	At highest water. Readings.	At lowest water. Time.	At lowest water. Readings.	At 6 P.M.	Remarks.
1918.							
1st Sept.	69·1		...	11 A.M.	69·0	69·15	
2nd ,,	69·0	...	...	...	...	69·10	
3rd ,,	69·1	...	...	...	...	69·05	
4th ,,	69·0	10-30 A.M.	69·1	...	...	69·05	
5th ,,	69·0		...	...	...	69·05	
6th ,,	69·0		...	...	...	68·97	
7th ,,	68·9		...	...	...	68·7	

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

27th August	1906	... 70·5	Taken at high tide.
5th September	1909	... 67·86	
10th August	1910	... 69·86	
1st ,,	1911	... 68·46	
13th ,,	1912	... 67·16	
31st ,,	1915	... 69·7	
18th ,,	1916	68·1	
12th ,,	1917	67·1	
23rd February	1907	51·06	Taken at low tide.
13th ,,	1908	51·06	
12th March	1912	51·06	
6th ,,	1914	50·6	
22nd February	1915	50·3	
15th ,,	1916	50·6	
3rd March	1917	51·0	

J. K. BHATTACHARYYA,
for *Executive Engineer, River Improvements, Dacca.*

DACCA,
The 9th September 1918.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Boalia for the week ending the 7th September 1918.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero: minus sign for those below zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level. Old value.	Height of surface above mean sea-level. According to correct B. M. now found.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date last year. Old B. M.	Remarks.
1918.						
1st Sep.	8 A.M.	Zero of gauge in at mean sea-level.	66·22	59·90	62·00	B. M. on College step 63·42.
2nd ,,	8 ,,		65·82	59·50	62·20	
3rd ,,	8 ,,		65·42	59·10	62·40	
4th ,,	8 ,,		65·02	58·70	62·60	
5th ,,	8 ,,		64·62	58·30	62·70	
6th ,,	8 ,,		64·62	58·30	62·80	
7th ,,	8 ,,		64·42	58·10	62·60	

		Value according to old gauge.	Value according to new value of B. M. = 63·42.
The previous year	... Highest water-level	... 66·50 on 12th August 1917	60·18
Ditto	... Lowest ,,	... 40·15 on 19th-20th April 1917	38·83
Record ...	... Highest ,,	... 69·25 on 26th August 1879	62·93
Do. ...	... Ditto ,,	... 69·06 on 9th September 1885	62·76
Do. ...	... Ditto ,,	... 68·30 on 26th August 1906	61·96
Do. ...	... Ditto ,,	... 68·21 on 26th August 1890	61·89
Do ...	... Lowest ,,	... 37·63 on 25th April 1884	31·31
Do ...	... Ditto ,,	... 38·13 on 14th-15th April 1883	31·81
Do ...	... Ditto ,,	... 39·02 on 21st-22nd April 1897	32·70
Do. ...	... Ditto ,,	... 39·28 on 6th-7th May 1908	32·96

N B—The gauge-readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

BOALIA.
The 7th September 1918.

S. C. BHATTACHARJI,
for *Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Divn.*

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on the 18th September 1918.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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FINAL FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP, 1918.

Consolidated statement for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.

Area.—The estimated area for the three Provinces is 2,497,214 acres, a decrease of 238,785 acres on last year's figures.

Yield.—It is estimated that the crop will yield 7,009,060 bales of jute, a decrease of 1,920,007 bales on last year's returns.

Remarks.—Last year's estimates for Assam have been revised by the local Department.

The consolidated figures are as follows :—

Province.	Area in acres.			Yield in bales.		
	1917.	1918.	Difference.	1917.	1918.	Difference.
Bengal (including Cooch Behar).	2,412,427	2,249,026	- 163,401	7,948,956	6,390,934	- 1,558,022
Bihar and Orissa ...	223,272	150,988	- 72,284	734,262†	403,938†	- 330,324
Assam ...	100,300*	97,200	- 3,100	245,849*	214,188	- 31,661
Total ...	2,735,999	2,497,214	- 238,785	8,929,067	7,009,060	- 1,920,007

* Revised. † Including Nepal.

The Departmental Final Forecasts for each of the three Provinces are appended.

S. MILLIGAN,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 21st September 1918.

APPENDIX.

Abstract Statement of Estimated Acreage and Outturn of the Jute Crop, 1918.

(For Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam consolidated.)

Acreage.							Outturn in bales of 400 lbs.							
Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Average of five preceding years (viz., 1912 to 1916).	Average of ten preceding years (viz., 1907 to 1916).	Percentage by which Column 1 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) area in—			Estimated yield of current year.	Yield of previous year according to—		Average of five preceding years (viz., 1912 to 1916).	Average of ten preceding years (viz., 1907 to 1916).	Percentage by which Column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) outturn in—		
				Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.		Crop forecast.	Trade estimates.			Column 9 (a).	Column 9 (b).	Column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10	11	12	13	14
2,497,214	2,735,999*	2,963,800	3,007,100	- 8	- 12·8	- 16·9	7,009,060	8,929,067*	9,038,365	8,900,000	8,400,000	- 21·5	- 22·5	- 22

* Revised.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Forecast of the Jute Crop of Bengal for 1918.

(NOTE.—On an average of the five years ending 1916-17 the area under jute to which this forecast relates represents 87·8 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.)

Season.—As stated in the Preliminary Forecast, the weather, although favourable at sowing time, was too wet for the crop in its early stages. The rainfall in July was below normal in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, but in excess in most of the jute-growing tracts in Eastern and Northern Bengal. The August rainfall was again heavily in excess of normal throughout the Presidency. The general result of the wet season was an almost constant water-logging of the jute fields and an early rise of the rivers

Condition of the crop.—Owing to the unfavourable season the crop outturn is on the whole a poor one, especially in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, where large reductions in area have had to be made from the figures of the Preliminary Forecast on account of crop failures. In Eastern Bengal early harvesting on the lower lying areas, with a consequent cutting of much immature jute, was necessitated by the early rise of the rivers. The season in Northern Bengal was unfavourable owing to excessive rainfall and persistent water-logging.

Acreage.—The area under jute is returned at 2,249,026 acres, a decrease of 163,401 acres on last year's final figures. The decrease is attributable to the low price obtained for last year's crop and the heavy carry over.

Outturn.—As in previous years, the percentage figures are calculated on the basis of Divisional normals, which remain as follows:—Dacca and Chittagong 3·7 each, Rajshahi 3·5, Presidency and Burdwan 3·2 bales per acre.

The total outturn of the Bengal crop is returned at 6,390,934 bales of 400 lbs. each against 7,948,956 bales in last year's forecast, a decrease of 1,558,022 bales.

S. MILLIGAN,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 21st September 1918

APPENDIX I.

Final Forecast of the Jute Crop of Bengal, 1918.

District.	Estimated area under jute.		Estimated outturn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area.		Estimated total yield.		Date by which harvesting generally commenced, and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District Officers.
	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.			Bales.	Bales.		
24-Parganas ...	68,801	44,425	99	73	218,780	103,777	Middle of August. Normal.	The decrease in area, as compared with last year's estimates, is due to unfavourable condition of the jute market as also to excessive rainfall during the sowing time. Since the submission of the first forecast a considerable area under the crop has been totally destroyed by excessive rainfall. Hence the low outturn.
Nadia ...	70,089	50,273	59	61	131,981	98,132	Latter part of August. Normal.	Continued low price of jute in the past years is mainly responsible for the continued decrease in area. Unfavourable weather conditions served also to decrease the outturn.
Murshidabad	26,476	12,189	78	57	65,988	22,233	Middle of August ...	The large decrease in area, as compared with the preliminary forecast figures, is due to exclusion of areas abandoned owing to scarcity of rain at sowing time. There have been excessive rains later on. These reasons account for the low outturn.
Jessore ...	84,706	52,034	99·6	73	270,965	121,551	August. Normal ...	Continuous rainfall since the time of sowing affected the growth of the crop and caused damage to some extent. Hence the low outturn.
Khulna ...	27,727	22,805	105	96	93,161	70,057	First week of September. Normal.	The decrease in area is due to the fall in the price of jute last year. The outturn has fallen below the normal on account of heavy rain this year.
Burdwan ...	6,451	5,605	90	80·6	18,578	14,456	Middle of August to first week of September.	The decrease in area is due to the low price of jute last year. The outturn is below the normal, owing to excessive rainfall.
Midnapore ...	14,557	10,555	90	80·93	41,963	27,335	End of August. Normal.	Unfavourable weather and low price of jute at the sowing time account for the decrease in area. Heavy rainfall in June retarded the growth of the plants, which told upon the outturn.
Hooghly ...	33,728	27,235	101·6	87·8	109,758	76,520	Middle of August. Early.	The decrease in area is due to (1) low price of jute last year and (2) want of rain at the beginning. The decrease of outturn is due to the growth of the crop being hampered by heavy rainfall.
Howrah ...	13,366	7,206	104	84·99	44,375	19,761	Middle of August. Early.	The decrease in area, as compared with the preliminary forecast, is due to the fact that owing to unfavourable weather conditions at the beginning of the season, some of the areas already sown with jute were resown with paddy. The outturn is estimated to be below the normal for the same reason.
Rajshahi ...	81,094	74,300	88·5	80	249,784	208,040	Middle of July. Early	The decrease in area is due to the low price of jute last year. The crop is much below the normal owing to late sowing and damage done by heavy rains and floods especially in the Nowgong and Nator sub divisions. About 12 per cent. of the area sown has been damaged by floods.
Dinajpur ...	61,700	60,000	84·3	85·7	182,015	179,970	Beginning of August. Normal.	The decrease in area is due to low prices of jute. The weather was favourable at the sowing time, but excessive rainfall later on affected the growth of the crop. Hence the outturn falls short of the normal.
Jalpaiguri ...	52,500	45,800	83	80	152,250	128,492	Middle of August. Normal.	The low outturn is due to the heavy rainfall after the sowing season.
Darjeeling ...	2,562	2,000	85·7	75	7,686	5,250	Last week of July. Normal.	Weather conditions were not favourable.
Rangpur ...	256,381	200,173	81	78	728,754	546,472	August. Normal ...	The decrease in acreage and consequent decrease in outturn are due to the low price of jute in 1917-18; the cultivators, however, did not pay proper attention to the crop and the jute was not properly weeded, nor were the fields manured this year. The incessant rains during May and June also retarded the growth of the crop.

District.	Estimated area under jute.		Estimated outturn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area.		Estimated total yield.		Date by which harvesting generally commenced, and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District Officers.
	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.			Bales.	Bales.		
Bogra ...	64,785	66,438	82	75	185,923	174,400	Middle of July. Normal	Heavy rains in June and July caused som damage, and floods in July, August an September washed away or destroyed jut of about 2½ per cent. of the total are sown.
Pabna ...	117,600	106 102	95	81·4	390,840	299,435	Middle of July. Early	The area has been increased by 17,669 acr over the preliminary forecast after furthe careful enquiry and checking of the wor of the Panchayats. The decrease in out turn is due to heavy rainfall in May an June, which impeded weeding operation and drought in July, which stunted th growth of the crop. The crop in low land has also been damaged by floods.
Malda ...	34,000	29,000	88·5	80	107,000	81,200	End of July. Normal	Incessant rains during the weeding tim hampered the operations and affected th growth of the crop. Some damage wa also caused by the floods. Hence the lo outturn.
Dacca ...	262,083	292,452	103	79·7	992,584	862,734	Early in July. Early	The decrease in yield is due to excessive rain fall after sowing, which retarded growt of the plants, and to sudden rise of rivers which necessitated premature harvesting.
Mymensingh	579,604	577,922	102·7	81	2,207,157	1,733 766	Middle of July. Normal.	The falling off in outturn is due to excessive rain and high floods.
Faridpur ...	200,000	218,100	93	81	691,000	656,620	First week of July on low lands. Rather early.	The reasons for the outturn falling below the normal are— (1) Heavy rainfall in June retarded growth of the crops. (2) Premature harvesting on low land due to abnormal rise of rive water.
Bakarganj ...	57,000	50,227	100	88	211,000	164,320	Early in July ...	The decrease in area is due to unfavourable weather at the sowing season. Th reasons for the outturn falling below th normal are— (1) Late sowing for want of timel rainfall. (2) Heavy rains after sowing. (3) Premature harvesting necessitate by sudden rise of rivers.
Chittagong ...	200	200	90	81	666	600	First week of September.	
Tippera ...	220,312	227,621	78	77·8	661,012	656,208	Beginning of July. Rather early.	In Brahmanbaria the crop has been damaged by incessant rains during the growing period and on account of the Meghna floods. In these areas the late-sown cro had to be cut early on account of rapid ris of the rivers.
Noakhali ...	32,520	37,500	70	70	84,436	97,500	Middle of July. Normal.	The increase in area over the estimates o the preliminary forecast is based on th result of enquiry. The continuous excessive rainfall since the end of April ha retarded the growth of the crop. Hence the low outturn.
Total for Bengal.	2,376,347	2,219,212	.....	.....	7,853,956	6,348,829	.....	
Add for Cooch Behar.	36,180	29,814	.....	.....	95,000	42,105	End of July. Normal	The decrease in area is due to low price of jute. The weather was not favourable at the time of sowing. The operations were, therefore, very late. Subsequent heavy rainfall has done much harm to the crop by retarding weeding operations.
Grand Total	2,412,427	2,249,026	.....	.....	7,948,956	6,390,934	.....	

APPENDIX II.

Statement of rainfall in July and August each year from 1915 to 1918.

District.	Rainfall in July.					Rainfall in August.				
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	Normal.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	Normal.
24-Parganas	9·45	6·52	14·68	9·57	13·90	13·44	17·23	13·58	12·25	12·71
Nadia	7·74	3·55	11·21	5·83	10·17	11·31	10·43	7·06	12·45	10·52
Murshidabad	7·99	6·88	13·08	8·27	10·94	8·38	10·94	6·88	26·24	11·00
Jessore	8·54	6·12	12·28	8·82	10·98	10·63	14·43	9·25	12·42	10·76
Khulna	11·94	8·11	15·22	10·59	15·04	16·72	15·43	13·12	13·85	12·08
Burdwan	7·62	4·91	13·34	8·11	11·39	4·74	12·20	9·53	18·53	11·37
Midnapore	8·16	5·16	11·90	7·01	12·47	9·54	11·31	1·48	11·19	10·99
Hooghly	9·21	3·72	10·83	10·41	12·02	7·41	14·82	8·59	10·86	11·40
Howrah	10·76	5·94	8·28	10·00	12·99	10·91	17·07	11·60	10·23	11·17
Rajshahi	11·13	11·58	12·28	7·02	11·60	10·23	13·12	8·97	25·46	10·43
Dinajpur	12·22	27·16	14·95	18·27	16·01	20·41	18·40	7·83	31·24	14·31
Jalpaiguri	27·75	54·72	37·07	39·58	32·81	31·69	26·84	25·12	27·39	28·92
Darjeeling	26·48	33·37	36·03	26·89	31·34	30·30	19·28	22·27	34·94	26·29
Rangpur	15·31	27·98	12·69	24·94	14·52	16·21	15·53	5·51	27·08	13·20
Bogra	10·68	14·41	8·87	10·73	12·71	16·25	6·01	8·73	29·32	12·01
Pabna	10·75	5·14	11·94	5·33	11·10	9·34	18·30	7·75	14·91	10·95
Malda	8·91	14·25	14·16	9·69	11·74	7·92	10·38	5·21	26·07	11·10
Dacca	12·55	10·81	17·37	17·94	12·96	13·88	17·42	11·79	19·21	12·64
Mymensingh	26·12	19·09	14·80	21·91	16·37	19·05	25·40	12·78	27·29	16·48
Faridpur	9·57	8·76	13·72	12·97	12·30	15·23	18·89	10·75	13·19	13·08
Bakarganj	16·02	13·62	20·52	15·47	18·14	18·08	18·22	18·70	2[illegible]·71	16·24
Chittagong	24·00	17·41	37·18	31·34	26·80	28·82	29·97	17·66	30·06	22·79
Tippera	14·46	7·37	16·75	17·77	13·71	14·85	14·51	13·63	13·54	14·01
Noakhali	26·56	15·09	26·57	18·96	22·78	27·79	28·33	19·45	22·21	23·49
Cooch Behar	13·49	30·74	21·31	17·74	24·48	26·43	20·36	13·20	25·06	21·25

NOTE.—The figures given above are the averages for all the rain-registering stations in each district.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Final Forecast of the Jute Crop of Bihar and Orissa, 1918.

(NOTE.—On an average of the five years ending 1916-17 the area under jute to which the Bihar and Orissa forecast relates represents about 9·2 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.)

Acreage.—The final district returns of the seven jute-growing districts of the Province show an area under jute of 150,988 acres or in round numbers 151,000 acres as compared with 150,600 acres reported in the preliminary forecast and 223,300 acres reported in the final forecast of last year. The large reduction in area in Purnea, the most important of the jute districts, was due to the low price of jute last year and to the anticipated low price this year owing to large stocks remaining in the district, which have now been mostly cleared.

Weather conditions.—In March the rainfall was below the normal in all jute-growing districts. In April and May it was above the normal everywhere except in Balasore, where it was in slight defect during the former month. In June the rainfall was above the normal except in Balasore, where it was slightly below the normal. In July the rainfall was below the normal in all jute districts except Muzaffarpur, and in August it was above the normal in Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santal Parganas and below the normal in the remaining three districts. Weather conditions have not been favourable in the important districts of Purnea and Cuttack on account of excessive rain during the period of growth.

Outturn.—In the important districts of Purnea and Cuttack the outturn of the crop has been reported at 75 and 65 per cent. of the normal, respectively; Balasore reports an outturn of 80 per cent., and Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and the Santal Parganas report 100 per cent.

On the basis of the area and percentage outturn reported by the District Officers and taking three bales as the normal outturn per acre, the total gross outturn of the crop for the Province this year comes to 340,509 bales or in round numbers 340,500 bales.

The average import of raw jute into this Province from Nepal during the last three years was equivalent to 63,429 bales. This figure added to the figure for the Province arrived at gives a total for Bihar and Orissa of 403,938 bales or in round numbers 403,900 bales.

G. MILNE.

Director of Agriculture,

Bihar and Orissa.

RANCHI,

The 15th September 1918

APPENDIX I.

Final Forecast of the Jute Crop of Bihar and Orissa, 1918.

Division.	District.	Total area of the district.	Estimated total area under cultivation.	Estimated normal area under jute. (This figure has been arrived at by taking the average of 10 years immediately preceding the year to which this forecast relates.)	Estimated area under jute. Last year (1917).	Estimated area under jute. This year (1918).	Estimated outturn as a percentage of a normal yield per unit of area. Last year (1917).	Estimated outturn as a percentage of a normal yield per unit of area. This year (1918).	Estimated total yield. Last year (1917).	Estimated total yield. This year (1918).	Date by which harvesting generally commenced and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District Officers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Acres.	Acres.			Bales.	Bales.		
Tirhut	Champaran ...	2,259,840	1,430,200	1,800	2,300	2,400	100	100	7,300	7,200	.....	Rainfall has been favourable for this crop in the Sadar subdivision and not favourable in the Bettiah subdivision. A normal outturn is expected, i.e., the same as last year. There is no change in area in the Sadar subdivision, but there is a decrease of 100 acres in the Bettiah subdivision, which is due to the fact that last year advances were granted by factories, whereas no such advances have been allowed this year.
	Muzaffarpur ...	1,943,394	1,627,000	1,700	2,300	1,800	100	100	6,900	5,400	August and September.	The weather was favourable. The general prospects of the crop were good. There has been a slight decrease in area this year.
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur ...	2,061,020	1,684,100	3,800	2,272	2,588	100	100	6,816	7,764	August. Harvesting not yet begun in Banka.	The increase in area shown in column 7 is chiefly due to extended cultivation under this crop in Mirganj thana within Madhipura subdivision.
	Purnea ...	3,196,153	1,694,400	228,100	192,000	122,000	100	75	576,000	274,500	July. Normal ...	The figures for area are based on careful enquiries by a measurement in selected villages. The large reduction in area is due to the low price of jute last year and to the anticipated low price this year owing to large stocks remaining in the district which have now been mostly cleared. Owing to the excessive rain from the beginning of the season the growth of the crop was much affected and the yield was poor.
	Santal Parganas ...	3,496,100	1,698,200	3,000	1,400	1,300	100	100	4,200	3,900	Latter part of August.	The weather and rainfall conditions were favourable. The date of harvesting was normal. A normal outturn is expected.
Orissa	Cuttack ...	2,340,307	1,228,800	16,000	20,700	18,700	100	65	62,100	36,465	First week of August. Normal.	The weather was not very favourable owing to excessive rain and flood in June and cessation of rain in July which affected the growth of the crop. Hence the outturn is below the normal.
	Balasore ...	1,332,621	903,200	2,300	2,100	2,200	100	60	6,300	5,280	Not yet begun ...	The weather conditions were not uniformly favourable. As the rainfall was below the normal in June, July and August, the growth of the crop was retarded. Now the general prospect of the crop is good in the Sadar subdivision. The decrease in the estimated outturn is due to the plants being stunted on account of insufficient rain.
	Total ...	17,198,365	10,289,600	257,300	223,272 or in round numbers 223,300	159,988 or in round numbers 151,000	100	75	669,816 or in round numbers 669,800	340,509 or in round numbers 340,500		

APPENDIX II.

Abstract Statement of estimated acreage and outturn of the Jute Crop, 1918.

Province.	Acreage.							Outturn in bales of 400 lbs.								
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Average of five preceding years (viz., 1912 to 1916).	Average of ten preceding years (viz., 1907 to 1916).	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) area in—			Estimated yield of current year.	Yield of previous year.		Average of five preceding years (viz., 1912 to 1916).	Average of ten preceding years (viz., 1907 to 1916).	Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) outturn in—			
					Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.		Crop forecast.	Trade statistics.			Column 10(a).	Column 10(b).	Column 11.	Column 12.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10(a)	10(b)	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bihar and Orissa ...	161,000	223,300	271,600	366,300	-32·38	-44·44	-43·28	340,500	669,800	...	650,100	616,100	-49·16	...	-47·63	-44·73

APPENDIX III.

Name of District.	Rainfall in July.				Rainfall in August.				Normal Rainfall.	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	July.	August.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Champaran	16·97	22·22	17·73	9·94	25·81	10·15	5·87	14·50	14·05	14·98
Muzaffarpur	12·91	15·59	13·57	12·36	14·90	13·03	8·07	16·62	11·18	13·3[illegible]
Bhagalpur	11·53	20·82	11·38	10·20	15·40	15·14	5·86	22·47	12·10	11·62
Purnea	15·07	31·49	16·69	14·90	20·01	13·88	7·34	27·38	16·77	14·9[illegible]
Santal Parganas	10·62	12·43	13·68	7·42	10·64	11·27	7·66	20·49	13·64	11·95
Cuttack.	9·47	5·94	10·87	4·97	12·73	12·53	14·37	9·62	12·19	12·88
Balasore	7·00	6·47	10·84	4·84	10·35	9·20	13·73	10·91	11·39	11·23

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, ASSAM.

Final Forecast of the Jute Crop of Assam, 1918.

(NOTE.—On the average of the five years ending 1916-17 the area under jute in Assam represents some 3·2 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.)

Character of the season.—As indicated in the preliminary forecast, in the earlier part of the year the weather was not generally favourable. The floods of early June were repeated in July and August, when there was abnormal rain in practically all districts. The crop was very considerably damaged by floods in Sylhet and Goalpara.

Area sown.—As in previous years, the figures for the permanently settled areas of Sylhet and Goalpara have been compiled by village panchayets and for other districts by the Land Records staff.

The total area under the crop as estimated by the Deputy Commissioners comes to 97,200 acres against the revised figures of 100,300 acres of last year and 90,300 acres shown in the preliminary forecast of this year. In comparison with the revised area of last year, the area in Sylhet has fallen by 5,100 acres and in two other districts by small amounts, owing to the low prices of last year; the increases in Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Nowgong are mainly due to the influx of Mymensingh settlers. The net decrease of 3,100 acres is mainly due to the reduction in Sylhet. The Deputy Commissioners of all districts except Cachar, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur have revised the figures reported in the preliminary forecast.

Outturn.—The percentage of outturn as estimated by the Deputy Commissioners is 67 of the normal against 74 (revised) of the previous year. On the basis of the normal yield of 3·3 bales per acre for this Province, the outturn is 214,188 bales against 245,849 bales of last year, or a decrease of about 13 per cent.

J. McSWINEY,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam.

SHILLONG,

The 14th September 1918.

APPENDIX I.

Final Forecast of the Jute Crop of Assam, 1918.

DISTRICT.	Estimated normal area under jute.	ESTIMATED AREA UNDER JUTE.		ESTIMATED OUTTURN AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NORMAL YIELD PER UNIT OF AREA.		ESTIMATED TOTAL YIELD.		Date by which harvesting was commenced and whether that date was early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.
		Last year (actual).*	This year.	Last year.	This year.	Last year.*	This year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Bales.	Bales.		
...char ...	300	400	100	75	57	990	229	Middle of August. Normal.	The decrease in area is due to low jute market. Heavy rains stunted the growth of the crop.
...lhot ...	16,000	18,700	13,600	93	56	57,350	25,157	End of July. Normal	There has been a reduction in the area sown this year owing to the low price of jute last year. The cause of decrease in the outturn is attributed to excessive rains and floods.
...aipara ...	42,400	48,400	50,500	61	53	97,429	88,363	1st July. Early ...	The increase in area is due to the influx of new settlers. The outturn is expected to be very low on account of drought at the sowing time, continuous rains at the time of weeding the crop and recent heavy floods.
...amrup ...	8,100	10,700	10,800	85	85	30,013	30,294	15th August. Normal	The increase in area is due to immigration of the jute cultivators from Bengal and to favourable weather.
...rang ...	7,000	7,700	8,000	90	90	22,869	25,760	Middle of August. Early.	The foreign settlers have extended the cultivation of jute on account of favourable weather. Flood did slight damage to the crop in Mangaldai subdivision.
...ngong ...	5,700	8,900	9,200	80	100	23,416	30,360	1st July. Early ...	The increase in area is due to influx of immigrants whose main cultivation is that of jute and to favourable weather.
...bagar ...	300	400	400	75	80	990	1,056	Second week of August. Normal.	The outturn is estimated to be better than last year on account of favourable weather, but much damage was done in Majuli by early floods.
...himpur ...	200	400	100	90	92	297	416	1st September. Normal.	The cultivation of jute in this district is very small: it calls for no remarks.
...ro Hills ...	4,100	5,000	4,500	75	98	12,315	14,553	Middle of July. Normal.	The decrease in area in comparison with the preliminary forecast and the figure reported in the crop abstract of last year is due to fall in price of jute and want of rainfall at sowing time. The character of weather was favourable to the crop up to the middle of July, when the crop was damaged by flood: hence the outturn is estimated below normal.
Total ...	84,100	100,300	97,200	74	67	*265,849	214,188		

* On the basis of crop abstract.

APPENDIX II.

Abstract Statement of estimated acreage and outturn of the Jute Crop, 1918.

Province.	Acreage.							Outturn in bales of 400 lbs.							
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.*	Average of five preceding years (viz., 1912 to 1916).	Average of ten preceding years (viz., 1907 to 1916).	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) area in—			Estimated yield of current year.	Yield of previous year according to—		Average of five preceding years (viz., 1912 to 1916).	Average of ten preceding years (viz., 1907 to 1916).	Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) outturn in—			
					Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.		Crop forecast.*	Trade statistics.			Column 10.	Column 11.	Column 12.	Column 13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Assam	97,300	100,300	94,700	89,600	- 3	+ 3	+ 9	214,200	245,800	178,700	244,400	231,600	- 13	+ 20	- 12	- 8

* Revised on the basis of crop abstract.

APPENDIX III.

Statement of Rainfall in July and August from 1915 to 1918.

Name of District.	Rainfall in July.				Rainfall in August.			
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Cachar	34·59	18·22	17·66	31·16	17·85	22·04	19·52	22·34
Sylhet	32·28	21·36	18·37	7·91	23·19	24·53	21·10	23·19
Goalpara	25·11	28·26	15·05	36·80	19·03	13·42	9·39	22·84
Kamrup	23·71	10·39	20·45	21·97	14·72	11·02	9·64	23·05
Darrang	28·99	12·58	15·59	26·22	16·38	11·32	10·53	18·96
Nowgong	10·82	12·94	15·55	17·40	13·85	11·29	11·09	17·37
Sibsagar	18·51	14·51	18·09	17·40	14·76	13·93	15·32	18·49
Lakhimpur	23·38	24·07	26·86	22·28	23·56	18·91	16·09	19·88
Garo Hills	24·25	31·78	18·82	31·01	22·68	20·07	10·83	30·67

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS

For the week ending on the 19th September 1918.

Summary.—During the week the rainfall was generally moderate in the Northern ıd Eastern districts; elsewhere it was light. Transplantation of winter paddy is nearly ıished; weeding is proceeding. Harvesting of autumn paddy has been nearly finished ı the Eastern and Northern districts, and is much advanced in the Western districts. ieeping and washing of jute are proceeding. Prospects of standing crops are reported to ɔ generally fair except in flood-affected areas in some of the districts of Eastern Bengal. odder is reported to be insufficent in parts of Rajshahi and Dinajpur. The average price ' common rice for the province has risen by about 1·1 per cent. as compared with that of ıe previous week.

rial ſo.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
1	24-PARGANAS	1·15	8⅝	8⅝	Transplantation of *aman* paddy is nearly finished. Harvesting and steeping of jute have nearly finished in Diamond Harbour subdivision and in others is still going on.
	Diamond Harbour.	1·74	8⅜	9⅜	
	Barrackpore	3·67	7½	7½	
	Barasat ...	2·55	10	10	
	Basirhat ...	(*n*)	11	11	
2	NADIA ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	8	Report not received.
	Kushtia ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	10	
	Meherpur ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	10	
	Chuadanga ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	9	
	Ranaghat ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	7¾	
3	MURSHIDABAD	0·53	10	9	Weeding of *aman* paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are good. Threshing of *aus* paddy is complete. Condition and prospects of jute are fair. Effects of weather are favourable to its growth. No damage is reported now. Steeping and harvesting of jute continues.
	Lalbagh ...	3·06	8½	8½	
	Jangipur ...	1·53	10	10	
	Kandi ...	0·41	12	11	
4	JESSORE ...	1·57	10	10	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* paddy is nearly finished, but that of jute is still going on.
	Jhenidah ...	0·43	12	12	
	Magura ...	3·03	11	11¼	
	Narail ...	0·91	10	10	
	Bangaon ...	0·66	12 5/16	12 5/16	
5	KHULNA ...	Nil	10	9	Transplantation of *aman* paddy is nearly finished. Harvesting of *aus* paddy is going on at Satkhira. Condition and prospects of jute are not favourable. The effects of weather are favourable. Harvesting of jute continues.
	Satkhira ...	2·45	10	10	
	Bagerhat ...	0·77	9	9	

(*n*) Not reported.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
6	BURDWAN ...	2·41	9	8½	Weather bright Harvesting of jute and *aus* paddy and weeding of winter paddy are going on. Prices of rice rule high on account of export.
	Asansol ...	1·66	9½	9½	
	Katwa ...	0·64	9½	8 11/16	
	Kalna ...	0·70	8⅞	8⅞	
7	BIRBHUM ...	1·28	9	9	Standing crops are doing well.
	Rampurhat	3·95	10½	10½	
8	BANKURA ...	0·66	10	9½	Harvesting of *aus* paddy has begun Standing crops are in good condition More rain is wanted. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Gangajalghati.
	Vishnupur ...	2·64	10	10	
9	MIDNAPORE	0·67	10 1/16	(*n*)	Transplantation of winter rice is almost complete. Prospects of winter rice and *bhadoi* crops are fair.
	Ghatal ...	1·49	10	(*n*)	
	Tamluk ...	0·75	9½	(*n*)	
	Contai ...	2·52	12	(*n*)	
10	HOOGHLY ...	1·80	8½	8½	Condition and prospects of jute are fair Effects of weather on the growth of the crop are favourable. Harvesting of jute is almost finished.
	Serampore ...	2·32	7	8	
	Arambagh ...	0·77	9½	9 9/16	
11	HOWRAH ...	1·13	8	9	Weather hot. Harvesting and steeping of jute continue. Sugarcane and *aman* paddy are doing well.
	Ulubaria ...	0·90	8	9½	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA).	0·39	8	(*n*)	Weather hot. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Jute is being harvested Fodder is insufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Naogaon.
	Naogaon ...	1·80	8	(*n*)	
	Nator ...	2·52	7½	(*n*)	
13	DINAJPUR ...	2·99	7	7	Harvesting of jute and *bhadoi* paddy still in progress. Scarcity of fodder reported from Kumarganj, Kushumu Itahar, Kotwali and Biral pol stations.
	Thakurgaon	3·20	11	12	
	Balurghat ...	2·80	9½	8 9/16	
14	JALPAIGURI	4·84	10	10	Prospects of standing crops are fair. damage has been done to jute. Harvesting continues.
	Alipur ...	6·98	8	8	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	Districts and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Previous week.	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches			
15	DARJEELING	8·50	8	8	Prospects and condition of jute are poor. Harvesting and steeping of jute are going on. Maize and potatoes are being harvested. *Marua* is doing well. Effects of weather on crops are not favourable. Progress in cultivation is retarded by incessant rain. Cattle-disease is prevalent at places.
	Kurseong ...	15·48	8	9½	
	Siliguri ...	10·89	10	10	
	Kalimpong...	6·73	9½	9½	
16	RANGPUR ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	10	Report not received.
	Nilphamari	(*n*)	(*n*)	8½	
	Kurigram ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	9	
	Gaibandha ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	7¾	
17	BOGRA ...	3·95	7	7½	Steeping and washing of jute continues. Flood water is subsiding. Transplantation of winter paddy has been resumed in places. Prospects are improving.
18	PABNA ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	10	Report not received.
	Sirajganj ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	7½	
19	MALDA ...	0·28	10	10	Weather hot. Transplantation of winter paddy is completed.
20	COOCH BEHAR	4·90	8¾	8¾	Harvesting of *bitri* paddy is finished and transplanting of *haimanti* seedlings, and cutting, steeping and washing of jute are going on. Cattle-disease is reported from the interior.
21	DACCA ...	1·18	8¾	9	Weather hot and dry. Harvesting of jute is approaching completion. Prospects of *aman* paddy have been somewhat adversely affected by the last flood. Fodder is sufficient.
	Manikganj...	1·10	9	9	
	Narayanganj	2·56	9⅝	9⅝	
	Munshiganj*	1·62	8⅝	8⅝	
22	MYMENSINGH	3·41	7¾	7¾	Harvesting of jute is nearly finished. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jamalpur ...	4·98	7	8	
	Tangail ...	2·68	9¾	9¾	
	Netrokona ...	4·36	7	7½	
	Kishoreganj	1·51	8	8	

* Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(*n*) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivisions.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Previous week.	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	
		Inches			
23	FARIDPUR ...	1·42	7	8	Weather hot: its effects are favourable to jute crop. Heavy rainfall has caused some damage to jute in Gopalganj. Harvesting of jute is practically over. Prospects are satisfactory.
	Goalundo ...	0·80	8¾	8¾	
	Madaripur ..	0·98	8	8	
	Gopalganj*...	2·66	9	9	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	1·11	8	8	Prospects of *aus* paddy and jute are not good.
	Pirojpur ...	1·69	8	8	
	Patuakhali	1·69	8	8	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	2·50	8	8	
25	CHITTAGONG	2·00	9	9	Prospects of standing crops are fair *Panga* salt is selling at 12 seers and 9 seers per rupee at Sadar and Cox's Bazar, respectively.
	Cox's Bazar	2·75	11	12	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	2·87	7½	7½	Weather hot and cloudy. Transplanting of *aman* paddy and harvesting of *aus* paddy continues. The flood water rose during the week but is now subsiding. Condition and prospects of jute are fair except in Brahmanbaria subdivision. The growth of jute was hampered to a certain extent by floods. Considerable damage has been done in the lowlying areas by early floods. Harvesting of jute is nearly finished.
	Brahmanbaria.	1·86	8	8	
	Chandpur ...	1·46	8	8	
27	NOAKHALI ...	3·63	8	8	Harvesting of jute is finished Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Feni ...	5·82	9	10 3/16	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	4·56	8	8	Reaping of *jhum* paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are not good. Cotton is thriving well.

* The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

J. K. BISWAS,
for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal*

DACCA, *the 22nd September 1918.*

List of prices of articles of food at Calcutta during the week ending Saturday, the 21st September 1918.

Names of Articles.	Wholesale price per maund.		Retail price per seer.	
	From—	To—	From—	To—
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice—				
Balam, coarse ...	5 6 0	5 8 0	0 2 3	0 2 6
„ medium ...	5 10 0	6 0 0	0 2 6	0 2 9
Patnai, coarse ...	4 9 0	4 14 0	0 2 3	0 2 6
„ medium ...	5 4 0	5 12 0	0 2 6	0 2 9
Nagra, coarse ...	5 0 0	.....	0 2 3	0 2 6
„ medium ...	5 9 0	6 0 0	0 2 6	0 2 9
Dudhkalma ...	5 8 0	6 0 0	0 2 9	.....
Rangoon Boiled ...	4 8 0	4 12 0	0 2 3	.....
Kajla	3 12 0	4 4 0	0 2 0	.....
Wheat, Dudhia	6 8 0	7 2 0	.....	.....
„ Jamali	6 0 0	6 12 0	.....	.....
Gram, Patnai (whole) ...	5 4 0	5 12 0	0 2 0	0 2 6
„ dal	6 6 0	6 12 0	0 2 3	0 3 0
Mung „ (Hari)	10 0 0	10 8 0	0 2 6	0 5 0
„ „ (Krishna) ...	9 8 0	10 0 0	0 2 9	0 4 6
Arhar „	5 8 0	7 8 0	0 2 6	0 3 3
Masur „ (split)	4 4 0	5 8 0	0 2 3	0 4 0
„ „ (khanri) ...	6 8 0	7 4 0	0 2 9	0 4 6
Kalai „	7 8 0	8 8 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
Salt	2 10 0	2 11 0	0 1 6	0 1 9
Sugar (brown Java) ...	11 3 0	.....	0 4 6	0 6 0
Gur, Bheli	6 8 0	7 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 6
„ Bhursut	8 8 0	8 12 0	0 4 0	.....
Milk	10 0 0	11 0 0	0 3 0	0 5 0
Mustard oil	24 8 0	26 12 0	0 9 0	0 11 0
Flour (country)	9 0 0	10 2 0	0 3 6	0 4 6
Atta No. 3	6 0 0	.....	0 2 6	0 4 0
„ „ 2½	6 4 0			
„ „ B	10 0 0			
Suji	8 12 0	10 4 0	0 3 6	0 4 6
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.) ...	79 0 0	80 0 0	2 0 0	.....
„ (Patiram, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa, better kind, etc.)	75 0 0	76 0 0	1 14 0	.....
„ (Lalli, Etwa, Sugar, etc.)...	70 0 0	71 0 0	1 12 0	.....
Maize	2 14 0	3 12 0	.....	.....
Potato	4 12 0	5 12 0	0 2 6	0 3 6
Patal	12 0 0	15 0 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Brinjal	3 4 0	3 8 0	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion	3 8 0	4 8 0	0 1 3	0 2 0
Fish, Rahu	30 0 0	.....	0 10 0	0 14 0
Mutton (2nd class)... ...	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....
Beef (2nd and 3rd classes) ...	.....	.....	0 3 0	0 4 0

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices of the following markets :—

Wholesale.—Chetla Hât, Ramkrishnapur Hât, Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets, Posta Bazar.

Retail.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphanganj Market, Sobha Bazar, Nutun Bazar, Raja Babu's Bazar, Bow Bazar, Kareya Bazar, Taltolla Bazar Mallik Bazar and Jagu Babu's Bazar.

S. C. RAY,

for *President, Advisory Food Committee.*

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1918.*

Vital Statistics of the Towns of Bengal with a population of 10,000 and over

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1911.			Births registered.		Deaths		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan ...	20,527	15,394	35,921	20	...	...	1	...
	2	Raniganj ...	8,417	7,080	15,497	23	...	...	...	...
	3	Asansol ...	12,486	9,433	21,919	51	2	4	...	...
Bankura ...	4	Bankura ...	12,156	11,297	23,453	55	...	...	...	...
	5	Vishnupur ...	10,025	10,453	20,478	62	...	2	...	...
	6	Sonamukhi ...	6,254	7,021	13,275	30	...	1	...	...
Midnapore ...	7	Midnapore ...	17,577	15,163	32,740	51	...	...	...	...
	8	Ghatal ...	6,216	5,848	12,064	11	1	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	9	Hooghly and Chinsura.	15,817	13,099	28,916	52	...	2	...	..
	10	Serampore ...	19,639	12,439	32,078	44	1	...	3	..
	11	Rishra Konnagore ...	10,724	6,792	17,516	31	...	4	...	..
	12	Baidyabati ...	...	...	16,131	14	...	1	...	..
	13	Bhadreswar ...	...	...	13,441	7	...	1	...	..
	14	Champdani ...	...	...	15,297	10	...	3	...	..
Howrah ...	15	Howrah ...	114,829	64,560	179,389	342	32	19	4	..
	16	Bally ...	14,217	8,177	22,394	24	...	...	...	..
24-Parganas	17	Cossipore-Chitpur ...	30,793	17,385	48,178	69	9	8	1	..
	18	Maniktala ...	31,735	22,032	53,767	75	...	10	...	..
	19	South Suburban ...	17,683	13,850	31,533	52	2	13	...	..
	20	Tollygunge ...	11,183	7,250	18,433	36	...	2	...	.
	21	Garden Reach ...	27,665	17,630	45,295	66	2	...	1	.
	22	Budge-Budge ...	11,529	6,453	17,982	18	...	7	...	.
	23	Baranagore ...	14,982	10,913	25,895	40	1	5	...	.
	24	Kamarhati ...	11,243	6,772	18,015	14	...	1	...	.
	25	Rajpur ...	5,762	5,845	11,607	21	2	1	...	.
	26	South Dum-Dum ...	7,760	5,114	12,874	12	1	1	...	.
	27	Barrackpore ...	11,357	6,944	18,301	5	...	1	...	.
	28	Panihati ...	6,339	4,779	11,118	21	...	1	...	.
	29	North Barrackpore...	9,780	6,340	16,120	12	...	1	...	.
	30	Titaghar ...	31,225	13,946	45,171	60	15	...	...	.
	31	Garulia ...	7,876	3,704	11,580	5	...	...	...	.
	32	Naihati ...	11,685	6,534	18,219	31	...	...	...	.
	33	Bhatpara ...	34,739	15,675	50,414	46	...	6	...	.
	34	Basirhat ...	9,517	8,814	18,331	53	1	...	...	.
	35	Baduria ...	7,058	6,622	13,680	23	...	...	...	.
Calcutta ...	36	Calcutta ...	607,674	288,393	896,067	1,296	68	76	49	
Nadia ...	37	Krishnagar ...	11,767	11,708	23,475	10	...	1	...	
	38	Nadia or Nabadwip	5,821	6,659	12,480	14	...	...	...	
	39	Santipur ...	12,186	14,517	26,703	41	1	...	...	

for the month of July 1918.

REGISTERED.

Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.			No.	Towns.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
28	19	7	2	13	47	23	70	32	16	48	1	Burdwan.
15	7	3	...	19	15	29	44	15	14	29	2	Raniganj.
32	4	6	1	18	39	26	65	18	17	35	3	Asansol.
24	11	3	1	20	33	26	59	22	17	39	4	Bankura.
17	2	3	2	7	20	13	33	25	10	35	5	Vishnupur.
17	1	2	...	1	12	10	22	8	10	18	6	Sonamukhi.
17	1	7	1	9	22	13	35	31	31	62	7	Midnapore.
17	...	2	...	...	9	10	19	9	9	18	8	Ghatal.
30	11	23	...	14	51	29	80	38	18	56	9	Hooghly and Chinsura.
19	9	15	2	15	23	30	63	25	31	56	10	Serampore.
17	3	3	2	4	20	13	33	12	12	24	11	Bishra Konnagar.
26	6	...	...	5	19	19	38	...	...	...	12	Baidyabati.
11	...	...	...	1	7	6	13	...	...	...	13	Bhadreswar.
8	...	4	...	2	10	7	17	...	...	...	14	Champdani.
293	48	125	11	128	369	259	628	176	161	337	15	Howrah.
23	7	4	1	1	21	15	36	14	12	26	16	Bally.
69	18	53	3	30	104	78	182	30	49	79	17	Cossipore-Chitpur.
50	20	74	...	45	117	82	199	57	71	128	18	Maniktala.
27	7	7	2	9	37	28	65	23	9	32	19	South Suburbs.
25	5	...	1	...	17	16	33	6	10	16	20	Tollygunge.
45	10	15	1	26	63	35	98	37	31	68	21	Garden R[illegible]
19	8	4	1	3	32	10	42	16	9	25	22	Budge-B[illegible]
37	19	14	...	12	53	34	87	24	25	49	23	Bara[illegible]
20	11	...	...	8	35	5	40	28	15	43	24	Ka[illegible]
24	2	2	3	...	20	12	32	6	12	18	25	[illegible]Dum-Dum.
18	4	3	1	5	22	10	32	8	5	13	26	[illegible]ckpore.
8	2	1	1	1	8	6	14	4	2	6	2[illegible]	[illegible]hati.
8	4	8	...	5	10	16	26	10	7	17	[illegible]	North Barrackpore.
12	6	11	1	3	17	17	34	18	7	2[illegible]	[illegible]	Titaghar.
171	2	2	...	6	119	62	181	31	24	[illegible]	31	Garulia.
6	3	1	...	...	6	4	10	9	4	[illegible]	32	Naihati
19	...	1	...	1	16	5	21	8	5	[illegible]	33	Bhatpara.
39	8	3	1	16	49	24	73	25	12	37	34	Basirhat.
29	1	2	1	6	21	18	39	16	[illegible]	27	35	Baduria.
4	...	4	1	2	5	6	11	5	[illegible]	6	36	Calcutta.
634	249	976	42	979	1,853	1,170	3,023	774	678	1,452	37	Krishnagar.
14	3	10	...	6	19	15	34	[illegible]	9	15	38	Nadia or Nabadwip.
13	4	2	1	3	12	11	23	[illegible]	7	15	39	Santipur.
38	...	8	1	8	32	23	55	15	10	25		

Vital Statistics of the Towns of Bengal with a population of 10,000 and over

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to Census of 1911.			Births registered		Deaths		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
Murshidabad	40	Berhampore ...	14,302	11,841	26,143	25	1	...	...	...
	41	Murshidabad ...	6,259	6,410	12,669	18	...	...	...	...
	42	Ajimganj ...	6,725	5,602	12,327	8	...	...	...	...
	43	Kandi ...	6,212	6,426	12,638	11	...	...	...	...
	44	Jangipur ...	5,493	5,915	11,408	18	...	1	...	...
Khulna ...	45	Khulna ...	7,983	5,013	12,996	13	...	...	...	...
	46	Satkhira ...	5,802	5,100	10,902	11	1	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	47	Rampur-Boalia ...	13,057	10,349	23,406	38	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	48	Dinajpur ...	9,648	6,297	15,945	18	..	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	49	Jalpaiguri ...	7,547	4,218	11,765	10	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	50	Darjeeling ...	11,631	7,374	19,005	21	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	51	Rangpur ...	10,509	5,920	16,429	8	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	52	Pabna ...	10,056	9,218	19,274	11	...	...	...	...
	53	Sirajganj ...	13,236	11,541	24,777	5	1	1	...	...
Malda ...	54	English Bazar ...	7,697	6,625	14,322	13	...	...	...	...
	55	Nawabganj ...	11,122	12,200	23,322	15	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	56	Dacca ...	63,091	45,460	108,551	220	11	2	...	...
	57	Narayanganj ...	18,738	9,138	27,876	53	1	...	...	...
Mymensingh	58	Mymensingh ...	13,462	6,391	19,853	54	...	...	...	...
	59	Netrokona ...	8,018	5,722	13,740	9	...	...	...	...
	60	Jamalpur ...	11,728	9,381	21,109	40	1	...	...	...
	61	Sherpur ...	8,516	7,075	15,591	32	...	...	...	...
	62	Kishoreganj ...	9,508	8,518	18,026	19	2	...	...	...
	63	Bajitpur ...	5,447	5,386	10,833	7	...	...	...	...
	64	Tangail ...	8,493	7,869	16,362	15	...	...	...	...
Faridpur ...	65	Faridpur ...	8,017	5,114	13,131	23	...	1	...	...
	66	Madaripur ...	10,549	8,524	19,073	20	...	...	...	...
Bakarganj ...	67	Barisal ...	15,488	6,985	22,473	31	...	...	...	...
	68	Pirojpur ...	6,523	5,473	11,996	29	...	1	...	...
Chittagong ...	69	Chittagong ...	18,779	9,987	28,766	101	1	12	...	...
Tippera ...	70	Comilla ...	13,706	8,986	22,692	44	...	8	...	...
	71	Brahmanbaria ...	11,671	10,624	22,295	34	...	...	...	...
	72	Chandpur ...	9,062	3,655	12,717	18	...	...	...	...
		Total of month ...	...	...	2,618,159	3,839	157	197	59	18

REMARKS—

1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by Municipalities and submitted to this office by the Civil Surgeons. Taken as f of cases and in a few instances are obviously incomplete.
2. The vital statistics of Municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been excluded from this statement and incor
3. The birth and death ratios per 1,000 per annum have been omitted from this statement according to the Government of India, Educa

CALCUTTA,

The 18th September 1918.

or the month of July 1918—concld.

MORTALITY.												
Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.			No.	Towns.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
18	4	6	2	15	24	21	45	19	15	34	40	Berhampore.
31	3	1	1	1	18	19	37	11	14	25	41	Murshidabad.
16	...	2	...	2	10	10	20	4	11	15	42	Ajimganj.
10	...	...	...	4	8	6	14	5	6	11	43	Kandi.
14	...	...	1	...	8	8	16	8	7	15	44	Jangipur.
18	2	3	3	4	14	16	30	12	14	26	45	Khulna.
5	...	4	...	2	6	5	11	5	3	8	46	Satkhira.
15	1	...	1	10	14	13	27	13	8	21	47	Rampur-Boalia.
7	1	3	...	7	11	7	18	18	14	32	48	Dinajpur.
6	1	3	1	9	13	7	20	19	6	25	49	Jalpaiguri.
7	2	17	...	7	15	18	33	9	13	22	50	Darjeeling.
29	2	8	...	2	25	16	41	6	3	9	51	Rangpur.
2	2	2	...	1	5	2	7	10	6	16	52	Pabna.
4	...	1	...	...	5	1	6	5	6	11	53	Sirajganj.
11	2	8	3	8	19	13	32	7	3	10	54	English Bazar.
14	3	...	...	2	12	7	19	12	7	19	55	Nawabganj.
165	16	8	7	100	191	107	298	92	68	160	56	Dacca.
16	4	3	...	13	22	14	36	16	15	31	57	Narayanganj.
6	1	2	1	10	16	4	20	13	5	18	58	Mymensingh.
2	...	...	...	3	2	3	5	5	3	8	59	Netrokona
21	3	2	...	11	17	20	37	23	17	40	60	Jamalpur.
7	1	1	...	8	11	6	17	5	13	18	61	Sherpur.
9	...	2	...	1	5	7	12	12	8	20	62	Kishoregan
4	...	...	...	3	6	1	7	...	3	3	63	Bajitpur.
13	1	1	1	3	13	6	19	11	4	15	64	Tangai
13	1	1	...	3	10	9	19	5	8	13	65	Fari.
15	1	...	1	10	15	12	27	16	9	25	66	M[illegible]
23	...	...	...	5	19	9	28	12	8	20	67	[illegible]pur.
4	1	1	...	1	5	3	8	4	2	6	6[illegible]	Chittagong.
34	19	1	7	35	65	43	108	19	10	29	[illegible]	Comilla.
12	2	...	...	10	20	12	32	6	5	[illegible]	71	Brahmanbaria.
13	4	3	2	11	16	17	33	22	5	[illegible]	72	Chandpur.
5	3	...	...	6	10	4	14	2	11	[illegible]		
2,492	595	1,491	115	1,738	4,044	2,661	6,705					

hole the table possesses a relative value, although the figures for individual towns probably [illegible] approximate to the actual in a proportion [illegible]

rated in the returns for distr icts—*Vide* Bengal Government, Municipal Department, Orde[illegible] 1188an, dated the 8th February 1918.
[illegible]n Department, Order No. 93, dated the 26th March 1918.

CHARLES A. BENTLEY,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of the Districts, excluding Towns of Bengal, with a population

Divisions.	No.	Districts.	Population under registration according to Census of 1911.			Births registered.		Deaths		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births.)	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan ...	728,894	736,140	1,465,034	3,949	15	58	14	...
	2	Birbhum ...	463,838	471,635	935,473	2,785	47	76	...	...
	3	Bankura ...	534,150	547,314	1,081,464	3,500	...	40	...	...
	4	Midnapore ...	1,386,921	1,389,476	2,776,397	6,135	132	161	18	...
	5	Hooghly and Serampore.	481,989	484,729	966,718	1,678	2	54	5	...
	6	Howrah ...	369,595	372,124	741,719	1,662	10	60	10	...
Presidency ...	7	24-Parganas ...	1,005,789	941,802	1,947,591	4,913	80	121	18	...
	8	Nadia	782,806	772,382	1,555,188	2,344	55	22	2	...
	9	Murshidabad ...	639,301	657,788	1,297,089	3,222	139	24	2	...
	10	Jessore ...	901,092	857,172	1,758,264	2,433	124	16	14	...
	11	Khulna ...	695,794	647,074	1,342,868	3,325	111	15	...	...
Rajshahi ...	12	Rajshahi ...	742,149	715,032	1,457,181	3,183	209	66	6	...
	13	Dinajpur ...	880,228	791,690	1,671,918	4,480	163	136	155	...
	14	Jalpaiguri ...	482,681	408,214	890,895	2,431	176	133	23	...
	15	Darjeeling ...	130,463	116,082	246,545	794	52	10	5	...
	16	Rangpur ...	1,244,208	1,124,693	2,368,901	5,487	406	86	209	...
	17	Bogra	502,526	481,041	983,567	1,692	69	19	9	...
	18	Pabna	700,299	684,236	1,384,535	2,244	123	6	186	...
	19	Malda	479,728	486,787	966,515	1,883	59	18	9	...
Dacca ...	20	Dacca	1,395,861	1,428,114	2,823,975	5,118	254	9	12	...
	21	Mymensingh ...	2,274,431	2,136,477	4,410,908	9,359	505	15	32	...
	22	Faridpur ...	1,056,393	1,033,317	2,089,710	3,680	169	8	12	...
	23	Bakarganj ...	1,222,824	1,171,618	2,394,442	5,685	123	37	3	...
Chittagong ...	24	Chittagong ...	704,058	775,609	1,479,667	5,571	447	1,426	...	...
	25	Noakhali ...	645,898	656,192	1,302,090	3,358	233	794	8	...
	26	Tippera ...	1,208,642	1,163,792	2,372,434	3,961	215	27	34	...
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.							Not under	
Total of month for Bengal ...			21,660,558	21,050,530	42,711,088	94,872	3,918	3,437	786	...

REMARKS.—1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by the thana police officers and submitted to this office by the to the actual.

2. The vital statistics of Municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been included in this statement with

3. Figures for the corresponding month of previous year not being available, have not been shown in this statement.

4. Divisional totals and the birth and death ratios per 1,000 per annum have been omitted from this statement according

CALCUTTA,

The 18th September 1918.

of 10,000 and over, for the month of July 1918.

REGISTERED.

Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes.			Total or corresponding month of previous year.			Number.	Districts.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
3,313	84	23	109	652	2,329	1,924	4,253	...	...	...	1	Burdwan.
1,932	24	1	39	334	1,284	1,122	2,406	...	...	...	2	Birbhum.
2,318	35	13	54	645	1,624	1,481	3,105	1,373	1,256	2,629	3	Bankura.
4,180	119	27	146	927	2,995	2,583	5,578	...	...	...	4	Midnapore.
2,053	131	56	78	347	1,503	1,221	2,724	...	...	...	5	Hooghly and Serampore.
658	191	64	85	277	750	595	1,345	624	516	1,140	6	Howrah.
2,908	182	246	202	638	2,416	1,899	4,315	...	...	...	7	24-Parganas.
2,856	10	22	118	326	1,886	1,470	3,356	...	...	...	8	Nadia.
2,931	12	3	107	559	1,936	1,702	3,638	...	...	...	9	Murshidabad.
2,106	20	10	110	240	1,399	1,122	2,521	...	...	...	10	Jessore.
2,053	13	8	118	741	1,605	1,343	2,948	...	...	...	11	Khulna.
3,313	6	1	127	270	2,009	1,780	3,789	...	...	...	12	Rajshahi.
3,814	2	3	97	126	2,368	1,965	4,333	2,212	1,906	4,118	13	Dinajpur.
2,447	206	10	25	200	1,616	1,428	3,044	1,516	1,253	2,769	14	Jalpaiguri.
735	170	21	6	173	628	492	1,120	...	...	...	15	Darjeeling.
5,782	14	5	120	120	3,532	2,804	6,336	3,024	2,551	5,575	16	Rangpur.
1,219	7	11	93	142	833	667	1,500	...	...	...	17	Bogra.
2,391	7	3	67	135	1,605	1,190	2,795	1,283	1,021	2,304	18	Pabna.
2,130	1	2	43	244	1,338	1,109	2,447	...	...	...	19	Malda.
2,970	84	12	92	792	2,211	1,760	3,971	1,853	1,491	3,344	20	Dacca.
6,527	71	37	175	1,126	4,252	3,731	7,983	...	...	...	21	Mymensingh.
2,595	57	2	130	536	1,853	1,487	3,340	1,649	1,386	3,035	22	Faridpur.
2,558	20	4	203	1,176	2,194	1,807	4,001	...	...	...	23	Bakarganj.
6,035	99	1	116	176	3,856	3,997	7,853	...	...	...	24	Ali.
3,209	97	2	143	470	2,409	2,314	4,723	...	...	...	25	pera.
2,824	68	6	173	655	2,043	1,744	3,787	1,733	1,387	3,120		hittagong Tracts.
egistration.												
75,857	1,735	593	2,776	12,027	52,474	44,737	97,211	...	...			

approximate

tricts probably 1918.

il Surgeons. Taken as a whole the table possesses a relative value, although the figures for individ dated the 8th

s of the respective districts as per Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, Order No. 11

he Government of India, Education Department, Order No. 93, dated the 26th March 1918.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing the approximate volume of Traffic and the Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the month of July 1918, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	1918-19.						1917-18.					
	Weight of Cargo.		Rafts.		Tollage.		Weight of Cargo.		Rafts.		Tollage.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Major Works.												
Midnapore Canal ...	7,714	32,547	600	3,550	4,794	19,942	5,750	21,929	1,225	5,283	3,317	13,388
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	8,604	24,117	.....	1,202	7,473	20,658	10,076	37,686	1	992	6,927	26,115
Total ...	16,318	56,664	600	4,752	12,267	40,600	15,826	59,615	1,226	6,275	10,244	39,503
II.—Minor Works and Navigation												
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	40,625	168,470	1,053	11,118	23,312	100,399	28,496	116,864	920	11,221	17,105	72,796
Tolly's Nala ...	16,271	63,080	6,925	29,946	6,030	20,661	11,754	54,374	5,500	19,695	3,532	14,762
Madaripur Bheel ...	111,533	507,239	6	599	25,755	112,435	83,375	373,971	82	283	18,767	81,506
Total ...	168,429	738,789	7,984	41,663	55,097	234,095	123,625	545,209	6,502	31,199	39,404	169,064
Magrahat Channels ...	4,691	12,707	.....	.....	2,347	7,416	5,177	21,819	.....	.....	2,686	6,389
Orissa Coast Canal ...	3,684	13,561	5	5,680	1,362	4,959	3,189	13,120	2	3,582	1,082	4,354
Nadia Rivers ...	10,114	22,737	159,332	159,337	1,909	5,767	7,094	14,080	36,705	36,705	1,149	3,390
Grand Total ...	186,918	787,894	167,321	206,680	60,715	252,237	139,085	594,228	43,209	71,486	44,321	183,197

CALCUTTA,

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1918-19.

Area leased for irrigation up to end of July 1918.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1918-19. During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1917-18. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	1,411	592	568	62,727	65,393	63,848	2,290	...	...	...	2,290	66,138	10·33	34·03	7·00	35·10	
		Panchkura	522	52	52	...	115	7,068	...	...	...	...	...	7,068	10·58	32·67	15·32	51·77	
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches. Ranges I and II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·23	35·78	9·34	33·92	
		Total Midnapore Canal ...	...	...	...	62,727	65,508	70,916	2,290	...	...	...	2,290	73,206	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	72,494	4,552	...	...	...	4,552	77,046	...	...	...	...	
	Burdwan and Hooghly.	Eden Canal	1,000	198	198	5,868	19,508	18,419	20	...	12	...	32	18,451	8·25	36·16	9·51	29·41	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	23,763	...	56	5	...	61	23,824	...	...	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	68,595	85,016	89,335	2,310	...	12	...	2,322	91,657	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST	...	...	...	...	...	96,257	4,552	56	5	...	4,613	100,870	...	...	...	...	

CALCU[illegible]
The 24th Septem[illegible] 1918.

F. A. A. COWLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.